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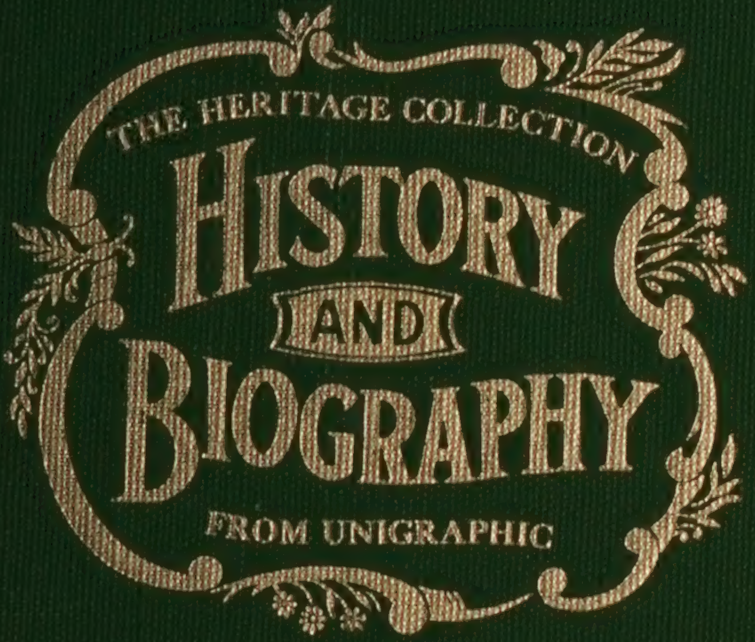

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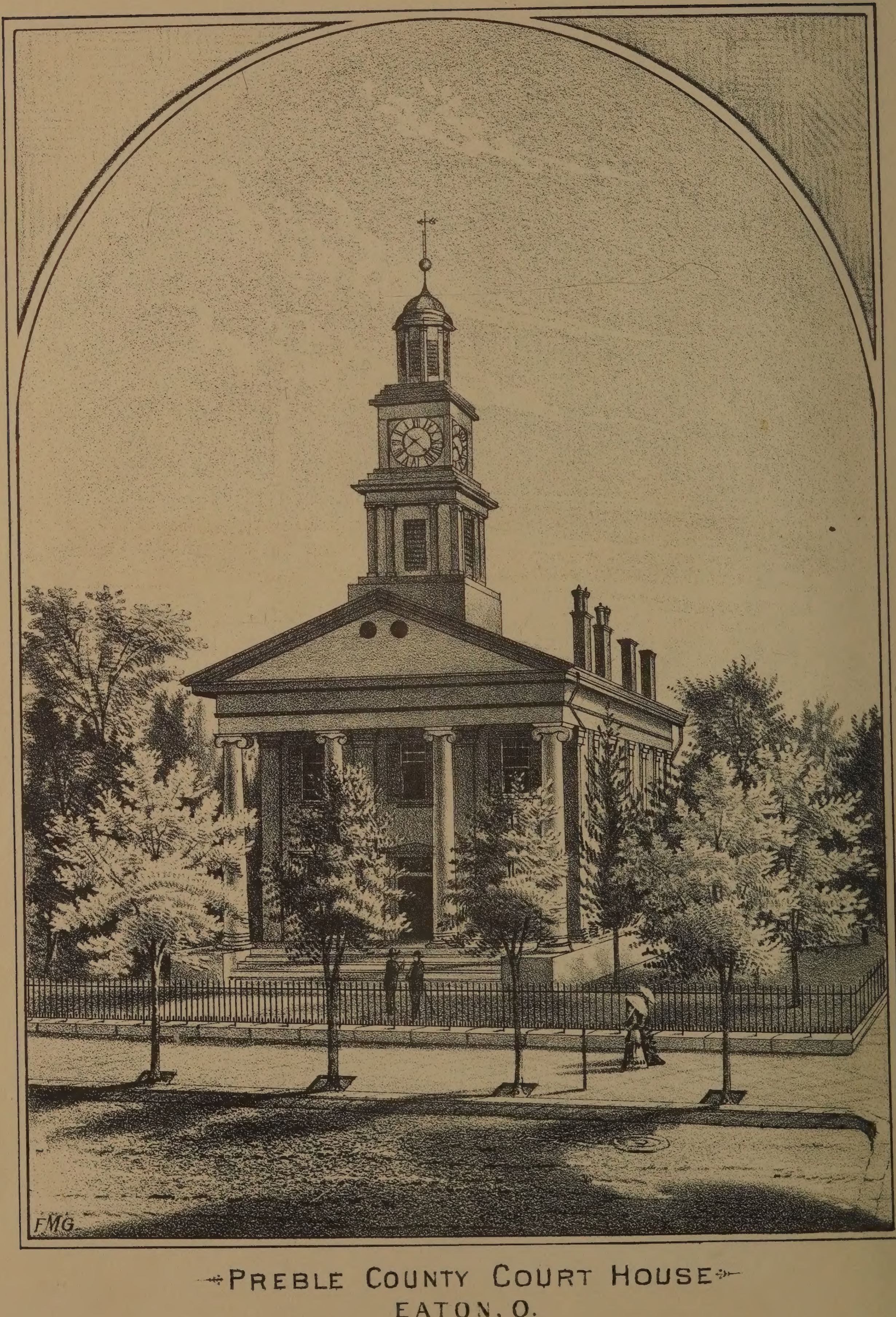

PREBLE COUNTY COURT HOUSE
EATON, O.

1798.

HISTORY

OF

PREBLE COUNTY,

OHIO,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. Z. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
PUBLISHERS

1881.

FROM PRINTING HOUSE OF W. W. WILLIAMS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

In laying before our patrons the history of Preble county, the publishers wish not only to return thanks to all who have given them encouragement in their undertaking and assistance in carrying out their plans, but to make especial acknowledgment of services afforded, and courtesies extended by many citizens of Eaton and of the various townships of the county. Some measure of assistance in collecting and compiling the materials which compose this volume, it is safe to say, has been received from, at least, a thousand persons. Fully that number of people have been interviewed by our historians and note-collectors. While we wish all to feel themselves the recipients of our gratitude, we desire also to address our thanks personally to a few individuals who have been qualified and enabled, through the possession of, or ability to secure information upon, certain single topics, to lend the members of our writing corps invaluable aid. To the clergy generally, the editors of the several newspapers and the always painstaking and obliging county officials we extend our sincerest thanks for many favors received. Among individuals we feel it our duty even at the risk of being invidious, to mention gratefully as those from whom important assistance has been secured, Thomas J. Larsh, esq., Judge John V. Campbell, Levin T. McCabe, Judge Curry, S. H. Hubbell, R. G. D. McKemy, Jacob Chambers, Alfred Demy, C. W. Moore, Frank Mitchell, Dr. F. M. Michael and Robert W. Quinn, esq., all of Eaton, as well as Col. George D. Hendricks and Joseph D. Tracey, late of the same place, and that old-time and always esteemed citizen of Eaton, now and for many years a resident of Indianapolis—Mr. George Bruce. To the late Dr. W. H. H. B. Minor, whose death has occurred since the inception of this work, we have been largely indebted for facts in connection with the history of Eaton.

We also tender expression of our obligation to Messrs David Barnett, Clinton Chadwick, George Jones, John H. Ross, J. A. Huffman and O. P. Brown, of Somers township; to Abraham Halderman, the Rev. H. M. Herman, Mrs. Abraham Black, James Campbell and Oscar Sheppard, of Lanier; to John Rape and Nathaniel Benjamin, of Twin; to Richard Morrow, sr., and Ebenezer Paddock, of Jackson; to James Elliott, Jesse Simonson, James B. Gentle and A. R. Conger, of Dixon; to James Ireland and S. W. Richey, of Jefferson; to John Ramsey, of Israel; to John Chrisman, Jesse Stubbs, Christian Sayler and John Maddock, of Gratis; to Henry Shidler, of Gasper; Abdiel Etzler, Henry Surface, Benjamin Aikman and Dr. Miller, of Harrison; Esquire Shurley, Peter Disher, John Juday and William G. Smith, of Monroe.

Credit is given to the following published works which have largely been made use of: Henry Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio;" Judge Dillon's "History of Indiana;" Drake's "Indian Biography;" James R. Albach's "Annals of the West;" Squier and Davis' "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley;" the "Centennial Address" by the late Judge Abner Haines; the "Ohio Geological Report;" "Ohio Railway Commissioners Report for 1874;" the reports of the several secretaries of State; Gazetteers of Ohio; United States census; the "Biographical Cyclopedia of Ohio" and the files of the Eaton *Register* and *Democrat*.

The publishers feel, in placing this work before the public, that they have faithfully fulfilled all pledges which they made at the outset, and that they have produced a history of Preble county which will be found both valuable and reliable. Certainly no pains have been spared to make it all that it should be. We believe that it preserves from oblivion, in appropriate form, the essential facts in the history of the territory of which it treats.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The task of collecting, from a thousand sources, the history of a county like old Preble is always an onerous one, and has here been increased by the fact that only a modicum of the annals of early years has been handed down through the medium of the types by those who were best qualified to do that service for posterity and the historian. But on this account additional care has been taken, not only to harvest, but to glean the field; and that it has been done, despite the difficulty, carefully, conscientiously and with due regard for the dignity of the work, we have no hesitancy in saying. That a work which chronicles ten thousand facts and contains twice ten thousand names should be absolutely free from error no one has a right to expect; and we do not claim for the History of Preble County the attainment of such perfection; but that it is free from serious error of statement we have reason to know.

The publishers, in addition to the history proper, have given a valuable history of the State of Ohio, embracing over one hundred pages of the book. They believe the purchaser of this volume will appreciate this act, which was done without promise to a single subscriber.

The volume is placed before the public in the confident belief that it will stand the test of candid criticims.

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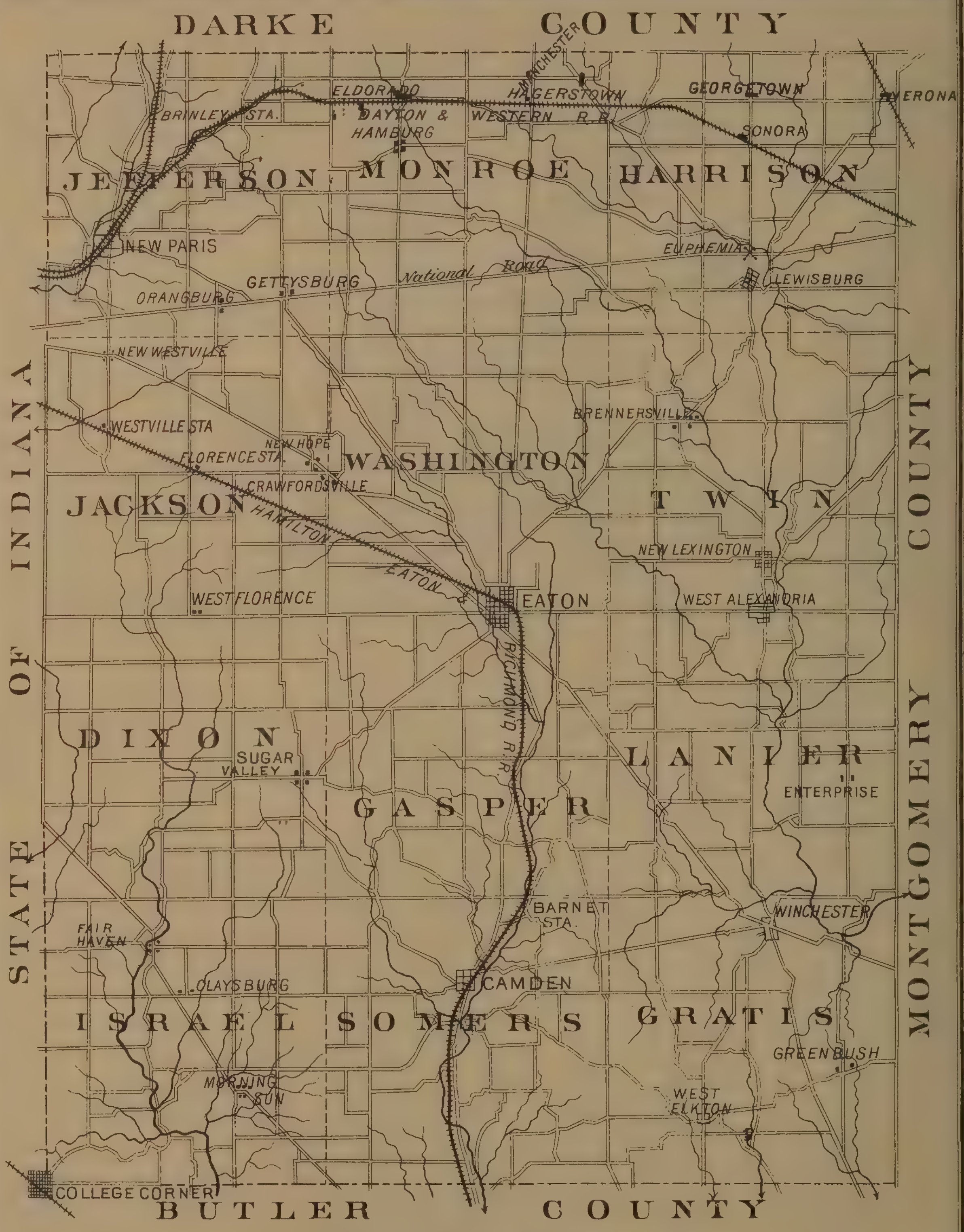

OUTLINE MAP OF

PREBLE COUNTY

OHIO.

Scale 3 Miles to 1 Inch.

HISTORY
OF
PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

PREBLE county, if it has no scenery which realizes the grand or approaches the massively sublime, certainly presents to the eye a rare combination of those gentler elements of nature's beauty, which atones for the absence of the ruggedly picturesque. Nature everywhere wears an appearance which indicates her favor to man and adaptability to his good. The landscape everywhere is of that nature which most harmonizingly holds and surrounds the scenes of harvest and the husbandman's home. The rural residences and the tangible evidences of thrift and plenty which cluster around them seem appropriately placed in the pictures which a ride through Preble county discloses to the eye. They are the natural outcome—the crystallizations of the richness of the soil—and, although reared by the industry of man, they have not been wrought with such stress of force, such slow and difficult toil, as in some less favored regions. Not stubbornly or grudgingly has nature yielded here to man, but gladly and with glorious generosity of harvest from the largest of her riches. A benison of beauty seems to rest upon the land and to have as its counterpart and complement the blessing of plenty.

With salubrious climate, fertile soil, capable of bearing as full a variety of crops as any tract of country in its latitude, bountiful and constant water supply, undulating but not rough surface, insuring good drainage, and yet having no lands that are untilable, Preble county lacks no elements which the farmer needs. It has more than these—an inexhaustible supply of limestone of great economic value, and a greater available abundance of good timber than any other section of the State equal in area.

In this chapter we present a description of the surface features and geology of the county, taken principally from the State geological report.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Preble county is bounded on the north by Darke, on the east by Montgomery, on the south by Butler, and on the west by the State of Indiana. The drainage of the county is mainly by four streams, Twin creek, Seven Mile creek, Four Mile creek, and Elk creek, all of which flow into the Great Miami. Some small areas upon the west side of the county are drained by tributaries of the White river. The surface is generally gently rolling, and there is but a small part of the county which lies flat. Parts of Washington and Jackson townships are quite level, but there are only very small areas from which the water flows sluggishly, and even in these no swamps are found. The highest land of the county is to be found on the ridge between the drainage basins, the water-shed which extends through Israel, Dixon, Jackson, Jefferson, and Monroe townships. The southern portion of the county presents the most attractive appearance. It is beautifully diversified in surface, and, besides being very pleasing to the eye, it constiutes a very rich agricultural district. A geological and a topographical map of Preble county would be found, if compared, to have many points in common. In a general way the altitudes and depressions are connected directly with the geological formation. The northern portion of the county may be said to consist of the Upper Silurian formation, and the southern of the Blue limestone. The former lies higher than the latter and projects into it a promontory which extends below the county line. The Niagara limestone may be said, in a general way, to have an altitude of more than five hundred feet, and the Blue limestone of less than five hundred feet above low water mark at Cincinnati. The following are the altitudes of a few points in the county:

	FEET.
Eaton (site of court house)	612
Camden (general level of town)	407
County line in section thirty-two, Somers township	601
Northwest corner of Israel township	656
Summit of Blue limestone at Halderman's mill	515
South line of county in section thirty-three, Gratis township	586
Winchester	425
West Alexandria (valley of Twin creek)	427
Lewisburgh	495
Sonora (railroad grade)	544
Extreme southeast corner of Lanier township, valley of Twin	350
Valley of Seven Mile creek, on county line	325
Ridge passing through Monroe, Jackson, etc	675

The vertical range of the county is about three hundred and fifty feet, and the geological, as far as the bedded rocks are concerned, is considerably less.

GEOLOGICAL SERIES.

The geological series of Preble county comprises three main elements, one of which belongs to Lower

Silurian time, while the other two are of Upper Silurian age. The Niagara group has an average thickness of seventy-five feet; the Clinton limestone a thickness of fifteen feet, and the Cincinnati group attains a thickness of two hundred and twenty-five feet. The Blue limestone or Cincinnati group is principally shown in the valleys. The valley of Twin creek is the deepest and widest, but is so much obscured with drift that it does not furnish as satisfactory exposures of the rocky floor as many of the shallower valleys do. Seven Mile creek gives, on the whole, the best exhibition of this series. From Camden to Halderman's mill, the stream runs much of the way upon the rock, and excellent opportunities are offered for studying the structure and collecting fossils of the formation. The Blue limestone yields a large quantity of building stone, of fair quality for local use. It was years ago much used for lime, but the advantages of the Cliff limestone for this purpose led to its general adoption as a substitute.

The Clinton limestone comes next in order (ascending,) after the Blue limestone. The line of junction between the Lower and Upper Silurian is very distinct in Preble county. A series of springs, and a very productive belt of country, mark this geological boundary. The shales with which the Blue limestone is terminated are impervious, and as the Clinton limestone that covers them is porous, and is also traversed with lines of fracture, springs must necessarily occur along the line of the two formations. Springs flowing over the margin of shales will do something toward imparting to them fertility, and this particular series of shales possesses the elements of fertility in large measure in their natural constitution. Many of the finest farms in the county belong to this horizon. The condition of the county in the Morning Star neighborhood of Lanier township very clearly exemplifies the facts here made mention of.

The Clinton limestone is everywhere uneven in its bedding. The contrast between it and the overlying Dayton stone, or the even courses of the Cincinnati group beneath is very striking. A layer of the Clinton stone can rarely be followed a rod. The stone itself, in many instances, seems solid, but it lies in very flat, linticular pieces rather than in a regular wall. It is on this account that it is very little valued for building purposes where either of the other formations heretofore named is accessible. Parts of it are sandy in texture, and render the local name of sandstone applied to it appropriate. Throughout the exposure of this series in Preble and several adjoining counties beds are everywhere found that acquire the name of firestone. They are sought for chimney backs and for all similar uses to which ordinary limestone cannot be applied The chemical composition of the stone does not explain this peculiarity. They consist of eighty-four per cent. of carbonate of lime and about twelve per cent. of carbonate of magnesia. They can be burned into a fair article of lime, but endure without crumbling in all ordinary exposure to heat. The Clinton limestoneis in all of its outcrops throughout the county rich in its characteristic fossils. Favosite corals, chain corals, bulls-horn corals, and many forms of bryozoans are very abundant, and are beautifully preserved.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION GEOLOGICALLY COSIDERED.

In close connection with this fact, viz., that the formation is made up of organic remains, it is to be added that petroleum abounds through many of the exposures of the county. Geologists are generally agreed that petroleum, when occurring in a limestone rock, is derived from the animal remains of the rock, but no explanation can be given of the fact that the product occurs at one point and is wanting in another. When the excitement caused by the discoveries on oil creek was at its height the show of oil along the outcrop of this formation did not fail to attract attention, and rights to explore and develope the territory were bought up through several counties of Ohio and Indiana. Companies were formed and wells sunk at several points in southwestern Ohio. The deepest of these was at Eaton, where the boring was carried eleven hundred and seventy feet below the surface. There was, however, no geological promise in these undertakings. The Clinton limestone, it is true, is rich in petroleum in many localities, but its thickness does not exceed a dozen feet, and there have been no disturbances in its stratification, by means of which reservoirs for the oil have been prepared. When the Clinton limestone was passed in the boring the long series of the Cincinnati shales and limestones was not enough to exhaust the limestone series of the State. A considerable fragment of the rock was brought up from a depth of eleven hundred and thirty feet which proved to be a silicious limestone, quite after the pattern of the older limestones of the continent in their more northern latitudes. During the boring various alterations of disappointment and hope were realized by the projectors. The boring was begun in the Niagara limestone and when the Clinton limestone was reached the show of petroleum was sufficient to kindle a blaze of excitement. The telegraph was used to announce to distant stockholders the success of the enterprise, and the boring was temporarily suspended until a tank could be provided, that there might not be a "sinful waste of oil." There are several points in the county which still yield a fine show of petroleum, the springs that issue from the base of the Clinton limestone being often thickly coated with it.

THE NIAGARA GROUP

is shown to best advantage in section in the bed and banks of Seven Mile creek at Eaton. There are nearly fifty feet exposed within a mile or two of the village. The ascending order of occurrence is as follows: (1) Dayton limestone, (2) Niagara shale, (3) West Union limestone, (4) Springfield limestone, (5) Cedarville or Guelph limestone. The three lowermost are, in this county, somewhat obscure, and the third has, in fact, not been positively identified. The Eaton building stone belongs in number four of this series. It constitutes the main resource ot the northern part of the county. The same courses, together with the overlying Cedarville or Guelph beds, are also struck at New Paris. The upper beds are here burned extensively for lime, which this horizon everywhere furnishes in central and southern Ohio. The stone agrees in its composition with the Cedarville beds, except that portions of it are highly fossiliferous. An annalysis of the limestone of the Eaton quarries shows 49.75 per cent. of carbonate of lime; 35.87 carbonate of magnesia; 4.46 of alumina and iron, and 9.40 of silicious matter. Among the fossils found in great abundance at Eaton is the well known shell—*Pentamerus oblongus*, and also the more common of the Niagara trilobites. Some of these fossils appear here in greater abundance than in any other locality known, and in great perfection.

On Banta's fork, three miles from Eaton, excellent quarries are worked in the lower beds of the Niagara, and a fine article of flagging stone is secured. Similar courses are worked on the banks of Twin creek, two miles above Euphemia. The most extensively worked quarries of the county are located at New Paris. The upper numbers of the Niagara series are well developed and easily reached. The building stone courses are also accessible. The main interest, however, is the burning of lime, which is distributed mainly to the westward by railroads leading out of Richmond, Indiana. Patent kilns are in use, and the production amounts to three hundred bushels per day for eight months in the year. At the quarries on the east side of Twin creek, opposite Lewisburg, lime has been burned for thirty years.

A fine section is furnished in the bed and banks of Sellers run, of the upper rocks of the county. Beginning with a fine show of the Clinton limestone rich in its characteristic fossils, which is shown near Turner's distillery, the succeeding beds of the Niagara series to the Cedarville inclusive, are traversed and disclosed within the course of a mile.

DRIFT DEPOSITS.

The drift beds of the county cover nearly its entire area, and in general character they agree with the same order of deposits in adjacent regions. The boulder clay, or immodified drift is reached in the digging of many wells. In the northern half of the county this deposit is uniformly deep—so deep as never to be reached in ordinary excavations. Its surface is often covered with the sand, gravel and stratified clay which compose the modified drift of this region, and when so covered it constitutes the water bearer for the area which it occupies. When the boulder clay itself makes the surface, the water supply is found at easily accessible depths within it in some of the seams of sand and gravel that are scattered at irregular intervals through its substance. In the central regions of the county the boulder clay rests directly upon the polished surface of the Niagara limestone, and in the southern it is not seen as distinctly or often, its best exposures being in the deeper valleys. There is every indication that the boulder clay was formed under the great glacial sheet, which, it has been demonstrated, covered the western portions of the continent in the period preceding the present. It is filled with scratched and polished fragments of limestone and northern rocks, compactly laid in the dark blue clay which characterizes the formations of this age in every part of the world where they occur. The seams of sand and gravel interpolated in the clay, doubtless result from partial meltings of the glacial sheet in some of the wilder periods of its history. The ice sheet, in its southern advance, must have found the face of the continent covered with a forest growth and other forms of vegetation. It seems certain that some remnants of this pre-glacial growth are preserved in the boulder clay. Worn fragments of wood are often found deep in the clay, which it seems impossible to refer to any other source.

This pre-glacial vegetation must not, however, be confounded with the inter-glacial growths. The latter is, doubtless, of much more frequent occurrence. It is to a widespread stratum of inter-glacial vegetation that the buried tree tops, roots, leaves, and ancient soil, so often reported in the digging of wells, and other excavations, must be referred. The forest bed, as this stratum has been designated, is of much less frequent occurrence in Preble than in the counties south and east of it, but there are still many evidences of its presence within this area. In Harrison township a tree top is reported to have been struck at a depth of thirty feet. An ochre seam which sometimes accompanies the forest bed and sometimes replaces it in the regions to the southward, is also occasionally met with in Preble county. It is generally found associated with a gravel seam which it cements into a hardpan, which must be penetrated to reach the water veins. The beds of modified drift, as the sand, gravel, and clay, that overlie the boulder clay in stratified deposits are called, occur abundantly in the county, not being confined to the deeper valleys, but being found also over most of the uplands. In the northern townships, and especially in the flat lying districts, they have a general thickness of twenty feet. Underneath are found the seams of sand and gravel that cover the boulder clay, and which constitute the water bearer of this region.

PHENOMENAL BOULDER BELT.

In nearly all particulars the drift of Preble county is a part and parcel of the drift field of Ohio, but there is a single feature in which it has the prominence over all contiguous areas. A very remarkable boulder belt traverses its central and eastern regions—more remakable than any similar belt in the State. There are various points in this general region where boulders are thickly strewn over the surface in limited areas, as, for instance, along the uplands that bound the Great Miami valley for twenty-five miles above Dayton, on the west side of the valley, directly opposite Dayton, and also in the country that lies west of the Stillwater, in the vicinity of Union, Montgomery county; but none of these boulder belts attain the proportion of the Preble county deposit. Its northern boundary is not very distinctly defined, but there is a gradual thickening of the boulders until we find them in the central part of Washington township so numerous as to render tillage of the fields difficult.

From this part the belt can be followed in a broad band to the southeastward, as far as the county line, and even beyond. Its length within the county is at least ten miles. Its greatest breadth does not exceed three miles, but the east and west roads cut across it diagonally, so as to show sections of four or five miles in width.

The boulders range in size from one thousand cubic feet downwards. Of one hundred and two blocks that were lying on the surface within a small compass, the largest was seven feet in length; another measured five feet; four exceeded four feet; six exceeded three feet; and thirty-five measured more than two feet, while the balance were under that size. It is probable that in this area were nearly as many more concealed by a shallow covering of soil. On one farm near West Alexandria one thousand two hundred boulders, exceeding two feet in diameter, were counted to the acre. There are points where they occur in greater number than this. The value of the land is diminished where it is so thickly covered. The distribution of the boulders is irrespective of the elevations and irregularities of the surface. They cover the high grounds and the low about equally. They control portions of the belt, and occupy a part of the great northern plain of the county, which has an altitude of about one thousand feet above the sea. A considerable variety of composition is shown by the boulders, although the conglomerates are the most common as well as the most characteristic. They agree quite well with each other, and differ in a marked degree from the conglomerates met with elsewhere in the drift field of southwestern Ohio. It seems probable that they may hereafter give the clue to the exact location from which they were originally derived. Their peculiarity consists in their distinct stratification. Layers of coarse silicious pebbles are separated from each other by from four to eight inches of fine sandy quartzite, which is very often light green in color and which sometimes has a faint amethystine tint. The conglomerate character is sometimes but feebly shown, and then the blocks would be classed as ordinary quartzites.

The boulders evidently belong to the last stage of the Drift period, to the time of northern submergence which followed and closed the great ice age. They were floated by icebergs across the inland sea that stretched from the Canadian highlands to central Ohio, but no explanation is proffered of the fact that they occur just where they now lie, rather than elsewhere. The present topography of the country furnishes some suggestions, but no adequate explanation of the phenomena. One of the most remarkable circumstances occurring in the drift is the obstruction of an old valley by the boulder clay. This case is met with in the bed of a small tributary of Seven Mile creek, one mile west of the village of Camden. The stream has been compelled to abandon its old course for a short distance, and to work out a new and circuitous channel through the limestone rock.

CHAPTLR II.

THE PRE-HISTORIC RACE.

Time was when the face of the country did not appear as the pioneer first saw it—covered with an unbroken forest. Centuries before the sparse, scattered, nomadic Indian population dwelt in the land, and followed the chase through its tangled wood, this country was occupied by a numerous race; a people who had fixed habitations, and the customs of a semi-civilized nation. They lived by agriculture, and the country was, perhaps, denuded by them of its forest, if not to as great an extent as now, at least in a considerable degree. Strive as we may, by what little there is of the accumulated light of study and research, we can gain only a meagre amount of knowledge in regard to this people who occupied the continent prior to the age at which its written history begins. The race to which we ascribe the name of Mound Builders is one of which no chapter of history can be written; we can only gain an uncertain and unsatisfying glance behind the great black curtain of oblivion. No record has been kept, no musty legends or vague traditions have been handed down to give us an idea of the character and condition of the ancient race. Only the earth monuments, enclosing a few relics of rude art, and the last lingering remains of mortality—crumbling skeletons, which literally turn to dust as the places of their sepulture are invaded—have endured to silently and solemnly attest, in the nineteenth century, the existence of a vast and vanished race. Concerning the greater questions in regard to this people—their origin, nature, progress, and ultimate destiny, we can gain only a little knowledge from the works they have left behind them, and for the rest indulge in fascinating, fanciful, but futile speculations. The subject is one which is full of mysterious interest. Its immensity is awe-inspiring, and the gloom with which it is veiled, while baffling, lends to the study of this branch of archæology an element of enchanting romance.

The ancient works, commonly attributed to the Mound Builders, are spread over a large extent of country. They dot the valleys from the Alleghanies to the far northwest, and extend from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They are to be found upon the Missouri a thousand miles from its confluence with the Mississippi; upon the Kansas and Platte, and on other remote western rivers. They spread over the valley of the Mississippi, and line the shore of the gulf from Texas to Florida, extending in diminished numbers into South Carolina. They occur in great numbers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, and are less numerously distributed through the western parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and in North and South Carolina, as also in Michigan, Iowa and the Mexican possessions. That the earthworks are distributed evenly over this territory should not be imagined. They are confined, principally to the valleys of the rivers and large streams, and the few discovered elsewhere are small, with few exceptions.

Within the State of Ohio there are undoubtedly over ten thousand mounds and other earthworks. They are much more numerous in the southern than in the northern part, and nowhere else in the State appear in greater number or variety than in the Scioto valley, which indeed seems to have been the seat of empire of the pre-historic race or at least the centre of population and theatre of government for a very large region.

The mounds and enclosures scattered through Ohio and the wider territory, we have just outlined, are of several classes. The enclosures may be classified as defensive works and religious enclosures. The tumuli or mounds are generally subdivided, by students, into Sepulchral, Sacrificial, Temple (or truncated) mounds, Mounds of Observation and Memorial or Monumental mounds.

Nothing is more absolutely sure in regard to the Mound Builders than that the irregular enclosures were primarily and principally intended as works of defence. They may have subserved other purposes, but they were constructed to answer as strongholds against an enemy. They are always found on high ground and in naturally strong positions. They usually occupy the summits of hills or plateaus, and often occur at the confluence of streams. The walls wind around the borders of the high land they occupy, and it is often to be noticed that they are thickest and highest at these points, which are naturally most easily accessible. In some instances miles of wall are found enclosing perhaps more than a hundred acres of land. The people who built these defences had certainly no mean order of military skill. They chose almost exactly the same situations upon which modern military engineers would locate forts, should the country be the scene of war—positions which could be given the maximum of resisting power with the minimum of outlay in labor. Fine examples of defensive works occur in Butler, Highland, Ross, Licking and Greene counties, and perhaps the most notable is the celebrated Fort Ancient in Warren county. The work in Preble county, at the confluence of Banta's fork and Twin creek, is of this order, though much smaller and simpler than many to be seen in other parts of the State. The walls of most of the enclosures are of earth, a few of stone, and in rare instances, of stone and earth combined. The immense amount of work necessary to the construction of these fortifications precludes the notion that they were hastily thrown up to repel a single invasion. They were for defence against a known and powerful enemy, and were probably the protecting wall against a fierce war-loving nation for many years. It is safe to suppose that as they were constructed through the exercise of a wonderful industry and steadfastness of purpose, the race of people who reared them had the courage to defend them and their country persistently against any odds.

The so called sacred enclosures are distinguished from the military works by their more frequent occurrence and by the regularity of their construction in geometrical figures—circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses, and parallelograms. Not unfrequently several of these forms appear in conjunction. Great skill is exhibited in the construction of this class of works. The plans show a perfection which could not have been attained without the exercise of some science similar to modern surveying. The evidence that works of this class were intended for religious uses is apochryphal. That they were not intended as military works appears altogether probable, from the fact that the fosse, or ditch, usually occurs inside the embankment. The enclosures may have been occupied by the houses of the rulers of the race, by those of the priesthood, and they may also have contained the temples which an idolatrous people raised, as the shrines of their gods. It is not improbable that such were the purposes for which these works were designed, and they may have been the theatres where great councils were held and games indulged in, as well as the places where were observed, on a colossal scale, the rites of a superstitious religion. There is evidence that they were intended for the assemblage of a vast concourse of people. The great circles of England, India, Peru, and Mexico, are similar to these sacred works, and within them have been found the shrines of the gods of the ancient worship. They may also have contained consecrated groves. We know that it has been a practice common to almost every people, in every time, to enclose their shrines, their places of worship, that they might be guarded from the profanation of man and the desecration of beasts. Frequently there is situated in the center of this class of works a mound or elevation, supposed to have served the purposes of an altar, on which animal, or, possibly, human sacrifices were offered. The writer has in several localities found stones in the center of these works which indicated subjection to intense and long-continued heat. Parallel ways, often termed covered ways, because they are supposed originally to have been constructed as the latter name implies, often connect two or more of the geometrical enclosures, or lead from them toward the streams, or to their ancient banks. Their supposed use was to afford protection to those passing to and fro within them. As the rounded embankments of the enclosures would not afford an absolutely impassable wall, it has been conjectured that they were originally surmounted by palisades or palings.

TUMULI.

Stately marble palaces and temples have fallen into shapeless masses of ruin, while the simple mounds erected by a more rude and primitive people, have withstood the elements and retained almost perfectly their original forms and proportions. Therefore, we find scattered throughout a wide country the mound monuments raised by an ancient race. These tumuli were among nearly all races in their infancy, the first objects of which ambition and adoration prompted the erection, the primitive memorials of all peoples. They are the principal storehouse of ancient art; they enclose the sacred altar, reared in the name of a lost religion; they hold in sepulture the bones of the distinguished dead. As disclosed by the pick and the spade, these mounds and their contents serve to give the investigating archæologist the most extensive knowledge he can obtain in regard to the customs of their builders, and the condition of the arts and sciences among them.

Most of the mounds are of the kind denominated—sepulchral. They are generally of conical form, and vary in size from six to eighty or ninety feet in height. They usually stand outside of the walls of enclosures, but often occur in localities remote from any other works. There are cases in which they occur in groups, exhibiting a dependence that probably has some meaning. The mounds of this class invariably cover a skeleton, and in some instances more than one. The skeletons most commonly bear evidences of having been enveloped at the time of their interment in bark, coarse matting, or cloth, of which traces and casts nearly always remain. It sometimes happens that the cloth itself still exists, in a highly carbonized condition. Occasionally a rude chamber of stone surrounds the remains. Burial by fire seems to have prevailed among the Mound Builders of the north, and urn burial was more commonly practiced in the south. With the skeletons are found various remains of art, rude utensils of different kinds, ornaments and weapons. The fact that such articles always appear in proximity to the remains indicates that the Mound Builders, like the North American Indians, entertained the superstitious and delusive notion that the implements and weapons would be useful to the deceased in another state. It is vulgarly believed that the ancient race reared mounds over all of their dead, an idea which is quickly dispelled by reflection upon the immensity of their population and the comparatively small number of the mounds. The conclusion to which all archæologists have come, in regard to this matter, is that only the illustrious chieftains, the rulers or the priests of the race, were honored by the rearing of mounds over their places of sepulture, and that the greater number—the common people—were buried by the process of simple interment. Day after day, and year after year, since the present race pushed westward into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, the ploughshare has uncovered remains which have well nigh "returned to the dust whence they came." So common has been the occurrence of unearthing remains in some parts of the country, that the discovery scarcely elicits remark. The wasting banks of the rivers occasionally display vast cemeteries, and names have been given to various localities from such exposures. It is not to be wondered at that where the bones in the mounds have so nearly crumbled into shapeless fragments, those buried in the common plain, and which are necessarily less protected from moisture, should in many cases have passed into that condition nearly or quite indistinguishable from the mould that surrounds them. It is impossible that any but the smallest proportion of these remains should be those of the Indian race. They are of a different and more ancient people. There are, doubtless, grand depositories of the dead who thronged and raised the silent monuments which we see all around us. We know not when we tread the village street or the green turf of the fields, but that we walk over the remains of thousands of forms, which an age ago were pregnant with the same life and spirit of which we are possessed.

Sacrificial or altar mounds have several distinctive characteristics. They usually exhibit stratification consisting of alternate layers of sand, clay and gravel, or pebbles. The strata are not horizontal, but conform to the convexity of the mound. These mounds contain altars of stone or fire-hardened clay, built upon the original level of the earth. Upon them are found ashes, charcoal and calcined bones, indicating sacrifice. Various implements also occur, as well as beads and other ornaments, and pottery. The remains found in the sacrificial mounds are, in numerous cases, in a condition to indicate that the altars were covered over with earth before their fires had ceased burning. Why they were so covered, or why covered at all, are questions which no man can answer. Perhaps it was to conceal them from the profane gaze of the people of another faith.

Temple mounds are not numerous in Ohio, and it is believed do not occur except at Marietta, Newark, Portsmouth and in the vicinity of Chillicothe. They are usually in the form of truncated cones, though sometimes so broad and flat as to make this term hardly applicable to them. It is supposed that they were once surmounted with structures of wood, all traces of which have long ago disappeared.

Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences, and it has been demonstrated by actual survey in some parts of the country that they are so situated in reference to each other that signals could easily be communicated along a line or chain of them. It is the supposition that they answered the same purpose as cairns of the ancient Celts—that is, they were signals or alarm posts as well as coignes of vantage and lookout stations. Along the Miami river, says Judge Force, "are dotted small mounds on projecting highlands, which seem to have been built to carry intelligence by signals along the valleys." They are numerous throughout the State.

Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class of tumuli that were obviously built to perpetuate the memory of some important event. They are the equivalents of the stone heaps raised by the Hebrews and other nations. This class of mounds seldom contain any human remains or other deposits. When they do contain skeletons, as in a few cases, they are those of Indians interred in shallow graves.

Effigies, animal mounds, or, as they are sometimes called, emblematical or symbolical mounds, occur in greatest number in Wisconsin. Only a few are known in Ohio, the most notable being the eagle and the alligator in Licking county, and the serpent and egg in Adams county. The last named is upwards of a thousand feet in length and is a very perfect representation.

DEDUCTIONS AND SPECULATIONS.

Taking into consideration the facts here very briefly presented, the reader can form some idea of the probable nature of the ancient people, and of their number. Caleb

Atwater, in a contribution to the *Archœologia Americanæ*, published in 1819, says: "The State of Ohio was probably once much more thickly settled than it now is, when it contains a population of about seven hundred thousand inhabitants." And we may add that the conclusion has been assented to and affirmed by nearly every student of western antiquities. That the Mound Builders were under a single and strong government seems very probable, because under any other the performance of such an immense amount of labor could not well have been secured. It is suggested by Mr. Isaac Smucker that some sort of servitude or vassalage prevailed.

It follows of necessity that if the Mound Builders were a numerous race they were also an agricultural people. The population was much too large to be sustained by the chase, by the spontaneous yieldings of the earth, the products of the streams, or all combined. They were not savages or barbarians, but attained that condition of life which is best described as semi-civilized. The general features of their works and their art remains prove this. They had some knowledge of mathematics and engineering, understood spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of pottery. They were undoubtedly essentially homogeneous in government, religion and general customs. Strongly swayed by a superstitious religion, as they doubtless were, it is not improbable that the government of the Mound Builders was one which sustained and made obligatory the observance of elaborate rites. Their priests were undoubtedly their civil leaders. The great number and vast size of those works which were incontestably constructed for religious observances, proved the great regard that the ancient people had for their religion. The sacrificial character of their worship is beyond a doubt.

When and from whence came the Mound Builders, and when and whither did they go? These are questions to which there comes no answering voice. Only the smallest evidence and that of the apochryphal kind has been received, tending to show that the ancient race had a written language. The two or three engraved tablets that have been discovered, even if genuine, there is reason to believe, will throw but little light upon the origin or subsequent history of the people, should scholars succeed in deciphering them. And it is improbable that any discoveries will ever be made, which will settle these most mooted questions.

Those who do not argue that the Mound Builders were an aboriginal race generally agree that they had their origin in the Orient, or at least in some trans-Pacific region, and that they came to this continent by Behring's straits, and then passing slowly southward and eastward, increasing as they went, they reached the middle region of the northern United States, and from thence, by slow process of extension or migration, made their way southward through the Mississippi valley, and ultimately into Mexico. The resemblances between the tumuli of the United States and the teocalli of Mexico suggest some connection between the Mound Builders and the semi-civilized races that formerly dwelt in the latter country, in Central America and Peru, and who erected the vast structures which lend such an absorbing interest to those regions.

Another theory is that the race instead of journeying southward, improving constantly in condition and increasing largely in population, had their origin in Mexico or some other part of tropical or semi-tropical South or North America, and emigrated northward, gradually retrograding in civilization until they reached the lake region and became so barbarous in their habits of life as to have lost their early habits of industy, their civilized customs and their government. This theory has but little support—its opposite being the one favored by most archæologists. Beside the fact that the similarity between the ancient works in the northern part of the United States, those along the Mississippi, and those in Mexico, points to their creation by the same race of people, the history and traditions of the early Mexican people, which extend back to the seventh century, afford something of a corroborating nature. The people of Montezuma, as that uphappy ruler informed Cortez, knew by their looks that they were not natives, but strangers, who came from a great distance. Thus it will be seen, if the Mound Builders were the progenitors of the race to which Montezuma belonged, they must have arrived in Mexico prior to the close of the seventh century. The Aztecs are said by Mexican authorities to have arrived in the year 648. To that race they ascribe the teocalli, with which their country abounds. If we allow ourselves to be influenced by the above date, supposing indeed that the Aztecs were the descendants of the Mound Builders, we must necessarily regard the ancient remains of our country as belonging to a period prior to the date given. The same or an even greater degree of antiquity is indicated by other evidence. The exceedingly decayed condition of the skeletons in the mounds, the amount of vegetable accumulation in the excavations, the age of trees standing upon the mounds and embankments, the shifting of the river channels since the works were constructed on their shores, and the fact that none of the Mound Builders' works are found upon the latest formed terraces, or river bottoms, nor north of the northermost lake ridge, all point to the conclusion that a great time has elapsed since the ancient race inhabited the country. Some of the trees have been known to have an age of from six to eight hundred years, and such trees have been found surrounded with the mouldering trunks of others, undoubtedly of equal original size. Allowance must be made for a reasonable time for the encroachment of the forest after the works were abandoned by the builders, and then how great seems their age when we reflect that they are covered by at least the second growth of forest.

Speculating upon a people of a less remote age, we might exclaim with Halleck:

"What tales, if there be tongues in trees,
These giant oaks could tell
Of being born and buried here."

But the hoary antiquity of the stateliest monarchs of the wood cannot carry us back to the time when the builders of the enduring earth monuments dwelt in our land. We can only know that a vast population filled the valleys and the fertile regions, and passed away; that a nation existed and is gone, leaving no page of history to carry through the ages the story of its origin and destiny. All that the student desires to know, that for which he has anxiously but vainly sought, has been engulfed in the illimitable oblivion that holds so much more of the history of human life—how much we cannot tell.

And here another thought arises—the conception of a possbility so stupendous and awe-inspiring, as to render the subject of our former speculation, vast though it is and fraught with mysterious interest, dwarfed by the comparison. Vast as may have been the age that has elapsed since our land has been the theatre of this unknown race, it is but a brief period in the cycles of time that have swept by since the first dawn of the world, and ancient as we are accustomed to regard the Mound Builders of America, they may have been only the last in a series of vanished races of men—the blood of the earth that has gone forth at every pulse beat of the creation, every heart throb of the Infinite.

LOCAL WORKS.

The most important of the Mound Builder remains in Preble county is the defensive enclosure situated at the confluence of Twin creek and Banta's fork, in Lanier township. The embankments here have been rendered less distinct than those of many similar works in other parts of the county. The slow wear of time, and the more telling work of the plowshare, have both had their effect upon the ancient walls, and they retain but little of their original semblance or even of the appearance which they presented to the early residents of the county. That the enclosure was intended for purposes of defence does not admit of a doubt. The site chosen was in itself a natural stronghold. The high land projecting like a wedge between the two streams could easily be guarded against the assault of an enemy, with no other than the advantages which its position affords. The earthworks constructed here would enable a small force of men to hold the situation against large odds, and it was, doubtless, to the ancient people, a practically impregnable fortress. It is very probable that the earth walls carried along the crest of the hill on two sides and across the level from the Twin creek side to the bank of its tributary stream, were surmounted by heavy palings or palisades. Still there is no positive evidence that such was the case, and we only form that conclusion from the fact that indications of such palings have been found elsewhere in defensive enclosures. The area enclosed by the embankments consists of several acres. There was evidently a gateway in the wall extending across the promontory, and there remains some indication of an earthen construction leading down the side hill upon the southeast side, very likely a passage-way by which the occupants of the fort, when in a state of siege, could reach the bed of Twin creek to procure from it water, without being exposed to the missiles of the enemy. The stream which evidently once flowed at the base of the bank has receded to a distance of several hundred feet, and therein is an evidence of the antiquity of the works, though an indefinite one, and of comparatively little value. Banta's fork does not appear to have shifted its channel since the remote time when the fortification was constructed. Several mounds occur at no great distance from this enclosure, and such is their position that it is natural to infer that they may have been used as signal stations or coignes of vantage from which the approach of an enemy might have been observed. This work is by no means a remarkable one, and the interest that would naturally attach to it is materially lessened by its poor state of preservation. We should not have devoted so much space to its description but for the fact that it is the only enclosure known in Preble county.

There are, however, a large number of mounds within the limits of Preble, probably not less than a hundred. But few of them have been excavated, and none with very remarkable results. Among the most important we may mention the following: A large one on the Ozias farm, east of Lewisburgh, one on the Eaton and Lewisburgh road, about a mile southwest of the latter place, and quite noticeable from the roadway, especially as one journeys toward Lewisburgh. There is a specimen of the Mound Builders' work on the farm of Franklin Pierce, near Camden, and one in the southern part of Somers township, near Somerville. There is a large mound on the Samuel Bennett farm in Dixon township, two on the Frank Dunlap farm, and another on the corner of Dixon and Israel townships, where the farms of Messrs. Pinkerston and McQuoiston adjoin. Two others in this vicinity are to be found on the John McDivitt farm, near Fair Haven. In Gasper township there are several mounds along Seven Mile, on the Albaugh, Duffield and Abram Sayler farms. From the one on the last named farm two copper axes were taken and an abundance of flints. The mound in the Eaton cemetery is well known, as it gives name to this resting place of the dead. When it was opened to receive the dust of Lowery and his comrades, who fell in 1793, charcoal was found near the base—an indication that it had been an altar or sacrificial mound, or perhaps a place where burned the sacred fire of an unknown religion. There is also a mound on the farm of John Kinkaid, in Washington township, one on the farm of Benjamin Homan, sr., one on the Griffis farm, half a mile from the former. The last mentioned is of good size. In Harrison township there is a mound a quarter of a mile east of Euphemia, and another on the Christian Stone farm, near Scuffletown. In Dixon township the novel sight is to be seen of a house built upon a mound. Near West Florence is a small tumulus upon one of the Kelley farms. The tumuli are also of quite frequent occurrence in Israel township, and in the vicinity of New Paris, Jefferson township, and in the valley of Twin creek. A very fine mound, of large size and beautifully symmetrical in appearance, is to be seen on the Swartzel farm in Monroe township.

A great number of Mound Builders' implements and ornaments have been found in Preble county, and the discoverers have formed them into collections owned into other localities. Smith Hunt, of Richmond, Indiana, has probably gathered more articles from Preble county than any other one man. Many of his purchases and "finds" have been sent to the Rose Polytechnic institute, at Terre Haute, Indiana, as have also many gathered by Mr. G. Dix Hendricks, of Eaton. This gentleman has at various times had in his possession some of the rarest and most valuable archæological specimens that have been brought to light in Preble county. He has been an indefatigable collector and brought to bear in his work rare judgment, obtaining thereby not only a local but general reputation among archæologists. He has sent many pieces to the Rose Polytechnic institute and to R. W. Mercer, of Cincinnati.

Albert Horn, of Lewisburgh, and Miss Mary Bloom, of Jefferson township, have also made collections, though small ones, and N. B. Stephens, of Eaton, has amassed quite a quantity of specimens, among which are some which are very rare and curious. He has a stone axe weighing twelve pounds, a very beautiful piece of workmanship which was found on the Ross Conger farm; a twenty-six-inch roller picked up on the Eli Fisher farm in Washington township, and a large collection of commoner articles. The gem of his collection is a small, hard stone carved in the shape of a canoe, and perforated with two holes through its bottom as if for the purpose of suspending it about the neck of him who was originally its possessor. It is of excellent workmanship, and certainly a unique specimen. It was found on the old Lewallen farm on Four Mile creek, in Dixon township. Mr. Stephens' collection is undoubtedly the best that is owned in the county, both in size and in the variety and value of specimens.

Matthias Disher, of Twin township, has in his possession some fragments of pottery found in a gravel bank on the farm now owned by Ezra Ozias. One of the pieces has upon it an ear-like projection or handle. The vessel was probably whole until broken by the plowshare which unearthed it. It was a jar or urn, and of very good form.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

THE principal tribes of Indians within the bounds of Ohio at the earliest period at which definite knowledge was received regarding them, were the *Wyandots*, called by the French *Hurons*, the *Mingoes*, an offshoot from the *Iroquois*, the *Ottawas* or *Tawas*, the *Chippewas*, *Delawares*, the *Miamis*, and the *Shawnees*. The *Wyandots* occupied the country about the Sandusky river; the *Delawares* the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, and the Upper Scioto; and the *Miamis* the valleys of the two rivers that bear their name with the country between. The *Shawnees* had the greatest strength upon the Scioto at the earliest period that the whites went among them, and afterward were most numerous upon the Great and Little Miami. The *Mingoes* were in greatest numbers on the Ohio river, about Mingo bottom, below Steubenville, and also on the Scioto. The *Ottawas* had their headquarters in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky, and the *Chippewas* were confined principally to the south shore of Lake Erie. All of the tribes, however, frequented more or less, lands lying outside of their regular divisions of territory, and at different periods their locations varied. Different tribes commingled, too, to some extent.

The *Wyandots*, according to the best authorities upon aboriginal occupation, were among the earliest red men who dwelt within the territory now included in Ohio. Then came the *Delawares*, who claimed to be the elder branch of the *Lenni-Lenape*, and called themselves the grandfathers of the kindred tribes, recognizing only the priority and superiority of the *Wyandots*. This division has been awarded a high rank by nearly all writers upon the Indians. The *Ottawas* dwelt originally upon the banks of the Canadian river, remaining there until driven away by the *Iroquois*; they were then scattered through Canada and Ohio, along the shores of Lake Erie.

As a rule the Ohio Indians were fine specimens of their race—none were superior to the *Shawnees* and *Miamis*, between which tribes there existed a long-abiding and warm feeling of friendship. Little Turtle and Tecumseh were the representative chiefs of these tribes, the former of the *Miamis* and the latter of the *Shawnees*.

According to the best traditional authorities the dominion of the Miami confederacy extended for a long period of time over that part of the State of Ohio which lies west of the Scioto river, over the whole of Indiana, the southern part of Michigan and over a large portion of the territory now included in Illinois. The large territory claimed by the *Miamis* may be regarded as some evidence of the high degree of importance which they maintained as a nation among the Indian tribes of the northwest. The Miami nation or confederacy was composed of four tribes, viz: The *Twightwees or Miamis* proper, the *Weas* or *Quiatenous*, *Pinkeshaws* and *Shockeys*. The *Miamis* proper dwelt where knowledge was first obtained concerning them, almost entirely in the territory now included in southwestern Ohio and southeastern and eastern Indiana. This division was the largest and most powerful one in the confederacy. In the year 1765 the number of the warriors of this tribe was estimated at one thousand and fifty.

They were dwelling at that time in small villages upon the Scioto, the Miami, the Maumee, on the St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan, and upon the Wabash and its tributaries. Branches of the *Shawnees*, *Delawares*, *Pottawatomies*, and other tribes were at various periods permitted to enter and reside at various places within the boundaries of the large territory claimed by the Indians, and hence the presence of the *Shawnees* in great numbers upon the headwaters of the Miamis. The *Shawnees* were the strongest and truest allies of the *Miamis*. They were intimately associated for a long period, and in each of the later Indian wars on the soil of Ohio, those of St. Clair and Wayne, as well as in the war of 1812, they bore together the brunt of the struggle. Although there is considerable conflicting testimony in regard to the early history of the *Shawnees*, it is generally concluded that they separated from the other Lenape tribes and led for many years a nomadic life in the south, the main body of them finally pushing northward, and encouraged by the *Miamis*, crossing the Ohio and locating in the Scioto country. Here they lived until dispersed by the conquering *Iroquois* in 1672, when they again became scattered wanderers.

Returning in 1740, or soon after, a reunited race, they again took up their residence in the Scioto valley and contiguous territory, the *Delawares*—for that tribe was then occupying the valley—allowing them to take peaceable possession. From the Scioto country they gradually passed westward to the Miami, attracted on the one hand by their old time friends and repelled upon the other by the frequent incursions of the whites, and finally by the advancement of civilization.

The *Shawnees* like the *Miamis* were divided into four tribes—the *Piqua*, *Kiskopocke*, *Mequachuke* and *Chillicothe*. Owing to their extensive wanderings this nation has been designated "the Bedouins of the American Wilderness,"—a term which is certainly not inappropriate when we consider that of all the tribes of the northwest this was the most nomadic in its habits (and indeed, has continued so down to the present time). The *Shawnees* were implacable enemies of the whites. They were fine specimens of physical manhood, and this fact coupled with their constancy in braving danger and stoicism in enduring the consequences of defeat won for them the appellation "Spartans of the Race." The *Miamis* were not behind them in powers or other admirable elements of Indian character. To the former nation, however, belonged Tecumseh, who undoubtedly exerted a wider influence than any warrior among the western Indians. "The Little Turtle" of the *Miamis* was much like the great Shawnee chief, excellent both as battle leader and in the councils of peace; but students of Indian character have united in giving him a lower rank than Tecumseh.

Preble county appeared to have been neutral ground for several tribes in the latter years of the eighteenth century. As has been shown, it was within the domain of the *Miamis*, but so far as is known they never had a village of any importance within it, and, for that matter, neither did the *Shawnees* or any other tribe. Most of the Indians who traversed this portion of territory were *Miamis*, *Shawnees*, and *Delawares*, but it also served as a hunting ground for small parties of *Wyandots*, *Mingoes*, and other tribes. Well defined paths traversed the lands of Preble county, from the White waters to the Miamis, and in many places their trails could be easily distinguished several years after the white settlers came into the country. The last time that Indians were known to have camped within the limits of the county was in the winter of 1813–14. Five families of *Delawares* were located for nearly the whole of that season on section sixteen of Dixon township, on Four Mile creek, south of the Concord road. They were friendly to the whites and their presence was liked by them. They were looked upon as a safeguard against hostile Indians, who at that time were known to be skulking through the country.

LITTLE TURTLE, THE WAR CHIEF OF THE MIAMIS.

This celebrated chief, who was known in his tribe and to the Indians of the Western Confederacy as Meshekeuoghqua, has been mentioned several times in this chapter, and as his name will occur in the chapter following, upon St. Clair's campaign and Wayne's war, we take advantage of this opportunity to present the reader with such facts as are known concerning him. He led the Indians in that terrible battle known as the St. Clair defeat, and doubtless would have commanded the allied tribes who met Wayne had he not counseled peace. He is known to have been the chief of the party who attacked Adair at Fort St. Clair in 1792, and it is supposed that he led the company against which the brave Lieutenant Lowery made the gallant but forlorn fight near the Forty-foot pitch. Little Turtle lived many years after the wars in which he took so prominent a part, and was held in high esteem by many eminent men who became acquainted with him. When the famous traveler and philosopher, Volney, was in America, in 1797, Little Turtle went to Philadelphia, and the great scholar immediately sought acquaintance with the savage. Little Turtle had become convinced that opposition to the whites was useless, and used all of his influence over his nation to secure peace and the adoption of agricultural pursuits. It was to further this end that he went to Philadelphia. His errand was to solicit Congress and the Society of Friends for assistance to carry out his cherished plan, and to make his people an agricultural community. Schoolcraft says of this chief: "He was at once courageous and humane. There have been few individuals among the aboriginees who have done so much to abolish the rights of human sacrifice." On the approach of the war of 1812 Little Turtle communicated with William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana, expressing his willingness to aid the United States and asserting the friendship of his people. He afterward rendered important service. This celebrated chief is buried at Fort Wayne.

CHAPTER IV.

ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—ENGAGEMENT AT FORT ST. CLAIR.

NEARLY all of the Indian tribes of the Northwest Territory maintained an attitude of unceasing, uncompromising, hostility toward the white settlers from the organization of the territorial government in 1788, until the ratification of the treaty of Greenville, otherwise known as Wayne's treaty, in 1795. The campaigns directed against the Indians prior to the organization of civil government had failed to secure a permanent peace. The inhabitants of the county were constantly exposed to, and occasionally suffered from, sudden, stealthy attacks of the savages. Immigration was discouraged and the constant apprehension felt by the scattered pioneers of the territory, led a few to return to the older settlements and prevented those who remained in the wilderness from making the improvements with which they would have surrounded themselves had peace been assured.

The National Government, anxious to bring about a termination of hostilities in the territory, organized a number of military expeditions, the first of which was that of General Harmar, who was then commander in chief of the military department of the West, in 1790. Detachments of the army met with mortifying defeat at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers (now Fort Wayne, Indiana), and the campaign failed to give security from the apprehended attack of the Indians on the white settlements.

In 1791 General St. Clair, governor of the territory and a man who had achieved quite a military reputation in the Revolutionary war, organized an expedition which, although stronger than Harmar's army, was nevertheless terribly overwhelmed by the combined Indian forces. Little Turtle, the chief of the *Miamis*, Blue Jacket, of the *Shawnees*, and Buckongahelas, of the *Delawares*, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes in the northwest territory, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. It was St. Clair's purpose to check this movement, to secure control over the Indians by establishing a line of forts from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and especially to secure the commanding position at the head of the Maumee. General St. Clair began organizing his army at Pittsburgh at the close of April. On the fifteenth of May he reached Fort Washington (Cincinnati), and from this place, after many vexatious delays, he moved forward upon the seventeenth of September to a point on the great Miami (the site of Hamilton, Butler county), where Fort Hamilton was built, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses.

After the completion of Fort Hamilton the army, with the exception of a small garrison, left there, marched on forty-four miles further, and erected Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the site of Greenville, Darke county. St. Clair and his army in passing northward through the territory now included within the boundaries of Preble county, marched up Seven Mile creek, west of Eaton. [The trace cannot now be definitely located. It was not cut to as great a width as most of the military roads, and the line has been almost wholly obscured by the growth of the forest and the action of the weather upon the soil.] Having garrisoned Fort Jefferson, St. Clair pushed on in the direction of the Indian villages on the Maumee, his force constantly being reduced by desertions, until he had, on arriving at the point where Fort Recovery was afterward built (near the south line of Mercer county), only about fourteen hundred men. At this point, on the fourth of November, 1791, occurred St. Clair's overwhelming defeat, the most disheartening disaster known in the annals of American border warfare. Even the defeat of Braddock was less disastrous. "Braddock's army consisted of twelve hundred men and eighty-six officers, of whom seven hundred and fourteen men and sixty-three officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of fourteen hundred men and eighty-six officers, of whom eight hundred and ninety men and sixteen officers were either killed or wounded. But the comparative losses of the two engagements represent very inadequately the crushing effect of the defeat of St. Clair. An unprotected frontier of a thousand miles, from the Allegheny to the Mississippi, was at once thrown open to the attack of the infuriated and victorious savages."

The Indians in this battle adhered to their usual mode of warfare during the first part of the engagement, and, unseen by the whites, poured into the broken, disorderly ranks of the terrified raw troops, a deadly fire. The battle began about half an hour before sunrise, and continued until half past nine, a constant, fierce and murderous engagement. The men who manned the guns of St. Clair's army were shot down one after another by the skilled marksman among the *Miamis* and their confederates, and at length confusion beginning to spread from the great number who were falling in all quarters, "it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet." Lieutenant Colonel Darke led a spirited charge against the enemy's left flank, before which the Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards. For want of a sufficient number of riflemen, however, the advantage thus gained could not be maintained, and the troops were obliged to fall back in turn. The Indians entered the camp, and were repeatedly charged and driven back, but each time with a terrible loss to the whites. In one charge made by the Second regiment, all of the officers fell but three. The Indians fought with desperation and a fury born of long hatred. It was evident that they were controlled by some great chief, and in accordance with a well laid and thoroughly strategic plan. They made the attack from all quarters, and through the whole carnage maintained the most harrassing line of tactics possible. At last, after four hours of unremitting battle, much of it hand to hand fighting, the remnant of St. Clair's army, terror-stricken, demoralized and utterly hopeless of victory, made a flying, disorderly retreat. The camp and artillery were abandoned necessarily, as there were no horses left, and the men in panic fled pell-mell through the woods and southward along the road, by which they had marched two days before, a well organized army of twice as many men. Most of them threw away their arms, ammunition and accouterments, even after the pursuit which was continued about four miles, was abandoned. The road was strewn with them for miles. All day long the rout was continued, and at sunset ended twenty-nine miles from the scene of battle, at Fort Jefferson.

More than a hundred women were with St. Clair's army, following the fortunes of their husbands. The greater number fell victims to the savage enemy, and upon them was wreaked the most cruel vengeance of the victors. Many were found with huge stakes driven through their bodies, pinning them to the ground. The Indians believing that the whites had, for many years, made war merely to acquire land, crammed sand and clay into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead. On the first of February, 1792, the field of battle was reached by General James Wilkinson and a detachment of men, who marched northward from Fort Washington through Preble county. The expedition was made for the purpose of recovering the artillery carriages and burying the dead. The soldiers found indications that the men who had fallen from wounds in the battle had been subjected to the most horrible torture, their limbs having been torn off, and the most indecent indignities perpetrated. Over six hundred skulls were reported to have been found.

It was never known exactly how many Indians fell in this battle, nor, for that matter, how many there were engaged in the fight, though from the extent of the camp which General Wilkinson and his soldiers visited and which was supposed to have been that of the Indians the night before the engagement, their number must have been very large. It has been variously estimated at from one to three thousand. Two thousand is said, by good authorities, to have been the approximate number. It has been generally supposed that Little Turtle, the great chief of the Miamis, led the Indians in this, their fiercest fight and greatest victory, but Stone, in his life of Joseph Brant, says that that famous chief was present with a hundred and fifty *Mohawk* braves, and commanded the warriors of the wilderness.

We have given a somewhat extended account of St. Clair's defeat, because, although it occurred at some distance from the territory of which this volume is the history, a knowledge of the event is necessary to a proper appreciation of the condition of the country at this period, and an adequate understanding of subsequent occurrence in Preble county.

It was after the terrible defeat at the site of Fort Recovery that Fort St. Clair was built just west of the site of Eaton. It was intended as an intermediate place of refuge between Fort Hamilton and Jefferson. The work was performed under the supervision of Major John S. Gano, of the State militia, and by the order of General Wilkinson, who had succeeded St. Clair as commandant of Fort Washington. General Harrison, at that time an ensign, was present during the building of Fort St. Clair, his duty being to command the guard on alternate nights. The detachment of troops detailed for the construction of this fort, and who successfully accomplished it during the winter of 1791–92, suffered very severely from the cold, having no fires and no covering.

Fort St. Clair was a stockade like the other strongholds along the border. It enclosed an area of only a few acres, and contained block-houses and officers' quarters. The forest was cleared away around it for a space of about forty acres. Stockades were usually made by digging a trench along the proposed line of defences, and in this setting the palisades or pickets, of which from one to two or three thousand were required, according to the size of the enclosure. General St. Clair, in his "Narrative," further describes the construction of one of the fortresses in the line which stretched northward from the site of Cincinnati. As its features were, in a general way, similar to those of Fort St. Clair, we transcribe a portion of his description:

> " * * * It is not trees taken promiscuously that will answer for pickets. They must be tall and straight, and from nine to twelve inches in diameter, for those of a larger size are too unmanageable; of course, few trees that are proper are to be found without going over a considerable space of woodland. When found, they are peeled, cleared of their branches, and cut into lengths of about twenty feet. They were then carried to the ground and butted, that they might be placed firm and upright in the trench, with the axe or cross-cut saw. Some hewing upon them was also necessary, for there are few trees so straight that the sides of them will contact when set upright. A thin piece of timber, called a 'ribbon,' is run around the whole, near the top of the pickets, to which every one of them is pinned, with a strong wooden pin, without which they would decline from the perpendicular with every blast of wind, some hanging outward and some inward, which would render them in a great measure useless. The earth thrown out of the trench is then returned, and strongly rammed to keep the pickets firmly in their place, and a shallower trench is dug outside about three feet distant, to carry off the water, and prevent their being removed by the rains. * * * Pickets are set up on the outside, one between every two of the other; the work is then enclosed."

In October, 1792, a great council of all the Indian tribes of the West—the largest council of the kind ever held—was held at Auglaize (Fort Defiance, Ohio), and an armistice was entered into, which the Indians promised to observe until springtime. Peace was not, however, very faithfully observed. It was first broken within the present bounds of Preble county, upon the sixth of November following. On that day about two hundred and fifty Mingo and Wyandot warriors, under the command of Little Turtle, attacked, almost under cover of the guns of Fort St. Clair, a company of one hundred mounted riflemen of the Kentucky militia, commanded by Major John Adair, afterwards governor of Kentucky. Several accounts of this battle or skirmish, differing slightly, have been furnished by participants in the struggle. The first which we produce is condensed in part and in part taken word for word from a letter which James McBride, of Butler county, elicited from Joel Collins, who was in the action, and who afterward was a prominent citizen of Oxford. Writing in 1843 from memory of the events then, fifty years old, the judge stated that these men had been called out to escort a brigade of pack-horses under an order from General Wilkinson. They could then make a trip from Fort Washington, past Fort St. Clair, to Fort Jefferson, and return in six days, encamping each night under the walls of one of these military posts for protection. The Indians being elated by the check they had given our army in the preceding year, in defeating St. Clair, determined to make a descent upon the settlement then forming at Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami. Some time in September two hundred and fifty warriors struck the war pole and took up their line of march. Fortunately for the infant settlement, in passing Fort Hamilton they discovered a fatigue party, with a small guard, chopping firewood east of the fort. While the men were gone to dinner the Indians formed an ambuscade, and, on their return captured two of them. The prisoners informed the Indians that on the morning previous—which must have been on Friday—a brigade of eighty or one hundred pack-horses, loaded with supplies for the two military posts in the advance, had left Fort Hamilton, escorted by a company of riflemen, mounted on fine horses, and that if they made their trip in the usual time they would be at Fort Hamilton on their return on Monday night. Upon receiving this information Little Turtle abandoned his design of breaking up the settlement above Cincinnati and fell back some twelve or fifteen miles, with a view of intercepting the brigade on its return. He formed an ambuscade on the trace at a well-selected location, which he occupied through the day that he expected the return of the escort. But as Major Adair arrived at Fort Jefferson on Saturday night, he permitted his men and horses to rest over Sunday, and thus escaped the ambuscade. On Monday night, when on their return, they encamped within a short distance of Fort St. Clair.

The remainder of the letter we quote verbatim. Judge Collins wrote:

> The chief of the band of Indians being informed of our position by his runners, concluded that by a night attack he could drive us out of our encampment. Accordingly he left his ambush and a short time before daybreak, on Tuesday morning, the Indians, by a discharge of rifles and raising the hideous yells for which they are distinguished, made a simultaneous attack upon three sides of the encampment leaving that open next to the fort. The horses became frightened and numbers of them broke from their fastenings. The camp, in consequence of this, being thrown into some confusion, Captain Adair retired with his men and formed them into three divisions, just beyond the shine of the fires, on the side next the fort, and while the enemy were endeavoring to secure the horses and plunder the camp—which seemed to be their main object—they were in turn attacked by us—on the right by the major and his division, on the left by Lieutenant George Madison, and in the center by Lieutenant Job Hale, with their respective divisions. The enemy, however, were sufficiently strong to detail a fighting party double our numbers, to protect those plundering the camp and driving off the horses, and as we had left the side from the fort open to them they soon began to move off, taking all with them.
>
> As soon as day dawn offered light sufficient to distinguish a white man from an Indian there ensued some pretty sharp fighting, so close in some instances as to bring in use the war-club and tomahawk. Here Lieutenant Hale was killed, and Lieutenant Madison wounded. As the Indians retreated the white men hung on their rear, but when we pressed them too close they would turn and drive us back. In this way a kind of running fight was kept up until after sunrising, when we lost sight of the enemy, and nearly all of our horses, about where the town of Eaton now stands. On returning from the pursuit our camp presented rather a discouraging appearance. Not more than six or eight horses were saved—some twenty or thirty lay dead on the ground. The loss of the enemy remained unknown. The bodies of two Indians were found among the dead horses. We gathered up our wounded—six in number, took them to the fort, where a room was assigned them as a hospital, and their wounds dressed by Surgeon Boyd, of the regular army. The wound of one man, John James, consisted of but little more than the loss of his scalp. * * * *

Another of the wounded, Lute Voorhes, afterward became a resident of Preble county, and died here not many years since.

> "By sunset on the day of the action, we had some kind of rough coffins prepared for the slain. For the satisfaction of surviving friends, I will name them, and state that in one grave, some fifty paces west of the site of Fort St. Clair, are the remains of Captain Job Hale. Next to him on his left we laid the remains of our orderly sergeant, Matthew English, then followed the four privates, Robert Bowling, Joseph Clinton, Isaac Jett and John Williams. Dejection and even sorrow hung on the countenances of every member of the escort as we stood around or assisted in the interment of these our fellow-comrades. Hale was a noble and brave man, fascinating in his appearance and deportment as an officer. It was dusk in the evening when we completed the performance of our melancholy duty. What a change! The evening before nothing was to be seen or heard in the encampment but life and animation."

Another account of the engagement is given by Major Adair in his report to General Wilkinson. Writing from Fort St. Clair, he says:

> "This morning, about the first appearance of day, the enemy attacked my camp, within sight of this post. The attack was sudden, and the enemy came on with a degree of courage that proved them warriors indeed. Some of my men were hand in hand with them before we retreated, which, however, we did to a kind of stockade, intended for stables; we then made a stand. I then ordered Lieutenant Madison to take a party and gain their right flank if possible. I called for Lieutenant Hale to send to the left, but found he had been slain. I then led forward the men that stood near me, which, together with the ensigns, Buchanan and Florin, amounted to about twenty-five, and pressed the left of their centre, thinking it absolutely necessary to assist Madison. We made a manly push, and the enemy retreated, taking all of our horses except five or six. We drove them about six hundred yards through our camp, where they again made a stand, and we fought them for some time. Two of my men were shot dead.
>
> "At that moment I received information that the enemy were about to flank us on the right, and on turning that way I saw about sixty of them running to that point. I had yet heard nothing of Madison. I then ordered my men to retreat; which they did with deliberation, heartily cursing the Indians, who pursued us close to our camp, where we again fought them until they gave way; and when they retreated our ammunition was almost expended, although we had been supplied from the garrison in the course of the action. I did not think proper to follow them again, but ordered my men into the garrison to draw ammunition. I returned in a few minutes to a hill to which we had first drawn them; where I found five of my men scalped, who were brought in.
>
> "Since I began to write this a few of the enemy appeared in sight, and I pursued them with a party about a quarter of a mile, but could not overtake them, and did not think proper to go further. Madison, whom I sent to the right, was on the first attack wounded and obliged to retreat into the garrison, leaving a man or two dead. To this misfortune I think the enemy are indebted for the horses which they have got; had he gained their right flank and I once had possession of their left, I think we might have routed them at that stage of the action, as we had them on the retreat.
>
> "I have six killed and five wounded; four men are missing. I think they went off early in the action on horse-back and are by this time at Fort Hamilton. My officers and a number of my men distinguished themselves greatly. Poor Hale died calling to his men to advance. Madison's bravery and conduct need no comment; they are well known. Florin and Buchanan acted with a coolness and courage that do them much honor; Buchanan after firing his gun knocked an Indian down with the barrel.
>
> "They have killed and taken a great number of the pack-horses. I intend following them this evening some distance, to ascertain their strength and route if possible. I can, with propriety say, that about fifty of my men fought with a bravery equal to any men in the world; and had not the garrison been so nigh as a place of safety for the bashful I think many more would have fought well. The enemy have no doubt as many men killed as myself; they left two dead upon the ground and I saw two carried off. The only advantage they have

gained is our horses, which is a capital one, as it disables me from bringing the interview to a more certain and satisfactory conclusion."

CHAPTER V.

WAYNE'S WAR.---FALL OF LOWERY.

IMMEDIATELY after the defeat of St. Clair the general government sought, by friendly negotiation, to secure peace, though vainly. Preliminary steps were also immediately taken toward bringing about a reorganization of the army, putting it into a thoroughly efficient condition, and liberally eqipped it, that it might be in readiness should necessity require.

General Wayne (the Mad Anthony, of Revolutionary fame, and the companion-in-arms of the President), was chosen by Washington, as commander of the army of the Northwest. He spent the winter of 1792 at Legionville, below Pittsburgh, in collecting and organizing his army, and at the close of April, 1793, moved down the river and encamped near Fort Washington, at a place called "Hobson's Choice." Here Wayne was engaged during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting military roads through the forest, collecting supplies in the Indian country, and in making preparations for an immediate campaign, in case the efforts of the commissioners to obtain peace should be unsuccessful. On the sixteenth of August, 1793, the commissioners received the final answer of the Indian council, and on the twenty-third they sent messengers to Wayne, informing him of the outcome—the failure to secure peace. The general being authorized to move into the Indian country and wage war against the hostile tribes, did so as early as was possible. He had an army of about three thousand men, consisting in about equal parts of the mounted riflemen, volunteers from Kentucky, and of troops brought together in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, very many of them hard characters, and some from the prisons—outlaws and renegades, who were reckless of what the future had in store for them, and actuated only by the spirit of action and adventure. The Kentuckians were commanded by General Charles Scott, the second ranking officer in the army, and who, as well as General Harry Lee (the Light Horse Harry, of Revolutionary fame), and General William Darke had been favorably considered by Washington in connection with the chief command of the expedition.

General Wayne began his march northward into the Indian country on the seventh of October, 1793, not following St. Clair's trace, but cutting a new one for his army on the east side of Seven Mile creek. Many of Wayne's soldiers were superstitious, and had they advanced into the enemy's country upon the road which St. Clair's ill-fated army had taken, they would have felt an apprehension of defeat which possibly might have brought on one, or which would, at least, have had the effect of lessening their faith in the force of arms and demoralizing their spirit. From Fort Hamilton, Wayne's trace diverged more considerably from St. Clair than it had south of that post. He marched through what is now Preble county, a short distance east of Eaton, and that portion of the route lying south of the town has been adopted as the location of a public highway, long known as "the old trace road." The trace crossed Banta's fork at or near the forty foot pitch, and ascended the high bank north at a point on the east side of the present north road, from which point it bore a little west of north to Fort Greenville. A portion of the old trail is still marked by a growth of young sycamores, which have sprung up where the forest was cut away. Many of the first settlers saw on the uncovered roots of trees, along the trace, the indisputable marks of wagon wheels or of the heavy ordnance trains. On his way northward on this expedition, Wayne named the streams according to the distance from Fort Hamilton at which he crossed them, as Four Mile creek and Seven Mile creek. The latter had before that time been known and mapped as Ct. Clair's creek.

Of the march, and one of the sad incidents of war, the death of Lowery and his brave companions, which occurred subsequently, we will let General Wayne testify, in his own language. On the twenty-third of October he wrote to the Secretary of War from his camp on the southwest branch of the Great Miami, six miles beyond Fort Jefferson (six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke county):

> I have the honor to inform you that the legion took up its line of march from Hobson's Choice, on the seventh inst., and arrived at this place in perfect order, and without a single accident, at ten o'clock on the evening of the thirteenth, when I found myself arrested for the want of provisions. Notwithstanding this defect, I do not despair of supporting the troops in our present position, or rather at a place called Stillwater, at an intermediate distance between the field of St. Clair's battle and Fort Jefferson. The safety of the western frontiers, and the reputation of the legion, the dignity and interest of the Nation, all forbid a retrograde manœuvre, or giving up one inch of ground we now possess, until the enemy are compelled to sue for peace. The greatest difficulty which at present presents itself is that of furnishing a sufficient escort to secure our convoys of provisions and other supplies from insult and disaster, and at the same time to retain a sufficient force at camp to sustain and repel the attacks of the enemy, who appear to be desperate and determined. We have recently experienced a little check to our convoys, which may probably be exaggerated into something serious, by the tongue of fame, before this reaches you. The following is, however, the fact:
>
> "Lieutenant Lowery of the second sub-legion, and Ensign Boyd, of the first, with a command consisting of ninety non-commissioned officers and privates, having in charge twenty wagons belonging to the quartermaster general's department, loaded with grain, and one of the contractor's wagons, loaded with stores, were attacked early on the morning of the seventeenth inst., about seven miles advanced of Fort St. Clair, by a party of Indians. Those gallant young gentlemen (who promised at a future day to be ornaments to the profession,) together with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, bravely fell, after an obstinate resistance against superior numbers, being abandoned by the greater part of the escort, upon the first discharge. The savages killed or carried off about seventy horses, leaving the wagons and stores standing in the road, which have all been brought to this camp, without any other loss or damage, except some trifling articles."

Lowery died urging his men to fight and doing all in his power to beat back the savage horde that had assailed him. His last breath sent forth words of encouragement to the brave men who fought by his side.

The summer of 1794 had well nigh passed before

Wayne met the Indians of the confederated tribes in battle array, and achieved the brilliant victory which brought long enduring peace to the troubled borderers.

The winter season was regarded as an unfavorable time to carry on hostilities against the Indians, and on its approach General Wayne dismissed the Kentucky militia men and placed the regular troops in winter quarters. He erected Fort Greenville near the site of the present town of Greenville, in Darke county, and made that post his headquarters. On December 23, 1793, he ordered eight companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery to take possession of the ground on which St. Clair was defeated in 1791, and to erect a fortification at that point. The order was executed, and the new fort was appropriately named Fort Recovery. Soon after the completion of this defence, Wayne received from some of the hostile tribes a message, in which they expressed a desire to make peace with the United States. The terms, however, on which the commander of the army proposed to make a treaty were either evaded or rejected by the Indians, probably because they were led by Lord Dorchester, governor-general of Canada, and others, to believe that Great Britain would, in the course of the year 1794, assist them in their attempt to force the American settlers to retire from the territory lying on the northwest side of the Ohio river. At this period, too, a critical and unsettled state of relations existed between the governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, on the one side, and the United States on the other, and it was only by skilful diplomacy and decisive measures that our government escaped being drawn into the vortex of European politics. But this complication of troubles is too broad for treatment in these pages. It belongs to national rather than local history, and reference is merely made to it that the reader may be reminded of the other perils which surrounded the infant Republic while this harassing Indian war was being waged upon the western border.

On the thirtieth of June, 1794, an escort consisting of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, a detachment of Wayne's army, commanded by Major McMahon, was attacked by a large body of Indians, under the walls of Fort Recovery. The Indian force, variously estimated at from seven to fifteen hundred, and probably assisted by a small number of British agents and French Canadian volunteers, made several attacks on the fort within twenty-four hours, and then retired. In these attacks the Americans lost twenty-two men killed, thirty wounded, and three missing. They also lost two hundred and twenty-one horses killed, wounded and missing. In a letter from Wayne to the Secretary of War, dated "Greenville, 7th July, 1794," he says: "The Indians left eight or ten warriors dead on the field; although they were employed during the night, which was dark and foggy, and carrying off their dead and wounded by torchlight."

Major General Scott, with about sixteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky (the men who had been dismissed in the autumn previous) arrived at Fort Greenville, and joined the regular troops on the twenty-sixth of July. On the twenty-eighth the entire army commenced their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee. About twenty-five miles from Fort Recovery, on the St. Mary's river, Wayne built a small fortification which he named Fort Adams. The army marched from this point on the fourth of August, and on the eighth arrived at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. The advance of the army carried terror into the Indian country. Wayne, writing upon the fourteenth of August, says:

> "I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the eighth instant, the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns and villages with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation, as to amount to positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman who deserted from the army at St. Mary's. * * * * Thus, sir, we have gained the emporium of the hostile Indians of the west without loss of blood. The very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens show the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miami of the Lakes (or Maumee), and Auglaize, appears like one continued village for a number of miles above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America from Canada to Florida. We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses by way of bastions, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee (on the site of the town by the same name), which I have called Fort Defiance. * * * * * Everything is now prepared for a forward move to-morrow morning, toward Roche de Bout, or foot of the rapids. * * * * * Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace, and as they have everything that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition * * * * dispatched yesterday by a special flag (Christopher Miller), whom I sent under circumstances which will ensure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood. But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads. America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all-powerful and great God I therefore commit myself and gallant army."

On the fifteenth of August, 1794, General Wayne moved with his forces from Fort Defiance, and on the twentieth he gained a complete victory over the army of Indians. A force of about two thousand men collected near the foot of the rapids, near a British fort, erected subsequent to the treaty of 1783, and in violation of its obligations. After a short and sharp engagement, the Indians fled, and were pursued under the guns of the British fort. The number of Indians in the battle has been estimated all the way from one to two thousand. They were probably in larger number than Wayne's troops actually engaged against them, whose number, there is every reason to believe, was short of nine hundred. Good authorities say that there were in the action four hundred and fifty *Delawares*, one hundred and seventy-five *Miamis*, two hundred and seventy-five *Shawnees*, two hundred and twenty-five *Ottawas*, two hundred and seventy-five *Wyandots*, and a small number of *Senecas*, *Pottawatomies* and *Chippewas*. They had about seventy white allies, including a corps of volunteers from Detroit. The loss to Wayne's army was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded. The Indian loss was more than double that of the Federal army. The woods were strewn for some distance with the dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries—the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets. The Indians were commanded in this engagement by the *Shawnees'* war chief, Blue Jacket.

The Miami chief, Little Turtle, under whom the Indians in 1791 so overwhelmingly defeated St. Clair, was in the battle, but had little share in the control of the forces. Drake, in his Indian Biography, says:

> It has been generally said that had the advice of this chief been taken at the disastrous fight * * * with General Wayne, there is but little doubt he had met with as ill success as General St. Clair. He was not for fighting General Wayne at Presque Isle, and inclined rather to peace than fighting at all. In a council held the night before the battle he argued as follows: "We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him; and during all the time that he has been marching on our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace." For holding these views he was accused by another chief of being a coward. This ended all further discussion. Little Turtle fought bravely in the battle, and its issue proved him a truer prophet than his accuser had believed.

After the engagement of August 20th, generally known as the battle of the Maumee, or the battle of Fallen Timbers, Wayne's victorious army destroyed all the cornfields and the Indian villages, and returned to the mouth of the Auglaize. Indian hostilities were at an end, and in the summer of 1795 the peace was perfected by Wayne's treaty made at Fort Greenville, where the army headquarters had been again established, in the fall of 1794. The most important of the provisions made at this council, by the action of which the last remnant of Indian title to the lands in this part of the State was removed, are given elsewhere. The Greenville treaty was the negotiation which secured and perpetuated the peace won in Wayne's battle.

Now that we have briefly outlined Wayne's campaign, let us revert to that bloody event which gives local interest to the war, in Preble county, and the memory of which has been so imperishably fixed by the rearing of Lowerey's monument at the Eaton cemetery.

The exact spot where Lieutenant Lowery and his companions were ambuscaded and killed by the Indians is on Lowery's branch of Banta's creek, in the northeastern part of Washington township, and a few rods up the branch from Zion (Lutheran) church. On the day following the fight the bodies of Lowery, Ensign Boyd and thirteen others, who gave up life with them before the overpowering force which made that sudden, fierce attack, were removed to Fort St. Clair and buried a few rods southwest of the stockade, side by side. The remains of Lieutenant Lowery were removed on the fourth of July, 1822, and interred in the northwest corner of the old burial ground. The sad but patriotic ceremonial was conducted with military honors, and an appropriate funeral oration was delivered by Jonas A. Mendel. For fifty years the resting place of the other soldiers was under the long grass by the old fort, but on the seventeenth of October, 1843, the fiftieth anniversary of their death, their remains, too, were removed and with the bones of Lowerey, permanently deposited in a beautiful and symmetrically formed mound, one of the many memorials of a lost race, which dot the surface of Ohio and the valley of the Mississippi. On this occasion the late Rev. Charles W. Swain acted as chaplain, and the late A. Haines, sr., delivered an eloquent and appropriate memorial oration. Upon the apex of the mound was reared, through the enterprise of a number of public spirited citizens of Eaton, a marble shaft, suitably inscribed to the memory of the soldiers who sleep at its base. And so the gratitude of the people who have occupied the country, has been shown to a few of those who led the way in the wilderness and assisted in making it possible that the land should be opened to settlement.

Among the earliest settlers in Preble county was Jacob Parker, who was a soldier of Wayne's army, and had encamped during the campaign on the very ground which he afterwards owned, and on which he spent the greater part of his life.

As Wayne's army was advancing toward the Indian country in the spring of 1793, and when in that part of the wilderness which is now Butler county, a man by the name of Newman deserted. Wayne, fearing that he would do harm by carrying information to the Indians, sent out a party of men to capture and return him to the camp, where, doubtless, it was Mad Anthony's intention to have him shot. Jacob Parker was one of the men detailed for this arrest. The little company started out in a northeasterly direction and soon came upon the fugitive's trail through the woods. They followed it the greater part of the day, and when overtaken by nightfall had reached Twin creek. Upon the west side of this stream and about half a mile from the site of West Alexandria, and perhaps eighty rods from the present site of the Dayton and Western pike, the party encamped. In the morning, while some of the men were engaged in preparing breakfast, young Parker took a ramble through the luxuriant forest, and along the ravine running back from the stream. This was about the twentieth of April, and, the season being unusually forward, nature wore a very attractive garb. The loveliness of the locality made a deep impression upon the young man that spring morning, and on returning to the camp he exclaimed to his comrades: "If I live and get safely through this campaign I mean to own this very piece of ground and open a farm here and live and die upon it." The older men laughed at what they regarded as Parker's boyish enthusiasm, but he insisted that he meant to carry out his intention, and should some day own a cultivated farm where all was then an unbroken wild. The subject for the time was forgotten in the discussion that followed upon the feasibility of following further the deserter. It was decided that further pursuit would be in vain, and the men, after partaking of a hearty meal, took up their march for the army, which they regained upon, or near, the site of Eaton. Parker followed Wayne through his victorious campaign, and, when discharged, began to think longingly of the beautiful valley on Twin creek, where he and his comrades had camped. He had saved his pay as a soldier, and, on the declaration of peace, added to his means by laboring as a cooper in the village of Cincinnati. About 1798, before the lands were in market, he visited the cherished site and built there a log cabin. From that time until the lands were surveyed he remained there off and on, and, as soon as he was permitted, he purchased the quarter section, of one hundred and sixty acres of land, including the very spot he had encamped upon. Here he lived until his death, February 26, 1848, thus fulfilling his boyish prediction which had been laughed at by the older soldiers. Jacob Parker, the humble hero of this little incident of Wayne's campaign, was one of the most worthy and well-liked of Preble's pioneers. He was born in New Jersey in 1778, and was, therefore, about seventy years of age at the time of his death.

CHAPTER VI.

ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN IN SOUTHERN OHIO, AND SETTLEMENT OF PREBLE COUNTY.

THE adventurous French explorers, Hennepin and LaSalle, who in 1679 steered the keel of civilization through Lake Erie and touched its south shore, were the first white men whom we know set foot upon the soil which now constitutes Ohio. The year following, the French had a trading station upon the Miami of the Lakes (Maumee), a few miles upon the site of Toledo, and, according to Bancroft, they had a route through the wilderness from Canada to the Mississippi, by the way of the Maumee, Wabash and Ohio rivers, in 1716, and a little later another upon the site of Erie, Pennsylvania, by the way of the Allegheny and Ohio.

Vague traditions have been handed down, asserting that the English had trading posts upon the Ohio in 1730, and we know that they had soon after that time, for in 1744 the royal governor of Pennsylvania issued licenses for the carrying on of trade with the Indians as far west as the Father of Waters. In 1748 a trading station was established at the site of Sandusky, by the French, and in the same year the English explored the Ohio as far as the falls.

George Crogan and Andrew Montour, the latter a half-breed son of a Seneca chief, traversed the wilderness in the summer of 1748 as the bearers of prints and presents from Pennsylvania to the Miami Indians. In return for these gifts the Indians granted the whites the right to build a stockade and establish a trading station at the mouth of Loramie's creek upon the Great Miami, within the bounds of the present county of Shelby. Accordingly a fort or stockade was built which was called Pickawillamy. It occupied the site of the subsequent station, generally known and often referred to in western history as Loramie's store. Fort Pickawillamy has been cited by some writers as the first point at which the English effected a settlement in Ohio. The building which was undoubtedly the first erected by the English on the soil of the State was destroyed in June, 1752, by a force of French, Canadians and Indians. The French traders along the Ohio and its tributaries, were pretty generally superseded by the English, and the enterprising and adventurous spirits from the settlements in Pennsylvania and Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and they maintained the supremacy peaceably until 1784. Christopher Cist and Crogan, in 1750, explored Ohio and passed near, if not into, the present bounds of Preble county. They reported that nothing was wanting but cultivation to make the territory which they had traversed a most beautiful country. The Rev. David Jones (Chaplain Jones of Revolutionary fame) made a tour through a large part of the territory now included in the bounds of Ohio, in 1752 and 1753, and from that time onward, beside the traders and explorers, the country was seen by many who were engaged in military expeditions against the Indians, among whom may be named Colonels Broadstreet, Bogart, McDonald, William Crawford, George Rogers Clark, Edwards, Tod, Bowman, Lockry, Broadhead, and Logan, Lord Dunmore, Israel Putnam, General Lachlin McIntosh, Daniel Boone, and Simon Kenton. Through the observations of these men and a host of others the wilderness was becoming known, and many had grown to look forward to it fondly as a prospective place of residence.

While the territory now included in Ohio was still a wilderness, the wilds of which were only inhabited by roving bands of savages and by a few traders, it became the field for the exercise of the zeal and bravery of the Moravian missionaries. The trials of these apostles of religion, the toils and privations of Frederick Post, John Heckwelder, and David Zeisberger, upon the Muskingum from 1772 to 1782, form one of the most interesting chapters in early State history, but it is beyond our province to here produce the story of the missions and the horrible massacre which ended their existence. We only refer to the subject to remind the reader of the famous men who were in this then but little known "far west," and to give a suggestion of the history that was being made long before the practical exercise of civil authority, and before the country was formally opened for permanent settlement.

By some authorities it is claimed that credit should be given these Moravians for establishing the first settlement in Ohio, intended to be permanent. The design of the founders of the mission station was doubtless to maintain them for an indefinite period, and had Salem and Schonbrun and Gnadenhutten not been wiped out in blood they would doubtless be to-day in existence, the oldest settlements in Ohio. However this may be, none deny to Marietta the honor of being the oldest permanent settlement in the State. An ineffectual attempt was made by four families to found a settlement at the mouth of the Scioto in 1785, but it remained for General Rufus Putnam and his Massachusetts colony, associates in the Ohio company to establish at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the seventh of April, 1788, the pioneer place of permanent habitation in our State—Marietta, so named after Marie Antoinette, the then ruling queen of France.

Not long after the settlement had been made at Marietta, three separate companies were organized to occupy and improve portions of the Symmes purchase, between the Great and Little Miamis. The first, led by Colonel Benjamin Stiles, and consisting of about twenty persons, landed sometime in November, 1788, at the mouth of the Little Miami, within the limits of a tract of ten thousand acres, which Colonel Stiles had purchased of Judge Symmes. They constructed a log fort or stockade, and laid out the village of Columbia. The second party, twelve or fifteen in number, was formed at Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, by Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson. After much difficulty and danger, caused by floating ice in the river, they made a landing opposite the mouth of the Licking river. The name adopted for the proposed town, says Burnet in his "Notes," was "Losanteville," which had been manufactured by a pedantic foreigner whose name has unfortunately been forgotten. It was formed, as he said, from the words *Le*, *os*, *ante* and *ville*, which he rendered, "the village opposite the mouth." The proposed town was never laid off, but upon its intended site there was, however, laid out another village, according to a new plat—the village which is now grown into the populous, prosperous "Queen City of the West." The third party of pioneers in the Miami country was under the immediate supervision of Judge Symmes. Leaving Limestone on the twenty-ninth of January, 1789, the party landed early in the following month, at the point now known as North Bend, and so called, because the most northern bend which occurs on the Ohio south of the Kanawha. For some time it was a matter of doubt as to which of the rival settlements would eventually, as the western world was populated, become a great town. Columbia, for some time, maintained the lead, and even North Bend was considered to have advantages over Cincinnati.

During the time these settlements were making in the Symmes purchase, the southeastern part of Ohio was penetrated by the offshoots from Marietta, and the boundaries of civilization were slowly pushed forward along the river. On April 11, 1789, settlements were begun at Belpre (the French for beautiful meadow), fifteen miles below Marietta, and soon after at Newberry, twenty-five miles below, and also at Waterford and Duck creek. In the autumn of 1789 a settlement was made at the Big Bottom, on the Muskingum, about thirty miles above Marietta. The French settlement at Gallipolis was made in the summer of 1791. * Next after the laying out of Gallipolis was the beginning made at Manchester on the Ohio, in Adams county, by Nathaniel Massie, and about thirty families from Kentucky, in the spring of 1791.

The settlements made up to 1791 and during two or three years following, slowly increased in size. Cincinnati in 1792 contained about thirty cabins besides the barracks and other buildings connected with Fort Washington. The population was about two hundred and fifty. Four years later, or in 1796, according to Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, the settlement had grown to number six hundred souls, and the village was composed of more than a hundred log cabins and fifteen framed houses.

In December, 1794, the town of Hamilton was laid out and soon after a few settlers located there. Dayton was laid out on the fourth of November, 1795, but not permanently settled until April 1, 1796. Franklin, upon the Miami, and within the present county of Warren, was laid out in 1795, and the first settlers arrived in the spring of the following year. Previous to this, Mill Creek, eleven miles north of Cincinnati, had been the frontier settlement in the Miami country. In 1796 Chillicothe was settled, and the same year pioneers began to penetrate the northern part of the State, and Cleveland was laid out at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. At the close of 1798 that portion of the northwestern territory now included in the State of Ohio had a population of about five thousand persons. This population was chiefly in the valleys of the Muskingum, Scioto, the Miamis, and the small tributaries of these rivers within half a hundred miles of the Ohio. No portion of the country received a greater accession of settlers than the valleys of the Miamis. Nowhere was the development more marked or rapid, and nowhere was the prospect of the pioneers more alluring.

SETTLEMENT OF PREBLE COUNTY.

It is probable that a few "squatters" were in the territory now constituting Preble county as early as 1796, but the permanent settlement cannot be said to have begun until 1798.* Preble county now contains about five times as many inhabitants as there were in the whole state of Ohio in that year. The southern part of the county was first settled, and, to be more specific, the first township which had a permanent white resident was Gratis. In all probability that first resident, the pioneer of Preble county was John Leslie, who, according to the best authorities, came into the wilderness in 1798. He located on Elk Creek, and upon what is now known as section thirty-six, the extreme southeastern portion of the county, and that which was nearest to the settlements already made in the Miami valley. All northward of this locality was then an unbroken wilderness, and the Indian boundary but a few miles away. Southward there was a scanty fringe of settlements along the Ohio and a sparse sprinkling along its more important tributaries. The same year that John Leslie made his settlement, or the year following, Henry Phillips, John

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* Although the French emigrants did not arrive until the summer of 1791, and after Massie had located Manchester, their village (Gallipolis), was laid out and made ready for them by the Ohio company, and when Manchester was founded there were residing at the former place a company of forty men from Marietta. Historians usually give Gallipolis the third place in the order of settlement, and Manchester the fourth. Should the consideration of priority in settlement, however, be based upon actual occupation of each site by permanent residents, Manchester would be entitled to rank third, and Gallipolis would of course be fourth. In speaking of these places as the third and fourth settlements in the State, Marietta and its offshoots are considered as one settlement, and the trio in the Symmes purchase collectively as another.

The topic of settlement here only touched upon, and treated in a general way, is amplified in the several township histories, and the record of early settlers, in fact, forms, as it should, the greater part of each and every one of the chapters.

Phillips, Hezekiah Phillips and John Long arrived in the county, and located in the same vicinity. About the same time that these settlers came in Jacob Parker* took up a residence in the woods on Twin creek, in what is now Lanier township, a short distance from the site of West Alexandria. The southwest corner of Israel township was settled in 1799, by William Huston, the Ridenours, the Kingerys, and some others. James Ochletree built the first mill in the county on Four Mile creek. Somers township was settled near the site of Camden, about 1802, by the Hendricks, Pottengers, Bennetts, Beasleys, Mores, and Smiths. Henry Paddock, Eli Dixon, Reuben Kercheval and a few others settled on Four Mile creek, in Dixon and Jackson townships, about the year 1804. In all probability Eli Dixon was the pioneer of Dixon townshipr John Harding and the Wades settled on Elkham creek, in Jackson township, about the same time, and were among the first in the township. Peter Vanausdel, John Clawson and Albert Banta were among the early settlers of Lanier, coming in, however after Jacob Parker, already mentioned. Among the earliest settlers of Gasper township were Gasper Potterf(after whom it was named), Stephen Albaugh, Silas Dooley, sr., Robert Runyon, William Phillips, Phillip Lewellan, and the Duns. In Twin township the first settlers were the Robertsons, Dickeys, Nesbits, Ozias, and Vanwinkles. The pioneers of Harrison townshipwere Joseph Singer, who arrived as early as 1803, Martin Rice, Tobias Tilman, Jacob Loy, James Abbott, Zachariah Hole, Alexander McNutt, and others. In Jefferson township the first settlers were the Purviances (among them, David, who at an early day ably represented the district in the State senate), the Flemings, Marshals, and Irelands. In Washington William Bruce, Cornelius Vanausdel, David E. Hendricks, Walter Buell, Alexander C. Lanier, John Aukerman, John Mills, John Goldsmith, and John Meroney, were among the first residents. Monroe was the last township in order of settlement, its lands being refused by the pioneers because flat and wet. Its first settlers were the Armatouts, Shurleys, Adamses, Millers, Marshalls, Doyles, Davisons, Browns, and Coopers.

CHAPTER VII.

A PICTURE OF THE PIONEERS.

THERE is a corps of active, brave men, usually volunteers, in advance of nearly every great and thoroughly organized army. It is their self-imposed duty to go ahead, and with axe and pick prepare the way for the fighting rank and file that follows. They are called pioneers. Beside the implements of labor they bear arms, for their position is a dangerous one. They are obliged to keep a constant lookout for an ambush, and they march on in momentary fear of a sudden attack, for the enemy, familiar with the land they are invading, and which to them is a *terra incognito*, full of terrible possibilities, is liable at any moment to sweep down upon them, or pour into their midst a volley of arrows or musket balls.

The Virginians, Pennsylvanians, North Carolinians and Kentuckians who pushed their way into the great wilderness of southwestern Ohio, were the pioneers of one of the grandest armies earth ever knew. An army whose hosts are still sweeping irresistibly onward, and which, now after more than four score years, has not fully occupied the country that it won. It was the army of peace and civilization, which came not to conquer an enemy in blood and carnage and ruin, but to subdue a wilderness, by patient toil; to make the wild woodland blossom as the rose, to sweep away the forest, till the virgin soil, make fertile fields, and hew out houses which were to become the abodes of peace and plenty. The pioneers were the valiant vanguard of such an army as this.

The hardy, resolute pioneers who penetrated the vast unknown land northwest of the Ohio, who settled along the Miamis and west of them in Preble county and the surrounding region, found a land as fertile and as fair as heart could wish. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the swift deer bounded by unmolested and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodman's axe or sharp ring of the rifle. All about them were displayed the lavish bounties of nature. The air was fragrant with the thousand odors of the woods in early spring. Underneath the giant oaks and sugar trees, the low-branched beeches, the walnuts and the chestnuts and the sycamores, the ground was jeweled with strange and brilliant flowers, and the rich sweet grass, green to the water's edge, in the fertile valleys of the streams.

The pioneers could enjoy the pristine beauty of the scene, but they had before them the stern, hard realities of life. They could enjoy the vernal green of the wide extending forest, and the evidences of the fertility of the country they had come to inhabit; they could look forward and fondly anticipate the life they were to lead in the midst of all this beauty, and the rich reward that was to be theirs for the cultivation of the mellow soil, but they had first to work—there was no time for lotus-eating ease in this valambrosia. The seed-time comes before the harvest in more senses than one.

Serious dangers, too, these pioneers were exposed to. The Indians could scarcely be trusted, or, at least, such was the feeling among the settlers. They were constantly apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were a source of much dread, and the smaller ones the source of great annoyance. Besides these was the liability to strange forms of sickness which always exists in a new country, and which was doubly feared as the settlers were beyond the reach of medical assistance. In the midst of all the loveliness of the surroundings there was a feeling of loneliness which could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater source of trial to the men and women who first dwelt in the western country than can be imagined. The deep-seated, constantly recurring sense of isolation, made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements and the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned to take up a new life in the western woods.

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* For the story of Jacob Parker's settlement see the chapter on Wayne's campaign.

The pioneers making their way to what is now Preble county, by the Ohio in boats and thence northward through the forest, or all of the distance overland in the great Canastoga wagons, arrived at the place of their destination with but very little with which to begin the battle of life. They had brave hearts, however, strong arms, and were possessed of an invincible determination. Frequently they came on without their families, to make a beginning, and, this being accomplished, would return to their old homes for their wives and children. The first thing done by the pioneer who brought his family with him was to provide a shelter, however poor and simple, from the rain. This having been done, ground was made ready for some crop, usually corn, as that was the surest. The trees were girdled, the underbrush cut away, if there chanced to be any, and the ground swept with fire. Ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty acres of land, might thus be prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn the crop would be gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life depended upon its preservation.

While the crop grew, the pioneer busied himself with the building of his cabin, which must answer as a shelter from the storms of the coming winter, a protection from the ravages of wild beasts, and possibly as a place of refuge from the Indians.

If a pioneer was completely isolated from his fellow men, his position was indeed a hard one, for without assistance he could construct only a very poor habitation. In such case the cabin was usually made of light logs or poles and laid up roughly to answer the purpose of a temporary shelter, until other settlers had come into the vicinity, by whose help a more substantial structure could be built. Usually a number of families came into the country together, and located within such distance from each other that they were enabled to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. Assistance was always readily given our pioneers by all of the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles. The plan commonly followed in the erection of a log cabin was that which allowed a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was selected, if possible, where there was a good water supply, by a never-failing spring, or if such could not be found it was not uncommon to first dig a well. When the cabin was to be built the few neighbors gathered at the site and first cut down within as close proximity as possible a number of trees as nearly of a size as could be found, but ranging from a foot to twenty inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these and rolled to a common center. This work and that of preparing the foundation would consume the greater part of the day in most instances, and the entire labor would most commonly occupy two or three days, sometimes four. The logs were raised to their places with hand-spikes and skid poles, and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. When the structure became several logs high the work would be more difficult. The gables were formed by beveling the ends of the logs and making them shorter and shorter as each additional one was laid in place. These logs in the gables were held in place by poles which extended across the cabin from end to end, and which served also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" ~~roof.~~ The so-called "clapboards" were five or six feet in length, split from oak or ash logs, and made as smooth and flat as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff laid over the cracks so as to effectually keep out the rain. Upon these logs were placed to hold them down, and the latter were kept in position by blocks of wood inserted between them.

The chimney was an important part of the structure, and taxed the builders, with their poor tools, to the utmost. In rare cases it was made of stone, but most commonly of logs and sticks laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the cabin. It was in nearly all cases built outside of the cabin, and at its base a huge opening was cut through the wall into it, to answer as a fireplace. The sticks in the chimney were held in place and protected from fire by mortar formed by kneading clay and straw together. Flat stones were secured for the back and jambs of the fireplace.

An opening was chopped or sawed in the logs on one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewed timber three or four inches thick were fastened on each side, by means of wooden pins, to the ends of the logs, and the doors (if there were any), were fastened to one of these by wooden hinges. The door itself, was a clumsy piece of woodwork. It was usually made of heavy boards rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised by a string which passed through a gimlet hole and hung upon the outside. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known hospitable saying, "You will find the latch-string always out." It was only pulled in on rare occasions—at night when the occupants had an idea that prowlers might be in the vicinity. Very many of the cabins of the pioneers had no doors of the kind here described, and the entrance was only protected by a blanket, or skin of some wild beast suspended above it. The window was a small opening often devoid of anything resembling a sash, and very rarely having glass. Greased paper was sometimes used in lieu of the latter, but more commonly some old garment constituted a curtain, which was the only protection from sun, or rain, or snow. The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons—pieces of timber split from trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed as smooth as possible with the broad-axe. They were half the length of the floor. Many of the cabins first erected in this part of the country had nothing but the earthen floor. Sometimes the cabins had cellars, which were simply small excavations in the ground for the storage of a few articles of food and perhaps some cooking utensils. Access to the cellar was readily obtained by lifting a loose puncheon. There was sometimes a loft, used for various purposes, among others for a "guest chamber." It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces put together like everything else in the house, without nails.

The furniture of the log cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. A forked stick set in the puncheon floor, and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the side and end of the cabin, formed a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab supported by four rustic legs set in augur holes. Three legged stools were made in similar, simple manner. Pegs driven in augur holes in the logs of the wall supported shelves, and others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family, not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of buck's antlers, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few other articles, brought from the old home, formed the furniture and furnishings of the log cabin. The utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best were of pewter, which the careful housewife of the olden time kept shining as brightly as the most pretentious plate of our later day fine houses. It was by no means uncommon that wooden vessels, either coopered or turned, were used upon the table. Knives and forks were few; crockery very scarce, and tinware not abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was of the best and most wholesome kinds. The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys and the many varieties of small game. Plain corn bread or "pone," baked in a kettle in the ashes, or upon a chip or board in front of the great open fire-place, answered the purpose of all kinds of pastry. The corn was, among the earliest pioneers, pounded or grated, there being no mills for grinding it for some time, and then only small ones, and perhaps a considerable distance away. The wild fruits in their season were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. Sometimes especial efforts were made to prepare a delicacy, as for instance, when a woman experimented in mince pies, pounding wheat for the flour to make the crust, and using crab apples for fruit. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles that made up the backwoodsman's *materia medica*—the herb medicines and spices, catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, pennyroyal and wormwood, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, and strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruits.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity which was in strict conformance to their surroundings and belongings. The men were engaged day after day in the herculean labor of enlarging the little patch of sunshine about their homes, cutting away the forest, burning off the brush and debris, preparing the soil, planting, tending, harvesting, caring for the few animals which hey brought with them or soon procured, and in hunting. While they were engaged in the heavy labor of the field and forest, or following the deer or other game, their helpmeets were busied with household duties—providing for the day and the winter coming on, cooking, making clothes, spinning and weaving. They were fitted by nature and by experience to be the consorts of the brave men who first came into the western wilderness. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation and loneliness. Their industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work then, like man's, was performed under disadvantages, which were removed in later years. She had not ouly the household duties to perform, but many others. She not only made the clothing, but the fabric for it.

That old, old occupation of spinning and weaving, with which woman's name has been associated in all history, and of which the modern world knows little save through the stories of those who are grandmothers now —that old occupation of spinning and of weaving, which seems surrounded with a glamour of romance as we look back to it through the mediums of tradition and poetry, and which always conjures up thoughts of the grace and virtues of the dames and damsels of a generation that is gone—that old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, was the chief industry of the pioneer women.

Every cabin sounded with the softly whirring wheel and the rythmic thud of the loom. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman described by Solomon: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff." Almost every article of clothing, all the cloth used in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman weavers' toil. She spun the flax and wove the cloth for shirts and trowsers, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool—the "linsey woolsey" woven by the house-wife—formed the material for all of the clothing of men and women, except such articles as were made of skins. The men commonly wore the hunting shirt, a kind of a loose frock reaching half way down the thighs, open before, and so wide as to lop over a foot or more upon the chest. It generally had a cape, which was often fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that which composed the garment. The bosom of the garment answered as a pouch, in which could be carried the various articles of which the hunter or the woodsman had need. The hunting shirt was always worn belted. It was made of coarse linen, of linsey, or of dressed deer-skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth, or of deer-skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or some kind of leather, while the feet were usually encased in moccasins, which were easily and quickly made, though they needed frequent mending. The deer-skin breeches or drawers were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet were very cold to the limbs, and the next time they were put on were almost as stiff as if made of wood. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs. The women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin gloves, or, more often, mittens, when any protection was needed for the hands. All of their wearing apparel, like that of the men, was made with a view to being serviceable and comfortable, and nearly all was of home manufacture. Other articles and finer ones were worn sometimes, but they were brought from the former homes and were usually the articles handed down from parents to children. Jewelry was very rare, but occasionally some ornament was displayed.

In the cabins of the cultivated pioneers were usually a few books—the Bible and hymn book, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Baxter's Saints Rest," "Hervey's Meditations," "Æsop's Fables," "Gulliver's Travels," "Robinson Crusoe," and the like. The long winter evenings were spent poring over the pages of some well thumbed volume, by the light of the great log fire, in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc.

Hospitality was simple, unaffected, hearty, unbounded. Whiskey was in common use in the cabins of most of the early settlers. Nearly every one had his barrel stowed away. It was the universal drink at merry-makings, bees, house-raisings, house-warmings, and weddings, and was always set before the traveler who chanced to spend the night or take a meal in the log cabin. It was the good, old-fashioned whiskey—"clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil,"—that the few octogenarians and nonogenarians of to-day recall to memory with a suggestive smack of the lips.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled. The asperities of life were softened; its amenities multiplied. Social gatherings became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rolling, harvesting, and husking bees for the men, and the apple butter and quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. The early settlers took much pleasure and pride in rifle shooting, and as they were accustomed to the use of the gun as a means, often, of obtaining subsistence, they exhibited considerable skill, in their frequent friendly contests of marksmanship.

A wedding was the social event of the most importance in the sparsely settled new country. The young people had every inducement to marry and usually did so as soon as they were able to provide for themselves. When a marriage was to be celebrated the whole neighborhood turned out. After the ceremony was performed it was customary to serve a substantial dinner—a backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and bear or deer meat, with such vegetables as could be procured. The greatest hilarity prevailed during the meal, and after it was over dancing was begun, generally to be kept up until the next morning. It was commenced with "a square four," which was followed by "jigging it off." The "settlement" of a young couple was thought to be thoroughly and generously made when the neighbors assembled and raised a cabin for them.

During all of the early years of the settlement, varied by occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the extent of the tillable ground went slowly on. The tools and implements were few and of the most primitive kind, but the soil that had held in reserve the accumulated riches of a century produced splendid harvests, and the husbandman was well rewarded for his labor. The ground was warmer then than now and the season a little earlier.

Flour and meal were difficult to obtain. Only the commonest goods were brought into the country during the first few years of settlement, and they sold at enormous prices, being packed from Detroit or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and thence floated down the Ohio. Tea was worth two or three dollars a pound; coffee brought from seventy-five cents to a dollar; salt five or six dollars per bushel of fifty pounds, and the commonest calicos were sold at a dollar per yard. Long journeys on foot were often made by the pioneers to obtain the necessities of life or some article, then esteemed a luxury, for the sick. Hardships were cheerfully borne, privations stoutly endured; the best was made of what they had by the pioneers and their families, and they toiled patiently on, industrious and frugal, simple in their tastes and pleasures, happy in an independence, however hardly gained, and looking forward hopefully to a future of plenty which should reward them for the toils of their earlier years, and a rest from the struggle, amidst the benefits gained by it. Without an iron will and an indomitable resolution they could never have accomplished what they did. Their heroism deserves the highest tribute of praise that can be awarded.

During the war of 1812 many of the husbands and fathers volunteered their services to the United States. Women and children were then left alone in many isolated cabins all through Ohio, and there was a long reign of unrest, anxiety and terror. It was feared by some that the Indians might take advantage of the desertion of these homes by their natural protectors, and pillage and destroy them, but happily their fears proved to be groundless, and this part of the country was spared any scenes of violence.

After the close of the war there was a greater feeling of security than had ever existed before; a new motive was given to emigration, and the country fast filled up with settlers. The era of peace and prosperity was fairly begun. Progress was slowly, surely made; the forest shrank away before the woodman's axe. The pioneers, assured of perfect safety, began to make better plans for the future; resorted to new industries; enlarged their possessions and improved the means of cultivation. Stock was brought in from Kentucky and the east. More commodious structures took the places of the old ones; the large double log house of hewed logs replaced the old cabin, and log and frame barns were built for the protection of stock and the housing of crops. Frame houses began to appear here and there. Society began to form itself; the school-house and the church appeared, and advancement was made manifest in a score of ways. With so much accomplished, however, there still remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made in the western forest. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past, and the way made in the wilderness for the army that was to come.

CHAPTER VIII.

LAND TITLE.

FRANCE was the first nation which claimed possession of the territory, now included within the limits of the State of Ohio. She rested the right of her claim upon the discoveries of that indomitable and intrepid explorer, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, who is said by Parkman and other historians to have passed from Lake Erie southward, over the portage of the Allegheny river, and from thence down the Ohio river as far as the "Falls" at Louisville, thus being the discoverer, and explorer of the State. From his subsequent discoveries too, La Salle was accredited with the honor of having found for France the whole of the vast territory, commonly considered as included in the Mississippi valley, and the whole of which was known originally by the name of Louisiana. The title was disputed by Great Britain, but the controversy was only a slight one, and France held possession before the Utrecht treaty, and after that treaty up to the Treaty of Paris in 1763, when Great Britain came into possession of the soil northwest of the Ohio, and retained it until the close of the Revolutionary war, when by the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1783, and ratified by the American congress in the following year, the ownership was vested in the United States.

CLAIMS OF STATES.

After the ratification of the treaty of peace in 1784, between Great Britain and the United States, and for some time before, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut asserted claims to portions of the lands now included in the boundaries of Ohio, and Virginia claimed the whole, and much more, even to the entire extent of "the territory northwest of the Ohio river." Virginia's claim was founded upon certain charters granted to the colony by James I., bearing dates respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611; also, upon the conquest of the country between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers and the northern lakes, made by General George Rogers Clark in 1778 and 1779. Though possessing as solid a claim as any other State, Virigina was the second to grant a deed of cession to the United States, which she did in 1784, preceded only by New York, and followed by Massachusetts and Connecticut, the latter ceding her claims in 1786, an act which has been characterized as "the last tardy and reluctant sacrifice of State pretensions to the public good." The charters of Massachusetts and Connecticut both embraced territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that of NEW YORK, obtained from Charles II., including territory that had been previously granted to the other States, conflicts arose which threatened serious evil, but which, happily, as the eyes of all nations were at that time turned upon the infant Republic, were adjusted by wise measures, satisfactorily.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The *Iroquois* Indians or *Six Nations*, claimed to be the conquerors of the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and upon this assumption they based their pretension to the ownership of the soil. Their indefinite claim was extinguished by the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded October 22, 1784. The commissioners of Congress in this transaction were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, and the *Six Nations* were represented by Red Jacket and Cornplanter, two of their greatest chiefs.

The treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the *Delawares*, *Wyandots*, *Ottawas*, and *Chippewas* relinquished all claim to the Ohio valley, was negotiated in January, 1785, by General George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee for the United States, and the chiefs of the tribes named for the Indians. By the provisions of this treaty, the boundary line dividing these Indians from the United States was established along the Cuyahoga river and the main branch of the Tuscarawas, to its fork near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Miami of the Lakes (Maumee), thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along the lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga—the Indians being allowed occupancy of the territory included within these bounds.

Other relinquishments were effected by the treaty of Fort Finney at the mouth of the Great Miami, concluded with the *Shawnees* January 31, 1786; by the treaty of Fort Harmar, held by General St. Clair, January 9, 1789, and by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795.

By the provisions of this treaty by which the lands in Preble county were finally and perfectly secured to the United States, and which was based upon the previous treaty of Fort Harmar, the famous "Greenville Treaty Line" was established. The leading provision was as follows:

> "The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westwardly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Laramie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami (Maumee) which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa river."

This treaty which was one of the most thorough in measures and effectual in result, was made by "Mad Anthony Wayne." The Indians began to gather at Greenville for the conference in the month of June. Among them were the *Delawares*, *Ottawas*, *Pottawatomies* and Eel River Indians. Many famous chiefs were there: "Buckougehelas," "The Little Turtle" of the *Miamis*, Tahre the Crane, and other *Wyandots*, Blue Jacket with a party of *Shawnees*, and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

It is a highly creditable fact, and one of which all should be proud, that the title to every foot of Ohio soil was perfected by honorable treaty with the Indians, and their claims properly compensated and extinguished.

When Ohio was admitted to the Federal Union as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, especially those previously granted or sold should be vested in the United States. The different lands in Ohio are more than twenty in number, and known as follows: 1, Congress Lands; 2, United States Military Lands; 3, Virginia Military District; 4, Western or Connecticut Reserve; 5, Fire Lands; 6, Ohio Company's Purchase; 7, Donation Tract; 8, Symme's Purchase; 9, Refugee Tract; 10, French Grant; 11, Dolerman's Grant; 12, Zanes Grants; 13, Canal Lands; 14, Turnpike Lands; 15. Maumee Road Lands; 16, School Lands; 17, College Lands; 18, Ministerial; 19, Moravian Grants; 20, Salt Sections.

CONGRESS LANDS.

All of the soil of Preble county belongs to what is known as the Congress lands; Congress lands are so called because sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the general Government, in conformance with such laws as have been from time to time enacted by Congress. These lands were surveyed and put into the market in conformance with an ordinance passed in 1785, after the several States claiming ownership had all granted deeds of cession, and after it was supposed the title had been made perfect by treaty with the Indians The congress lands were regularly surveyed into ranges, running north and south, and these into townships six miles square. The seven ranges are a portion of the congress lands and were the first surveyed by the general Government northwest of the Ohio. They lie in the eastern part of the State, and comprise what is known as the Marietta district. The other Congress lands were surveyed later and at various periods. The towhships of the Congress lands are surveyed into thirty-six sections, each a mile square. These in Preble county and elsewhere throughout, except in Marietta and a portion of Steubenville district, are numbered as follows:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

These sections, containing six hundred and forty acres each, are again subdivided into quarters, denominated the southeast quarter section, northwest quarter section, etc., and each containing one hundred and sixty acres. Again, by a law which was made in 1820, these quarter sections were divided into equal parts, by lines running north and south through them. These divisions, which contain eighty acres of land, are denominated the east half-quarter section No.——, and west half-quarter section No.—— The minimum price of the Congress lands was originally two dollars per acre, but this was reduced by law to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid in cash. Originally a provision was made for the reservation of one-seventh of all the lands surveyed, for the use of the continental troops, but this plan was subsequently abandoned, and a specific appropriation of a tract made for that purpose. The United States reserved, when the lands were first put on sale, four sections out of every township, for future sale, viz: sections eight, eleven, twenty-six, and twenty-nine. Section No. 16, of every township, was reserved "for the maintenance of public schools within said township."

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY ERECTION.

THE first county proclaimed in the old Northwestern Territory was Washington, July 27, 1788, including the territory now included in about forty counties of the eastern part of the State. The next was Hamilton, established by the proclamation of the governor, January 2, 1790. The county included, originally, the lands between the Little and Great Miami rivers, and was co-extensive with the Symmes purchase. The land west of Great Miami was included, originally, in the territorial county of Randolph, which was composed, principally, of territory now included in Indiana, but when the State of Ohio was formed, all of the territory between the Great Miami and the Indiana line was added to Hamilton county. Butler county was formed from Hamilton in 1803, very soon after the organization of the State government, and in the same year Montgomery was erected from Hamilton and Ross counties, chiefly from the former. Preble county was erected in 1808, from Butler and Montgomery counties, the larger portion of its territory being taken from the latter. Thus, until 1803, the few settlers in the county now included in the boundaries of Preble, were within the jurisdiction of Hamilton county, of which the seat of justice was Cincinnati. After 1803, until February 15, 1808, the inhabitants near the present south line of the county were within the jurisdiction of Butler county, of which the seat was then, as it is now, Hamilton—and all of the other inhabitants of the county now included in Preble, were residents of Montgomery county, and, consequently, paid their taxes and transacted all other public business at Dayton.

The following is the full text of legislative act erecting the county of Preble:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY OF PREBLE.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enated by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*. That all that part of Montgomery and Butler counties included in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby laid off, and erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Preble, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the sixth township, first range east of the meridian, drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami; thence east along said township line to the range line between the third and fourth ranges; thence north to the northeast corner of the seventh township, in the third range; thence west along the township lines to the State line; thence south to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2.—*Be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of March, next, said county of Preble shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities of a separate and distinct county; *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the sheriff, coroner, constables, and collectors of Montgomery and Butler counties, to do and perform all the duties which they are or may be required to do in the said counties of Montgomery and Butler within the bounds of the said county of Preble; and all suits and actions which are or may be pending therein at the time of the said division, shall be tried and determined in the same manner as though a division had not taken place.

SEC. 3.—*Be it further enacted*, That all justices of the peace and other officers residing within the said county of Preble, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices until successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 4.—*Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the associate judges to divide the said county of Preble into townships, subject to the future alteration of the commissioners, and to publish the bounds of each in at least three of the most public places in said townships, and also to direct the electors of said townships to elect, on the first Monday in April, three commissioners, a sheriff, and coroner, to hold their offices until the next annual election, together with the requisite number of township officers: *Provided*, Notice shall be given at least ten days before the said first Monday of April.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That the courts to be holden in the said county of Preble, shall be holden in the town of Eaton, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established in said county.

This act to be in force from and after the first day of March next.

[Signed.] P. BEECHER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed.] THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February the 15th, 1808.

Preble county was named after Commodore Edward Preble, of the United States navy. At the time the county was erected the man in whose honor it was named had been dead less than two years, and his then recent services in the Tripolitan war were fresh in the memory of the people. Several localities in the United States were named after him.

Edward Preble was born at Portland, Maine, August 15, 1761. Entering the naval service when at suitable age he advanced rapidly in station, becoming a captain in 1799, and ultimately one of the most distinguished of American commanders. In his youth he acquired honor in the war of the Revolution, but the deed on which his fame was principally founded was accomplished a quarter of a century later. In 1803 Commodore Preble was sent into the Mediterranean, and after humbling the emperor of Morocco, he appeared with most of his squadron before Tripoli. During the month of August Tripoli was repeatedly bombarded by the American squadron, and a severe engagement took place between Commodore Preble's fleet and the gunboats of the piratical Tripolitans, which resulted in the capture of several of the latter, with little loss to the Americans. The commander was generally praised in this country for his success, and won a high place in the hearts of the people. He died not long after the victories which made him famous—on the twenty-fifth of June, 1806.

CHAPTER X.

CIVIL HISTORY—COUNTY SEAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

IN the chapter immediately preceding this one an account is given of the erection of Preble county and the origin of its name. In this chapter we present an outline of the civil history of the county, including its organization, location of the county seat, description of public buildings, division of townships, and other topics of interest.

EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

The first book of the proceedings of the commissioners of Preble county contains the following as its initial entry:

> Be it remembered that on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, that at the house of Samuel Hawkins, in the village of Eaton, George Shidler, esquire, exhibited a certificate bearing date —— 1808, from William Brown, esquire, clerk *pro tempore* of the court of common pleas of said county, declaring that the said George Shidler had been duly elected a commissioner to serve said county until the next annual election.

Similar certificates having been presented by William R. Irwin and Samuel Hawkins, the three commissioners took their seats and proceeded to business. The board appointed Alexander Chambers Lanier, their clerk, and he took an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of this State so long as he should continue a citizen thereof.

The board appointed William Bruce, esquire, to act as treasurer of said county for the ensuing year. After establishing tavern rates of license, making provision for the payment of one dollar each for wolf or panther scalps, and attending to some minor matters of business the board adjourned *sine die*.

On the seventh of June, 1808, another meeting was held at which, among other transactions, it was ordered that "the courts shall be held up stairs in the house of Samuel Hawkins, in the town of Eaton, said Hawkins having agreed to give the use of said room and a table, without charge therefor." It was also further ordered that Samuel Hawkins be allowed to retain the use of public square in the town of Eaton, marked on the plan of said town by the letter A, until it shall be demanded by the commissioners of Preble county to commence a public building thereon.

COUNTY SEAT FIXED.

At a special meeting of the commissioners, held at the house of Samuel Hawkins, June 23, 1808, the clerk read a return from Aaron Harlin, Ichabod B. Halsey, and Ichabod Comin, commissioners appointed by the legislature to fix the permanent seat of justice of Preble county. Their return declared that the permanent seat of justice shall be "'fixt' at the town of Eaton, provided that the money, lands, lots, stone and labour, subscribed by the inhabitants of said town, shall be duly secured for the use of said county towards erecting publick buildings."

Afterwards the board proceeded to receive and secure the donations given by the subscribers toward establishing Eaton as the seat of justice of Preble county. It appears from the records that Samuel Hawkins "gave to the county commissioners for the use of building publick buildings in the town of Eaton," the following lots known as numbers twenty-two, twenty-three, two hundred and twenty-two and two hundred and twenty-three, together with one four acre out-lot. William Bruce gave his bond for the following lots, namely: lots numbers forty, forty-four, forty-five, seventy-three, seventy-four, one hundred and three, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and seventy-seven, and stone for all publick buildings to be quarried any place between the upper and lower falls of St. Clair's (Seven Mile) creek; likewise two blocks of lots adjoining the main street. George Worthington gave his bond promising to donate lot number three.

The following persons gave their notes for the amounts they had subscribed towards obtaining the seat of justice at Eaton: Andrew Houss, twenty dollars in mason work; Matthew Harbison, ten dollars in mason work; John Harbison, five dollars in mason work; Benjamin Griffith, five dollars in turners' work; William Smith, ten dollars payable in lots; Alexander Lanier, twenty-five dollars payable in materials for "gaol" or joiners' work thereon, and also twenty-five dollars payable in work on the court house; William Steele, fifteen dollars payable in work on the "gaol"; Henry Whitsell, fifteen dollars worth of iron work for "gaol"; John Hawkins, five dollars payable in quarrying stone; John Mills gave his bond to make title to the commissioners for six acres of land adjoining the northeast corner of the town plat; Jacob and John Spacht agreed to give instead of eight acres of land, the sum of forty dollars in cash, "said forty dollars to be appropriated to the use of building a gaol in the town of Eaton; John Auckerman gave his bond to make good title to two out-lots containing two acres of land.

THE FIRST COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The first court of common pleas in the county of Preble was held August 23, 1808, at the house of Samuel Hawkins, in Eaton. The record shows that "the Honorable Francis Dunlavy was president judge of our said court, James I. Nesbit, John Maroney and John C. Irwin, esquires, associate judges." There were also present Alexander C. Lanier, clerk *pro tem.*, and Samuel Mitchell, coroner and acting sheriff.

The first grand jury consisted of John Halderman, foreman, William Wilner, George Marfield, Simeon VanWinkle, Smith Charles, William Goodwin, James White, John Pottenger, Isaac Patton, John Ward, Hezekiah Hardesty, Hezekiah Phillips, Henry Kisling, William Sellers, Samuel Holliday. The grand jury, after being sworn, retired, conducted by John Spacht, constable. The jury returned but two indictments; one against "Mary Wallein, of Somers township, for retailing goods, wares and merchandise not the growth or manufacture of the United States," and the other against Philip Gemckle, of the county of Montgomery, for the same offense. Mary Wallein was fined six and one-fourth cents and the costs of the case, which she paid, and went her way. Gemckle proving that he had paid into the county treasury the sum of four dollars and twenty-five cents, being the sum which he ought to pay for the time which he sold goods within the county, was discharged.

The first civil suit brought was that of "James Denniston *vs.* Jacob Fudge, on a contested election for the office of sheriff." The plaintiff being "cold," came not, and the cause was laid over "until to-morrow." On the next day, the plaintiff was "solemnly called," and not making his appearance, it was decided by the court that "the contest be dismissed at the plaintiff's cost, and that the sheriff-elect stand as sheriff, of course."

Several licenses were granted, at this and the succeeding term, to retail goods and wares not the growth or manufacture of the United States; and licenses were issued to James Sutton, David E. Hendricks, Samuel Hawkins and others, to sell spirituous liquors. All together, only about a dozen cases, civil and criminal, were brought before the court. The prosecutor was allowed ten dollars for his services.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

The first mention which the records contain of a court house is found in the county commissioners' proceedings of March 4, 1812. It was then ordered that the following persons be appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of building a court house in the town of Eaton, to-wit: Abraham Miller, in Israel township; Paul Larsh, in Dixon township; James Ireland, in Jefferson township; Alexander C. Lanier, in Washington township; Thomas Massie, in Somers township; Richard D. Hale, in Gratis township; Peter Harter, in Lanier township; Frederick Miller, in Twin township—who shall be allowed four per cent. on all moneys or property which may be subscribed on the books kept by them and actually paid. It was further ordered:

> "That the court house to be built on the above subscription shall be allowed for the use of a military house for Christians of any denomination only when in public use as a court house. And unless there is four hundred dollars subscribed the subscriptions shall be nothing."

Specifications were made, and bids advertised for, for building a court house of wood, but after considerable agitation of the subject it was decided to erect a brick building, and of a size considerably larger than had originally been intended. The dimensions specified in December, 1814, were thirty by thirty feet; the building was to be two stories in height and to be completed by the December term, 1815. In August, 1815, the commissioners entered an order that the court house should be built upon lot marked "A," in the town plat; that the front should be twenty feet from the main street, and the west end twenty-five feet from the street running north and south. Still later it was decided that the building should be thirty-eight by thirty feet, and before the contract was finally let it was ordered that the structure should be forty feet square. It was not until March, 1816, that Andrew House entered into contract with William Bruce, Matthew Harbison, Robert Harbison and John Harbison as his sureties, to build the first Preble county court house according to the specifications furnished. On December 4, 1816, the commissioners having viewed the court house built by Andrew House, reported that they conceived it to have been built according to contract, and therefore received it on behalf of the county, and granted an order to the contractor for the sum of five hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-five cents. The building was not completed and fully furnished until 1819 or 1820.

It was only a few years after the court house was finished that it was found inadequate to the needs of the county, and from time to time additions were built or other provision made for securing extra room for the county offices.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

July 15, 1848, the board of county commissioners—James Wilson, John Patterson, and Ebenezer Pinkerton—met for the purpose of receiving proposals for the building of a new court house, for which they had previously made specifications. The bids opened were as follows:

N. G. & S. H. Lockwood	$14,475
W. B. Vanhook	15,950
P. Myers and John L. Martin	14,950
J. A. DuSang and Goodle Pendry	15,900
Oty Wysong	14,375
Thomas Brown	14,900
J. M. & Thomas Cairey	15,895
Z. M. Turner	28,900
John Elder	21,300
Stephen Easton	15,500
A. E. Turnbull	15,535

The commissioners, after some deliberation, awarded the contract for building to N. G. & S. H. Lockwood, and they entered into bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. It must not be understood that the court house was built for the sum stated as the bid of the Messrs. Lockwood—fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars—various alterations, enlargements, and additions were ordered from time to time by the commissioners and their successors, and the building was finished at a total cost of about twenty-two thousand dollars, or about one-half more than the amount of the original bid and contract. The court house was accepted by the commissioners July 17, 1851, and settlement made in full with the builders. Although the contract originally called for the completion of the building by September, 1850, the increased work made it impossible to have the court house in readiness by that time. During the interval between the removal of the old building and finishing of the new, the Methodist Episcopal church was rented for the use of the court for the sum of eighty dollars per year, jury rooms being also furnished by the church society.

JAILS.

At a meeting of the commissioners on the twenty-fifth of June, 1808, it was ordered that the gaol for the county of Preble be built on the square given to the town of Eaton by William Bruce, "for publick purposes," and known as lot "A," and on the southeast corner of said square, adjoining to the lot of Samuel Hawkins on the east, and the alley on the west. On the third of August specifications were decided upon by the commissioners, which, in brief, were as follows: "The house shall be built eighteen feet long, sixteen feet wide, and two stories high—the lower story shall be eight feet between floors, and the upper seven and one-half feet. The foundation shall be three feet, and of sufficient depth to bear the weight of the house; the walls of the first story shall be two feet in thickness, and those of the second story eighteen inches in thickness, the whole to be of good stone laid in lime and sand or lime and soil. The first floor shall be of timber hewed twelve inches thick and squared at the sides and joined close together, to extend fifteen inches into the walls and to be made of good oak; the floor of the second story shall be of timber ten inches thick; the lower story shall be lined with hewed or sawed timber nine inches thick; there shall be one door in the lower story and one in the upper—the lower door shall be of two-inch thick plank and lined with the same." It was further specified that the windows should be barred with one inch square iron, and that suitable fastenings should be placed upon the doors, etc. The contract for erecting the jail here described was let to John Banfill in the sum of seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars. For the faithful performance of his work he entered into bond in the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, with Joseph C. Hawkins and Henry Whitesell as sureties. The jail was finished by the close of the year 1808.

July 29, 1820, the commissioners, in consequence of the jail having been destroyed by fire, ordered that a new jail be built. It was provided that the new building should be constructed of stone; should be thirty feet in length from east to west, twenty feet in width from north to south, and two stories in height. Samuel Ward became the undertaker, and agreed to build a jail according to specifications for the sum of eight hundred and forty dollars, and entered into bond for the faithful discharge of his duty with James Small and William M. Davison as his sureties.

July 30, 1822, the commissioners, after inspecting the jail, decided that Mr. Ward had *not* discharged his duty according to contract. It being left to referees to decide the merits of the question, the verdict of the commissioners was sustained, and they (the referees, Joseph Pagan and Joseph Wysong) reported that "Samuel Ward was entitled to receive the sum of two hundred dollars, which will comprise the whole amount to which he may be entitled for building the jail." This was, after cancelling the accounts, exhibited, for extra work. It was ordered by the commissioners that the jail be received, and that the foregoing payment be considered settlement in full.

In the summer of 1839, steps were taken towards the erection of a new jail, to be erected on the public square south of the public offices. The building which was of stone, two stories in height, and forty-six by twenty-six feet in dimensions, was built by Merkle S. Morton for the sum of six thousand four hundred and forty dollars. This building has been in constant use for jail purposes since its erection, and will doubtless remain for many years, as it answers all needs.

August 1, 1874, the board of commissioners who had

had in contemplation the project of improving the jail, by the substitution of new iron cells, etc., and also of building a sheriff's or jailor's residence, decided upon making the proposed improvement, on condition that the expense should not exceed ten thousand dollars. The county entered into contract with Merkle S. Morton and Earl B. Nourse, of Eaton, in the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. Their work was completed in the following year.

INFIRMARY.

The earliest mention of the matter of building a county poor-house or infirmary, appears in the commissioners' records for the March meeting, 1835. The entry states that "the commissioners, after various solicitations and applications from various parts of the county, urging the building of a poor-house, do agree to take some preparatory steps thereto, and therefore do order that the auditor publish and give notice to all concerned, that the commissioners have agreed that the public good requires the erection of a poor-house, and that the condition of that class of our unfortunate fellow-citizens would be improved if they had an asylum to which they might retreat wherein their misfortunes would be regularly attended to." The board further required the auditor to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a small farm for poor-house purposes.

December 8, 1835, the commissioners bought of George Lease the present infirmary farm (southwest quarter of section number twenty-seven, Washington township), for which they paid the sum of two thousand dollars. This piece of land was rented the first year to Nathaniel Wingate and Benjamin Lockwood, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, and it was one of the provisions of the lease that the commissioners were to be allowed to begin building on said farm at any time they saw fit. At a special meeting of the board, held February 3, 1837, proposals for the erection of a poor-house previously advertised for, were handed in as follows:

Samuel Roberson,	$3,774 00
Nicholas Day,	4,760 57
Hier & Morgan,	4,550 77
M. S. Morton,	5,136 59
Wilson & Stephens,	4,232 25
James L. Street,	4,480 00
Phillip Hamer,	5,300 00
C. Kugler,	5,800 00

Samuel Roberson presenting the lowest bid, the board agreed to enter into contract with him if he could enter into the proper security, but as he failed to do so, the job was set up at public auction on the same day. Joseph Wilson and David V. Stephens making the best bid, the job of building the infirmary was struck off to them at the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and the said Wilson and Stephens entered into bond for the faithful performance of their work, in the sum of eight thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars. The specifications called for a brick building one story in height, with suitable arrangements and furnishings, and it was made a condition of the contract that the building should be finished by September, 1838. On the first of September, according to agreement, the building was completed and officially accepted by the commissioners. This building, with a second story added, is the one now in use as an infirmary.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

As has been heretofore stated in this volume, the territory now constituting Preble county was, prior to its independent organization, included in Montgomery and Butler counties. Only a narrow strip belonged to Butler county and all of the remainder to Montgomery. It was organized into a township by the name of Hardin, and this great township gradually reduced in size by the establishment of others, existed for some time after the organization of Preble county. The whole of the first range was called Israel township, for a time after the county was organized, and the whole of the second range was at the same time called Somers township, while all of the the third range north of the present north line of Lanier township was called Twin, and that south of the line Hardin. The first changes in the lines were those which were made when the numerous townships of Washington and Jefferson were established, each of them sixteen miles long by six in width, and therefore containing ninety-six square miles of territory.

The following entries made in the commissioners' records May 7, 1809, and the first which appear, detail the boundaries:

> Ordered, that Somers township, in this county, be divided as follows; beginning at the northwest corner of the ninth township in the second range, running thence east with the county line to the line dividing the second and third ranges, thence south sixteen miles to the fourth tier of sections in the seventh township of said range, thence west to the line dividing the first and second ranges, thence sixteen miles to the place of beginning, and the township contained within the foregoing bounds shall be called Washington, and the place of holding elections for said township of Washington shall be at the house of Samuel Hawkins, esq., in the town of Eaton.

Upon the same date as the above, and in similar manner the original township of Israel, including the present territory of Israel, Dixon, Jackson and Jefferson, was divided by a line running east and west, eight miles north of the southern county line. The township thus set off in the first range, sixteen miles long from north to south, was called Jefferson. It was ordered that elections should be held in this township at the house of John Marks.

It was ordered that the southern partsof the first and second ranges in Preble county, not included in the townships of Jefferson and Washington, should be called respectively Israel and Somers townships.

At the meeting of the commissioners on March 4, 1811, it was ordered that all of that portion of the third range comprised in the fifth township, as originally surveyed, be set off and organized as a new township. This township was named after Alexander C. Lanier.

On the same day, it was ordered that all that part of the third range being within the bounds of the fourth original surveyed township, be declared a new township, by the name of Gratis, and that an election be held therein at the house of Silas Gregg. The origin of the name of this township is thus accounted for. The residents of the fourth original township, in the third range, it seems regarded Lanier township, as it stood in 1810, as too large for the convenience of the people. They had to go too far to the polls, and to transact their other business. Their petition was overruled, but resolving to make another attempt, they went personally before the county commissioners and argued in favor of the measure. Samuel Stubbs, the spokesman of the party, concluded his appeal by saying: "Now, friends, we think we are right in making this request, and we think we ought to have a township *gratis*." The clerk of the board, as the speaker finished, exclaimed: "Let him have it, and call it Gratis." The commissioners assenting, the township was established under that name.

At the annual meeting on the third of March, 1812, Jefferson township was divided by a line running east and west through the center of said township. The south end of the territory, thus divided, it was ordered should be known as Dixon township. The name was given in honor of Eli Dixon, one of the commissioners. It was further ordered that all that part of Israel township lying north of the southern line of the seventh township (original survey) be thrown into Dixon township.

It was ordered, June 5, 1815, that Somers township be curtailed within the bounds of the sixth surveyed township of the second range, and the balance of said township shall be added to Washington.

The same year as the above, it was ordered that Twin township be divided through the center with the line dividing the sixth and seventh townships, the south township to be called Twin and the north Harrison.

December 18, 1816, it was ordered that the eighth township in the first range be incorporated into one entire township for county and other purposes, and that the same be known as Jackson township. The first election was held at the house of Adam Starr.

September 29, 1817, it was ordered that the ninth township in range second should be established as an entire election township, and known as Monroe. The first election was ordered to be held the second Tuesday in October following, at the house of Richard Shourd.

Washington township, at first sixteen miles in length, and afterwards increased to eighteen, was finally cut down to twelve by the organization, in 1817, of Monroe. Some time later than this (the records do not show just when), the inhabitants of the southern end of Washington township, thinking they had too far to go to the voting place (Eaton) petitioned the commissioners to create a new township. Their desires were not immediately gratified, but finally a pertinacious old German, named Gasper Potterf, succeeded in obtaining the necessary order from the commissioners. Twenty-four sections were dissevered from the south of Washington, and created into a separate township, with the name of Gasper, after the gratified German.

It is obvious that the townships of Jefferson, Jackson, Monroe, Washington, and Harrison were named after the Presidents. Lanier, Dixon and Gasper were named after citizens of the county, as has already been explained; and the incident which gave Gratis its name has been related. It only remains to be said that Twin was so named from the creek which flows through it, and that Israel and Somers received their names in honor of two commodores of the United States navy.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CIVIL ROSTER OF PREBLE.

THIS chapter includes the names of those men whom Preble county, from 1808 to 1880, has contributed to the civil service of the State, or elected to county offices. The list comprises the successions of State senators and representatives in the legislature, together with those from other counties in the same district with Preble, one judge of the supreme court of Ohio, common pleas, president, and associate judges, clerks, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, probate judges, auditors, treasurers, recorders, county commissioners and coroners.

In a few instances the records are incomplete, and the bonds which would supply needed dates and names are missing. For a small number of names the historian has relied upon the memory of old residents who have been familiar with public affairs, but the greater part of the roster has been compiled through hard labor and diligent search of county records, and therefore the roster which we here present is, it is thought, almost exactly correct. If errors occur they are to be discovered only in the lists of minor officials.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

W. J. Gilmore, February 9, 1875, to February 9, 1880.

MEMBER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Francis A. Cunningham, 1845 to 1847.

STATE SENATORS.

In this list we have seen fit to insert not only the names of men elected to the State senate from Preble county, but those of other counties which have been associated with Preble in district affairs. The dates are those of the years when the elections were made.

1808, Daniel C. Cooper, of Montgomery; 1810, David Purviance, of Preble; 1816, Thomas W. Furnas, of Miami; 1820, William L. Henderson; 1821, Walter Buell (in place of Henderson, resigned); 1822, Thomas W. Furnas, of Miami; 1824, David F. Heaton, of Preble; 1826, John G. Jamison; 1828, David F. Heaton; 1832, John M. U. McNutt; 1834, James Steele, of Montgomery; 1836, Elijah Vance, of Butler; 1838, John Saylor, of Preble; 1840, Robert Hazletine, of Preble; 1844, James B. King, of Butler; 1848, George D. Hendricks of Preble; 1850, Moses B. Walker, of Montgomery; 1852, David A. Cox, of Preble; 1854. Henry Shidler, of Montgomery; 1856, Felix Marsh, of Preble; 1858, Henry Shidler, of Montgomery; 1860, Fletcher F. Cuppy, of Montgomery; 1862, Lewis B. Gunckle, of Montgomery; 1866, A. S. Harris, of Preble; 1868, Jonathan Kenney, of Montgomery; 1870, Peter Odlin, of Montgomery; 1872, John D. Kemp, of Montgomery (seat contested by, and given to, James Sayler, of Preble); 1874, David B. Corwin, of Montgomery; 1876, Abner Haines, of Preble; 1878, George A. Grove, of Montgomery.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

In this list are included some members of the legislature from other counties than Preble, counties which were in the same legislative district during early years. Montgomery and Preble formed a legislative district for quite a period, and afterwards Preble was connected with other counties. Where not otherwise indicated, the representative is from Preble county.

1808, Philip Guckle and Edmund Munger, both of Montgomery; 1809, Joseph H. Crane and David Purviance, Preble; 1810, George Newcomb and David Hoover, both of Montgomery; 1811, Abraham Edwards and George Newcomb, both of Montgomery; 1812, John Meroney; 1815, Joseph C. Hawkins; 1818, John Pinkerton; 1819, Cornelius Vanausdel; 1820, Daniel Saylor; 1822, John Pinkerton; 1823, Jesse Paramore; 1824, John M. Gray; 1826. David Purviance; 1827, David F. Heaton; 1828, John M. U. McNutt; 1830, Lazarus Miller; 1832, George D. Hendricks and Samuel Nixon; 1833, George D. Hendricks; 1834, John Taylor and Richard B. Payne; 1835 (extra session), same representatives; 1835 (regular session), John Saylor; 1836, John M. U. McNutt and John G. Jameson; 1837, John Quinn; 1838, George D. Hendricks; 1839, Lurton Dunham; 1840, Joseph S. Hawkins; 1842, Newton Larsh; 1843, Joseph S. Hawkins; 1844, David Barnett; 1845, William Curry; 1846, L. W. Whitridge; 1847, Joseph S. Hawkins; 1848, Felix Marsh; 1849, Joseph S. Hawkins; 1850, Beniah H. Alexander; 1854, Benjamin W. Hubbard; 1856, Hayden W. Dooley; 1858, Martin F. Stephens; 1860, Jesse Stubbs; 1862, Absalom Stiver; 1864, Robert Miller; 1866, Philip Lybrook; 1868, James Sayler; 1872, Joseph Miller; 1874, Griffin H. Eidson; 1876, Albert J. Hawley; 1878, D. C. Stubbs.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—PRESIDENT JUDGES.

(*Preble and other Counties of District.*)

1808, Francis Dunlavy, of Warren county; 1817, Joseph H. Crane, of Montgomery county; 1820, Joshua Collett, of Warren county; 1824, Joseph H. Crane, of Montgomery county; 1829, George B. Holt, of Montgomery county; 1836, William L. Halfenstein, of Montgomery county; 1843, George B. Holt, of Montgomery county; 1850, John Beers, of Darke county; 1851, Abner Haines, of Preble county; 1852, William A. Rogers, of Darke county; 1855, Robert B. Harlan, of Preble county; 1857, James Clark, of Butler county; 1857, William M. Wilson, of Darke county (appointed to fill the unexpired term of Abner Haines); 1858, William J. Gilmore, of Preble county; 1860, Alexander F. Hume, of Butler county; 1860, William White, of Butler county; 1864, David M. Meeker, of Darke county; 1866, William J. Gilmore, of Preble county; 1866, William Allen, of Drake county; 1867, John C. McKenny, of Darke county (to fill the unexpired term of Judge McKenny); 1873, David M. Meeker, of Darke county; 1875, Alexander F. Hume, of Butler county; ——, H. Elliott, of Butler county; 1879, James A. Gilmore, of Preble county.

The last four are the present incumbents.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1808, James I. Nesbit, John Maroney, John C. Irwin; 1813, Abner Dooley, Alexander Mitchell, James I. Nesbit; 1816, Jacob Romaine, Abner Dooley, James I. Nesbit; 1819, Peter Van Ausdel, James I. Nesbit, Jacob Romaine; 1822, Walter Buell, Henry Monfort, Peter Van Ausdel; 1829, Samuel Tizzard, James McClurg, Peter Van Ausdel; 1830, John Denney, James McClurg, Peter Van Ausdel; 1832, Henry Monfort, John Denney, Peter Van Ausdel; 1833, John Acton, John Denney, Henry Monfort; 1834, George Taylor, John Acton, Henry Monfort; 1835, Robert Martin, John Acton, Henry Monfort; 1838, William Curry, Robert Martin, John Acton; 1840, Peter Shindle, Robert Martin, William Curry; 1844, Samuel Robertson, Robert Martin, Peter Shidler; 1845, William Hall, Robert Martin, Peter Shidler; 1846, James Gardner, William Hall, Peter Shidler; 1847, Benjamin Neal, James Gardner, William Hall.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1808, Joshua Collett; 1818, David F. Heaton; 1828, John M. U. McNutt; 1833, Solomon Banta; 1834, John C. McManus; 1837, Felix Marsh; 1838, Solomon Banta; 1843, Felix Marsh; 1846, George W. Thompson; 1850, Marcus B. Chadwick; 1852, William J. Gilmore; 1854, Marcus B. Chadwick; 1856, Robert Miller; 1862, L. C. Abbott; 1866, John W. King; 1870, I. E. Freeman; 1872, John V. Campbell; 1874, I. E. Freeman; 1876, Winfield Freeman (W. Freeman resigned and I. E. Freeman filled the unexpired term); 1878, I. E. Freeman (elected), present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

1808, Jacob Fudge (commission issued by Governor Samuel Huntington in October, 1808); 1810, Jacob Fudge; 1812, Paul Larsh; 1814, Samuel Ward; 1818, Paul Larsh; 1822, John J. Hawkins; 1826, John L. Dickey; 1830, John P. Wilson; 1832, John Quinn; 1836, John L. Dickey; 1840, George D. Hendricks; 1844, Lot Lee; 1848, James Samson; 1852, John DeGroot; 1856, William Boner; 1860, John R. McCleaf; 1864, Moses Nelson; 1868, John H. Bostwick; 1872, John Townsend; 1876, William H. Snyder.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1808, Alexander C. Lanier; 1816, Walter Buell; 1819, Joseph C. Hawkins; 1833, F. A. Cunningham; 1846, R. S. Cunningham; 1852, Lewis B. Ogden; 1858, C. W. Larsh; 1864, Hiram Shank; 1870, D. B. Morrow; 1873, W. D. Quinn; 1879, John Townsend.

PROBATE JUDGES.

1852, John V. Campbell; 1858, Ceorge W. Gans; 1864, George W. Thompson; 1870, Jehu W. King; 1876, A. L. Harris.

AUDITORS.

1820, John N. Gray; 1822, John G. Jamison; 1826, Lazarus Miller; 1830, George D. Hendricks; 1832, Lazarus Miller; 1840, Hiram Jones; 1842, John R. Stephen; 1850, James Gilmore; 1852, James Albert; 1860, Thomas J. Larsh; 1865, Jarvis N. Lake; 1871, William I. Barnhiser; 1875, Samuel Oldfather.

RECORDERS.

1808, Alexander C. Lanier; 1818, Isaac Stephens, Hiram Jones; 1841, Isaac Stephens; 1844, Hiram Jones, William G. Banfill; 1850; George Washington Sloan; 1853, Isaac Stephens; 1856, William G. Banfill; 1862, William H. Lough; 1871, Isaac Sliver; 1877, Hiram L. Robins.

TREASURERS.

1809, William Bruce; 1818, Alexander Mitchell; 1820, Sameul Ward; 1821, Alexander Mitchell; 1845, James Lamson; 1847, John Marsh; 1853, John R. Stephens; 1858, Joseph Brower; 1861, M. F. Stevens; 1865, Robert Williams, jr.; 1869, A. E. Hubbard (appointed); 1870, E. B. Ebersole; 1872, Franklin W. Whitesides; 1876, S. S. Dix; 1880, D. W. Cooper.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1808, George Shidler, William R. Irwin, Samuel Hawkins; 1808, (regular election) Alexander Pugh, John Halderman. William R. Irwin; 1809, Eli Dixon, Alexander Pugh, John Halderman; 1811, James Ireland, Eli Dixon, John Halderman; 1812, same; 1813, John Spacht, Eli Dixon, James Ireland; 1814, James Crawford, John Spacht, Andrew McQuiston; 1816, Frederick Miller, James Crawford, Andrew McQuiston; 1817, Henry Monfort, Frederick Miller, James Crawford; 1818, Jesse Swisher, Henry Monfort, Frederick Miller; 1819, James Crawford, Isaac Stephens, Henry Monfort; 1820, Walter Buell, James Crawford, Isaac Stephens; 1821, William Campbell, Peter Banta, Isaac Stephens; 1822, James Crawford, William Campbell, Peter Banta; 1823, same board; 1824, John Acton, William Campbell, James Crawford; 1825, same board; 1826, same board; 1827, same board; 1828, Stephen Long, William Campbell, Richard B. Paine; 1829, William Kendrick, Richard B. Paine, Stephen Long; 1830, Peter Banta, William Kendrick, Stephen Long; 1831, same board; 1832, Thomas Morgan, Stephen Long, Peter Banta; 1833, William Hall, Thomas Miller, Stephen Long; 1834, Matthew McWhinney, elected in place of Stephen Long, at special election. Board consisted of Whinney, William Hall, and Thomas Morgan; 1834 (regular election), Peter Banta elected and served with Thomas Morgan and William Hall; 1835, J. F. Ireland, Peter Banta, William Hall; 1836, James Wilson, D. Barnett, J. F. Ireland; 1837, Peter Stridler, James Wilson, J. F. Ireland; 1838, same board; 1839, same board for part of term, James Gardner, appointed in place of Peter Stridler; 1840, Jacob F. Miller, J. F. Ireland, James Wilson; 1841, same board; 1842, same board; 1843, same board; 1844, same board; 1845, same board; 1846, John Patterson, James Wilson, J. F. Ireland; 1847, Ebenezer Pinkerton, John Patterson, James Wilson; 1848, John Mumma, John Patterson, Ebenezer Pinkerton; 1849, Isaac C. Raitsbach, James Elliott, John Mumma; 1850, same board; 1851, Henry Harter, Isaac C. Raitsbach, James Elliott; 1852, same board; 1853, Moses D. Harris, Isaac C. Raitsbach, Henry Harter; 1854, Absalom Stiver, Moses

D. Harris, Isaac C. Raitsbach; 1855, Jonathan Davidson, Absalom Stiver, Moses D. Harris; 1856, William Berry, Absalom Stiver, Jonathan Davidson; 1857, Nathaniel Benjamin, William Berry, Jonathan Davidson; 1858, same board; 1859, Patrick McGraw, Nathaniel Benjamin, Jonathan Davidson; 1860, William H. Smith, Patrick McGraw, Jonathan Davidson; 1861, William Risinger, Patrick McGraw, William H. Smith; 1862, Philip Sybrook, William Risinger, William H. Smith; 1863, Benjamin Deardorff, Philip Sybrook, William Risviger; 1864, same board; 1865, William C. Mills, Benjamin Deardorff, William Risinger; 1866, George Brower, William C. Mills, William Risinger; 1867, same board; 1868, same board; 1869, David G. Prugh, William C. Mills, William Risinger; 1870, Samuel Coovert, Daniel G. Prugh, William C. Mills; 1871, Eli Conger, Samuel Coovert, Daniel G. Prugh, 1872, same board; 1873, Jehu B. Campbell, Daniel G. Prugh, Eli Conger; 1874, same board; 1875, Joseph Mills, John B. Campbell, Eli Conger; 1876, same board; 1877, D. W. Harshman, Joseph Mills, Jehu B. Campbell; 1878, same board; 1879, Howard Young, D. W. Harshman, Joseph Mills.

CORONERS.

1808, Samuel Mitchell (by commission signed by Thomas Kirker, acting governor); 1816, William Brown; 1817, Peter Fleming; 1818, Henry Bresto; ——, Henry Monfort; 1823, John Alcorn; 1834, Jonas Albright; 1836, Elias Herdman; 1854, Henry M. Eidson; 1856, Oliver Cleveland; 1858, Isaac L. Johnson; 1862, Benjamin Stover; 1864, Leven T. McCabe; 1867, Joseph H. Quinn; 1874, John H. Bruce; 1876, Warren M. Campbell; 1878, A. H. Stephens.

CHAPTER XII.

VOTE OF PREBLE COUNTY FROM 1808 TO 1880.

THE following shows Preble county's official vote from the year 1808, when the county was established, to and including the year 1879. Except when otherwise indicated the vote is that cast for governor:

1808	Samuel Huntington		183
	Thomas Worthington		—
	Thomas Kirker		—
1810	Return J. Meigs		100
	Thomas Worthington		25
1812	Return J. Meigs		66
	Thomas Scott		64
1814	Thomas Worthington		158
	Othniel Looker		194
1816	Thomas Worthington		433
	James Dunlap		9
	Ethan A. Brown		—
1818	Not given.		
1820	Not given.		
1822	Jeremiah Morrow		691
	Allen Trimble		203
1824	Jeremiah Morrow		1030
	Allen Trimble		161
1826	Allen Trimble		1014
	John Bigger		207
	Alexander Campbell		25
	Benjamin Tappan		22
1828	Allen Trimble		963
	John W. Campbell		482
1830	Duncan McArthur, National Republican		1405
	Robert Lucas, Democrat		324
1832	For President—Jackson, Democrat		1093
	" Clay, Whig		1357
	" Wirt, Anti-Mason		14
1834	Robert Lucas, Domocrat		895
	James Findlay, Whig		1397
1836	For President—Harrison, Whig		1717
	" Van Buren, Democrat		978
1838	Wilson Shannon, Democrat		1198
	Joseph Vance, Whig		1761
1840	Thomas Corwin, Whig		2275
	Wilson Shannon, Democrat		1394
1842	Thomas Corwin, Whig		2083
	Wilson Shannon, Democrat		1341
	Leicester King, Abolitionist		51
1844	Mordecai Bartley, Whig		2233
	David Tod, Democrat		1544
	Leicester King, Abolitionist		75
1846	William Bebb, Whig		2073
	David Tod, Democrat		1210
	Samuel Lewis, Abolitionist		143
1848	John B. Weller, Democrat		1456
	Seabury Ford, Whig		2204
1850	Reuben Wood, Democrat		1207
	William Johnston, Whig		1707
	Edward Smith, Abolitionist		—
1851	Reuben Wood, Democrat		1225
	Samuel T. Vinton, Whig		1710
	Samuel Lewis, Abolitionist		90
1853	William Medill, Democrat		1113
	Nelson Barrere, Whig		1354
	Samuel Lewis, Abolitionist		331
1855	William Medill, Democrat		1039
	Allen Trimble, American or Know Nothing		287
	Salmon P. Chase, Republican		1567
1857	Salmon P. Chase, Republican		1939
	Henry B. Payne, Democrat		1403
	Phil. Van Trump, American		142
1859	William Dennison, Republican		2261
	Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat		1496
1861	David Tod, Republican		2216
	Hugh J. Jewett, Democrat		1869
1862	For Secretary of State—William W. Armstrong, Democrat		1667
	" —Wilson S. Kennon, Republican		2303
1863	John Brough, Republican		2959
	Clement L. Vallandigham, Democrat		1601
1864	For Secretary of State—William H. Smith, Republican		2448
	" —William W. Armstrong, Democrat		1491
1865	Jacob D. Cox, Republican (home vote)	2304	
	" " (army vote)	29	
	Total		2333
	George W. Morgan, Democrat (home vote)	1518	
	" " (army vote)	6	
	Total		1524
1866	For Secretary of State—William H. Smith, Republican		2717
	" Benjamin F. Le Fevre, Democrat		1761
1867	Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican		2422
	Allen G. Thurman, Democrat		1867
1868	For President—U. S. Grant		2738
	" Horatio Seymour		1904
1869	R. B. Hayes		2427
	George H. Pendleton		1854
1870	For Secretary of State—Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican		2463
	" William Heisley, Democrat		1814
	" J. Odell, Prohibitionist		4
1871	Edward F. Noyes, Republican		2355
	George W. McCook, Democrat		1769
	Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibitionist		46
1872	For Secretary of State—Allen T. Wickoff, Republican		2625
	" Aquilla Wiley, Democrat		2198
	" T. Schumacher, Prohibitionist		20
1872	For President—U. S. Grant		2715
	" Horace Greeley		2101
	" Black		18
	" O'Connor		2
1873	Edward F. Noyes, Republican		2154
	William Allen, Democrat		1818
	Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibitionist		70
	Isaac Collins, Liberal		64
1874	For Secretary of State—A. T. Wickoff, Republican		2335
	" William Bell, jr., Democrat		2163
	" John R. Buchtel		42
1875	William Allen, Democrat		2389
	R. B. Hayes, Republican		2611

1875—J. Odell, Prohibitionist	66
1876—For President—Samuel J. Tilden	2551
" R. B. Hayes	3004
1877—William H. West	2461
Richard M. Bishop	2356
Lewis H. Bond	11
Henry A. Thompson	197
1878—For Secretary of State—Milton Barnes	2595
" David R. Paige	2396
" Andrew Roy	31
" Jere. N. Robinson	244
1879—Charles Foster	2952
Thomas Ewing	2427
Gideon T. Stewart	178

CHAPTER XIII.

PREBLE IN THE WAR OF 1812.

PREBLE county was well represented in the war of 1812, but as the records have been kept very loosely, it is impossible to give the names of all the Preble men who served "a tour of duty." A portion of those given (Captain Sloane's company) were obtained from the adjutant general's office at Columbus, and the companies of James I. Nesbit and Lieutenant Fleming from an old record book in the possession of T. J. Larsh, esq. Beside the roster given, there were full companies or companies made up in part of Preble men, under the command of John Fleming, Joseph C. Hawkins, David E. Hendricks, Lieutenant Black and Captains Ramsey, Rex and Phillips.

The following is from the recollections of Col. George D. Hendricks:

"Captain James I. Nesbit, of New Lexington, built a stockade fort seven miles north of New Paris, and was stationed at that place with a small detachment of Preble drafted men, and upon the siege of Fort Meigs, was ordered to that locality. This left the settlements at Eaton and about New Paris and Richmond, Indiana, exposed to Indian depredations from the northwest. The settlers, as a means of safety, built block-houses in many places. One of them was upon the Brookville road south of Robert Miller's residence, then owned by John Hopkins.

"On Sunday, when many of the settlers had assembled for divine worship, and after the close of a very impressive service, one of the elders proposed to raise a volunteer corps (to be composed of men who were exempt from the draft because of their age), to guard the frontier against the mauranding bands of savages who had recently killed one man on Whitewater, and two men on Twin creek.

"The proposition met with general approval, and about twenty men volunteered. John Goldsmith was first on the list, and then came Silas Dooley, sr., Moses Dooley, sr., James Crawford, Elihu Hopkins, William Sellers, Elder George Shidler, John Garter.

"Rev. George Shidler was elected captain, and Moses Dooley, lieutenant. They garrisoned Fort Nesbit until relieved by Captain Richard Sloan, of Israel township. Lieutenant Black was stationed at Fort Black with one half of Captain Sloan's company."

CAPTAIN NESBIT'S COMPANY.

List of officers and men called out of the Third regiment of the Fifth brigade of the First division of Ohio militia, agreeable to general orders bearing date the fourteenth of April, 1812, as returned by Samuel Ward, adjutant:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James I. Nesbit.
Lieutenant Joseph Lower.
Ensign Henry Johnston.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Daniel Kensello.
Second Sergeant Jesse Mitchell.
Third Sergeant Bartley M. Burrows.
Fourth Sergeant Isaac Harold.
First Corporal Frederick Utt.
Second Corporal James Taylor.
Third Corporal Peter Shideler.

PRIVATES.

Henry Banta, Tobias Clapp, William Hendricks, Walter Goodner, Alexander McNutt, Daniel Lease, Phillip Brett, James McDawee, Baltzer Snyder, Elijah Spencer, Adam Reed, Parson Purviance, Alexander Penlon, Jacob Keslon, Levi Gard, William Bishop, Samuel Kercheval, John Kercheval, William Nelson, Smith Charles, Samuel Williams, John McDonald, Charles Demoss, Silas Davis, Jacob Reims, Isaac Harter, Robert Douglass, Daniel Wennoc, John Bell, David Stephens, Abner Dooley, David Brower, Elijah Harshman, Jesse Moore, George Vance, Christian Saylor, Elisha Davis, James Shannon, Daniel Vanwinkle, Jephtha West, Enos Purse, Mitchel Fleming, Thomas W. Porterfield, Paul Beard, Samuel Case, Robert Gamble, Stephen Rhea.

SILAS FLEMING'S COMPANY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Silas Fleming.
Ensign Isaac Sutton.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George Davis.
Sergeant James Maxwell.
Corporal William Bunch.
Corporal Dennis Pottenger.

PRIVATES.

James Somers, John Somers, Israel Hewit, John Hudlon, William Trollinger, Charles Johnston, Moses Evans, Thomas Smith, Hezekiah Powell, Thomas Childre, William Swisher, George Kelley, Daniel Nolling, Christian Halderman, Samuel Caster, Jacob Kinger, William Hold, Abraham Hapner, Levi Purviance, Michael Crowl, Robert McCormack, John Bridge, Stephen Macey, Jephtha York, Abraham Irvin, John Douglas, Richard Williams, John Leadwell, John Bishop, John Allen, Thomas Lewellen, Phillip Lewellen.

Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 Governor Meigs called out the First division of Ohio militia, the response from which, and from other volunteers, was prompt and decided. Several companies in this command were from Preble county, wholly or in part. We present below as many of their rolls as we have been able to procure from the office of the adjutant general of the State and from private sources. The only roll of Preble county men found in the very meagre records of the State office relating to the war of 1812 is that of Captain Sloane's company of Ohio militia, attached to the —— battalion, Third regiment, Fifth brigade, First division of Ohio, ordered into the service of the United States for the protection of their frontiers, October 8, 1812, and stationed at Fort Nesbit, under command of Major General Adams." The expiration of pay upon these rolls is noted at January 7, 1813, four months after the term of enlistment began. The roster is as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Richard Sloane.
Lieutenant John Hawkins.
Ensign John Harter.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William McCreary.
Sergeant Charles Hold.
Sergeant Simon Cassiday.
Sergeant Michael Stow.
Corporal John Mitchell.
Corporal Andrew Spacht.
Corporal Jetrach Fall.
Corporal William Davis.
Fifer John Byers.
Drummer Thomas Madill.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bloomfield, Jacob Loy, jr., John Benfield, John Ozer, James Small, Andrew Surface, Jacob Shidler, Nathaniel Bloomfield, Samuel Smith, Littleberry Blackley, John Bloomfield, Samuel Bennett, Jacob Shanks, Joseph Singer, John Hutt, James Abbott, James Farris, David Farris, Nathan Ramsey, Andrew Morton, James McGaw, Thomas Hill, John Wolfe, James Moses, Robert Sanders, Benjamin Harris, Asabel Woodward, Eli Woodward, John Reiley, James Sutton, William Mings, John Payton, James Cott, Lemuel Hopkins, Robert Sprawl, Joseph Hawkins, Joshua Cloyd, Enoch Banfield, David Stephens, James Abshire, William Highland, John McNilt, Adam Hallowill, John Menix, Andrew Stone, George Strander, James Killough, Samuel Hamilton, John Harris, James Swaney, George Thompson, Samuel Huston, James Murphy, William Right, William Allen, Levan Right, William Hayre, William Phillips, William Hendricks, Thomas Foster, Joseph Work, David Lyons, Christian Shoemaker.

CAPTER XIV.

PREBLE IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

[THE following rosters of companies and parts of companies enlisted from Preble county in the late war, are copied from the records and rolls in the office of the adjutant general of the State, where every courtesy to this end has been extended by the officers in charge. The records of military service of the State contingents in the various wars of our country are, however, notoriously imperfect, especially in the cases of men in the three months' service, and in the Mexican war, and the war of 1812. Indeed, in the last few instances, the copyist has been unable, from the few rolls on file, to identify a single soldier as a representative of Preble county. And in the immense mass of rolls containing the lists of the late war, it often happens that no means of satisfactorily locating a soldier, or even a company, presents itself. An entire regiment, representing, perhaps, fifty localities, may appear as enrolled at Camp Dennison, Camp Chase, or other place of rendezvous and organization, without any indication upon the rolls, or elsewhere in the office, of the places or counties to which the men should be credited. Even the excellent work of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, "Ohio in the War,"—to which we acknowledge indebtedness for the material of the regimental histories following, is sadly deficient in this particular. Furthermore, it sometimes occurs that names belonging to the State are duplicated in the rolls; so, "Camden," for example, may mean Camden township, Lorain county, and not Camden village in Preble. A man may thus appear upon the Preble county roll of honor, who really belongs to Lorain; or a Preble man may not appear at all, because his enrollment at "Camden" appears in a position with other Lorain county names, and is presumed to belong to that county. If any names therefore are omitted from this chapter which should appear in it, these facts may account for the omission, as also if any appear in the list which should not be there. The spelling of the rolls—which are sometimes strangely inconsistent with themselves—has been followed in the rosters, and upon it must be laid, in any case, the attainment of that peculiar sort of fame which Byron mentions as "having your name spelt wrong in the Gazette." An earnest effort has been made to present a full and accurate record—an effort which it is believed has been measurably successful. When not otherwise specified, it will always be understood that the service was for three years, or during the war.]

TWENTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twentieth Ohio was organized in May, 1861, for the three months' service. Captain John C. Fry, with his company joining the three years' organization, was made colonel of the regiment in January, 1864. At the time of its re-organization for three years, Colonel Charles Whittlesey of Northern Ohio was put in command. A graduate of West Point, eminent as engineer and geologist, he could well carry forward the defenses of Cincinnati begun by General O. M. Mitchel, and then in progress. During the winter of 1861–2 batteries were guarded in the rear of Covington and Newport, and in February of that year the regiment, with the exception of company K, embarked for the Cumberland river. At Fort Donelson, on the evening of February 14th the Twentieth had its first experience of battle. It was placed in reserve at the extreme right, and, after the surrender of the fort, being sent north with prisoners, was scattered all over the land. By the middle of March seven companies had come together, and early in April, at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, the regiment had its share in the loss of members, and no less in the glory of the victory that closed the day. Lieutenant Colonel Force commanded during the engagement, Colonel Whittlesey being at the head of the brigade. On the sixth of June, 1862, the regiment became a part of the garrison at Bolivar. August 30th the rebel General Armstrong was held in check with such success that Colonel Force, Major Fry, Captain Kaga, Adjutant Owen, Lieutenants Ayers, Hills and Millick, of the Twentieth, were mentioned with especial honor in Colonel Leggett's official report. Having assisted in driving Price from Iuka, the regiment, now a part of Logan's division, marched southward till the capture of Holly Springs, when, facing about, by slow steps January 28th it received a reinforcement, at Memphis, of two hundred men. In February the regiment went to the relief of Porter's fleet, blockaded in Steele's bayou. In May, moving in advance of the Seventeenth corps as it approached Raymond, Mississippi, a loss was sustained of twelve killed and fifty-two wounded. In January, 1864, two-thirds of the men present re-enlisted and joined the celebrated Meridian expedition. In the spring the regiment went north on veteran furlough, and after thirty days at their homes, rendezvoused at Camp Dennison. In July, before Atlanta, the Twentieth lost forty-four killed, fifty-six wounded, and fifty-four missing. During the engagement instances of personal daring were numberless, and not a few have been recorded as worthy of especial distinction. On the thirty-first of August followed the battle of Jonesborough, and October 5th began the pursuit of Hood. The middle of November saw the regiment with Sherman's army *en route* for Savannah. Doing some excellent work at Beaufort, South Carolina, the Twentieth remained in camp until the thirtieth of January, when it started on the Carolina campaign, which ended in Johnston's surrender. Leaving Raleigh May 1st, the joyful men marched to Washington by way of Richmond, were at the grand review of the twenty-fourth of May, and on the twenty-fourth of July arrived in Columbus, where they were mustered out of service.

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

The following named Preble county boys in company B, were mostly or all of them students at Miami university, Oxford, at the outbreak of the war, and joined a company raised at once from the classes of that school, commanded by Captain Ozri Jamison Dodds, then a student at the university from Cincinnati.

COMPANY B.

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICER.

First Sergeant John A. Whiteside.

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Brown, Jacob P. Bohm, Christian H. Cook, Rich. Foinshall, Harvey Harris, Dillon H. James, John W. Neff, Henry Neff, Eli A. Patty, Francis L. Raikes, Robert Williams.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Morton.
Lieutenant J. Wesley Sater.
Ensign Andrew L. Harris.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lucien Vanausdal.
Sergeant Peter O'Cain.
Sergeant W. E. Lockwood.
Sergeant William Christopher.
Corporal Martin I. Strader.
Corporal Joseph Smith.
Corporal James Mulharen.
Corporal Abner Haines, jr.

PRIVATES.

William Alexander, Joseph P. Acton, Franklin Adams, Balentine D. Carl, Michael Bartley, John Baxter, Henry Becker, Lewis Becker, Benjamin Beeson, George H. Bennett, Philip Bladener, Amos Bodley, William H. Brennan, Thomas Brennan, John Brennan, Henry Bechtel, Samuel B. Campbell, John W. Christman, Elias Clear, John W. Cottingham, Joseph B. Crubaugh, John M. Davis, Martin Davis, Clay I. Day, Henry Davinney, E. P. DeCamp, W. H. DeGroot, Anderson A. Dinkins, Thomas Doherty, D. C. Donallan, Peter S. Eikenberry, Joseph D. Emory, Joseph Englehart, William H. Espich, William H. Focht, R. V. Freeman, John Gassett, John G. Grace, Adam Green, Lewis E. Grupe, James R. Hamilton, James Harbaugh, Hugh H. Harper, James W. Henkle, James A. Huganin, Clayton C. Johnson, R. I. Johnson, Foster Kelly, Henry H. Kline, John Mayer, Ephraim Mikesell, Albert Mills, William M. Morrow, Thomas Mulharen, I. McChristie, M. C. McMakin, Joel Nation, Thomas A. Nation, Wilbur C. Nelson, Thomas A. Pollock, John H. Poyner, William B. Pryor, Hiram Rathbun, Daniel W. Ridenour, James Russell, Andrew J. Saylor, David W. Saylor, William H. Seibert, William Shiers, Samuel Sixsmith, Walter Smiley, Charles W. Smith, Joseph S. H. Smith, Oscar M. Thayer, Lewis Thompson, Richard C. Truitt, Christian Uhlman, Charles I. Vanausdal, John Wilkins, Joseph Wright, Adam Zeek.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain A. N. Thompson.
First Lieutenant D. M. Gaus.
Second Lieutenant L. M. Gray.
Third Lieutenant Edward Cottingham.
Ensign Robert Morgan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Daniel Shewman.
Sergeant Jacob S. Fox.
Sergeant J. J. Smith.
Sergeant John Harvey.
Corporal F. N. Austin.
Corporal S. H. B. Shear.
Corporal Thomas Neville.
Corporal John Bride.

PRIVATES.

Marcus Austin, Isaiah Adams, John W. Anderson, W. H. Benson, John W. Burns, S. D. Brawly, Leander Buman, P. H. Bowman, Archie Bell, W. A. Bromes, James Benner, John Caughy, William F. Davis, J. W. Dinkins, Thomas C. Douglas, Theodore Edmunds, Samuel Foster, Leopold Faulchafer, J. H. Fluhart, Walter C. Fleming, David Guthrie, Henry Gardner, Thomas Harvey, Nanim Hodge, J. N. Hunter, J. M. Irwin, D. P. Ireland, O. E. Jones, Jerome Jorden, W. H. Kirkpatrick, S. K. Kessler, Samuel King, Joshua Kaulsimer, Adam Lonk, David Lonk, Joseph Larison, John Miller, William Myers, W. A. Morrison, T. J. McKee, Westley McWhiney, William McWhinny F. H. Marsall, James McClafterly, Amos Mills, John A. Miller, Adam Neff, James Ogden, C. H. Potterf, Alfred Robinson, William P. Reed, Henry Ray, Adam Rantsaw, J. N. Shelly, E. T. Snider, William Shewman, Martin Shewman, William Samuels, S. T. Steppy, L. P. Thompson, C. H. Thompson, Jasper Thompson, Thomas Todd, W. H. Turner, S. A. Wrinkle, Benjamin Warner, William Winson, Albert Williams, David Weisick, W. D. Thompson, Charles O. Teas, Thomas Zeph.

Many of the Preble county volunteers in these companies enlisted in the Twenty-second regiment, for the three years' service.

TWENTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was one of the offshoots of the appointment of Major General John C. Fremont to the command of the western department. Although its ranks were mainly from the Buckeye State, and officered by Ohio men, its place of organization near St. Louis and Missouri gave it for a time the name of "Missouri Thirteenth." On the twenty-sixth of January, 1862, the regiment received orders to proceed to Cairo, Illinois, and there report to Brigadier General Grant. On its arrival, it was first ordered to Smithland, Kentucky, then toward Fort Henry, from which point an immediate return was ordered. This lengthy march was the regiment's first experience in field service, and, owing to a sudden change of weather from summer to winter, the initiation was very severe. The regiment took its first taste of warfare before Fort Donelson, but the surrender of that work occurred without its having any decisive part to perform. Its first action of any account was at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. During the two days' fight, the regiment lost, in killed and wounded, eighty-nine officers and men. The brave Lieutenant Colonel St. James fell the first day. Captain Wright was afterward promoted to fill his place, and Captain Wood to the place of Major C. W. Anderson, resigned. Surgeon

Bell had resigned, and his place was filled by Dr. Henry E. Foote, of Cincinnati.

On July 7, 1862, the Secretary of War issued an order transferring this regiment to the State of Ohio, where it properly belonged, to be named the "Twenty-second." The resignation of both superior officers left the regiment, on the sixteenth of September, under the command of Major Wood. While at Trenton, Tennessee, a detachment was successful in capturing the notorious guerrilla chief, Colonel Dawson, who afterward died in the State penitentiary at Alton, Illinois. Following this, we hear of the Twenty-second at Jackson, Corinth, Memphis, Haine's Bluff, Helena, and finally at Little Rock. In February, 1864, one hundred and five officers and men re-enlisted as veterans, and the regiment received eighty-one recruits.

October 26, 1864, orders were received that the regiment should report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to be mustered out of service. This was completed on the eighteenth of November, after a faithful service of a few days beyond three years.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Peter O'Cain.
First Lieutenant Daniel W. Sherman.
Second Lieutenant William E. Lockwood.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph D. Emery.
Sergeant John N. Hinman.
Sergeant John G. Grace.
Sergeant Isaiah A. Adams.
Sergeant Thomas B. Thompson.
Corporal Michael C. Price.
Corporal William M. Poland.
Corporal Franklin Adams.
Corporal Andrew J. Saylor.
Corporal Stephen Billheimer.
Corporal Robert Dunny.
Corporal William H. Braman.
Corporal George M. Crum.
Musician Joseph M. Smith.
Wagoner Joshua Howard.

PRIVATES.

William H. Akill, Jacob Akill, William Alexander, Henry C. Azdelott, Franklin Adams, Benjamin Beeson, Aaron Brower, James Brannan, George Bennett, John Bloom, Whitfield M. Button, Thomas M. Button, Henry Bechtol, William H. Bailey, Amos Bodley, Samuel F. Blythe, Thomas Doherty, Thomas L. Donnallon, David C. Donnallon, William Elliott, Charles Evans, Theodore E. Edmunds, Jerome Frazier, Adams Green, Richard S. Holt, John S. Hawkins, Henry Hubbard, Amos Hubbard, Hugh H. Harper, Peter Jones, Samuel Johnson, Charles Kaner, Lewis Kean, John Loots, John Longnecker, William Longnecker, Lewis Mitchell James Mitchell, Thomas H. Marshall, Ephraim Mikesell, James McCafferty, William Myers, Calvin M. Motter, Patterson Mehaffie, William K. Nace, William Norwood, Francis Nagle, Clinton C. Nelson, Miller C. Nelson, George D. H. Preble, William Price, Thomas A. Pollock, Daniel W. Ridenour (became sergeant-major of the regiment, and afterwards second lieutenant), Francis C. Ryan, Joseph Stirling, Abraham L. Scott, Joseph M. Smith, Archibald Smith, William H. H. Saylor, David W. Saylor, John W. Saylor, Jacob Saylor, William M. Swain, Francis M. Truax, John H. Truax, Daniel W. Trussler, Samuel Upham, Charles J. Vanausdal, Lucian B. Vanausdal, Samuel Witt, Joseph Wisemiller, William Wilson, Samuel I. Johnston, Peter Jones, William F. Swain.

THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fifth Ohio was organized at Hamilton in August and September of 1861. Its members were mainly young and intelligent men. At the beginning it numbered, all told, less than nine hundred men. The Thirty-fifth participated in some of the skirmishes during the siege of Corinth, and was among the first to enter the works at that place. Shortly after commenced the race between Buell and Bragg, the goal being Louisville. In the movement on Bragg, the fight at Perryville, and the pursuit to Crab Orchard, they bore an honorable part. All through the campaign which began at Murfreesborough and closed at Chattanooga, this regiment was in the front of the marching and fighting. In July of 1863, Major Boynton was promoted to fill the place of colonel, left vacant by resignation, and from this time the regiment was under Colonel Boynton's command when he was able for duty. In the two days' fight at Chickamauga, the Thirty-fifth lost just fifty per cent. of those engaged. Scarcely one was taken by the enemy—they were killed or wounded. Colonel Boynton was conspicuous during the whole fight for his gallantry and skill, and the regiment was highly commended in the reports of that action. During the autumn of 1863, the Thirty-fifth lay with other regiments at Chattanooga and engaged in frequent skirmishes before that place. They were on the front line at Mission Ridge. In February, 1864, this regiment was in the first battle of the Atlanta campaign, at Buzzard's Roost. It was with Sherman from the initiation of his Atlanta campaign till the expiration of its term of service, while lying before Atlanta. They were engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, and in several other of the fights of that bloody contest. The mustering out occurred in August, 1864, at Chattanooga. During the three years of service, its gallant men could say that they had never been driven from a field.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David M. Gaus.
First Lieutenant Edward Cottingham.
Second Lieutenant Levi P. Thompson.

PRIVATES.

Marcus M. Austin, Philip Bladner, Volney M. Braffett, William Bowles, Martin L. Bowner, Joseph M. Brown, Reuben Bridge, Daniel I. Beaver, John Caughey, George Clatterbuck, Crittenden A. Cox, John W. Cottingham, Levi Craine, Asbury Dinkins, Uriah Bowler, Frederick Ewalt, David Everts, Walter C. Fleming, John Evans, Donnell C. Folkner, Isaac L. Fisher, James K. P. Garver, Henry Gardner, Charles C. Gavin, Hiram B. Hyde, Francis M. Hyde, Thomas F. Harriman, David Jackson, William D. Jones, Polk King, Benjamin F. Kemp, Tunis W. Kettle, Joseph Larrison, Thompson Ligit, William McLaughlin, John Miller, John A. Miller, Isaac McDivitt, William Morrow, Samuel D. Macky, William A. Marshall, William A. Morrison, William B. Miksell, David A. Miksell, David McFadden, David P. Ogden, Benjamin F. Pippin, John W. Porterfield, Frederick W. G. Ridgely, Frederick Rosenbush, Levi A. Sliver, Isaac Shumaker, William Shumaker, Solomon A. Spellman, William Shires, Isaiah Surface, James Shumaker, George M. Showalter, John H. Spiles, Andrew J. Slakebake, Henry H. Slakebake, John Sindall, Samuel Sands, Henry Shields, Jesse Thompson, Charles H. Thompson, Isaiah Tracey, Moses Thompson, Benjamin Warner, John Wilt, William S. Ware, William Wilson, Moses I. Whetzel, John A. Wheaker, Daniel Venetia.—Wagoner, Albert Ince.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel L. L'Hommedieu.
First Lieutenant William H. C. Steele.

First Lieutenant Levi P. Thompson.
Second Lieutenant George T. Earhart.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William A. Boner.
First Sergeant John H. Hitber.
First Sergeant James Claney.
Sergeant George M. Gover.
Sergeant Ephraim A. Day.
Sergeant James M. Wyrick.
Corporal Lewis W. Byers.
Corporal Lester Shaw.
Corporal Calvin Livingood.
Corporal Thomas Conklin.
Musician Charles C. Seteranim.
Musician Peter Livingood.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Durkell, Joshua Davis, Martin Dayhoff, William R. Flack, Samuel Grosch, Christ Gugel, Harry Howell, Charles M. Kissinger, Albert Lane, Christ R. Moser, William Mudford, Levi Noll, Calvin I. Schmutz, George Schadwick, Louis P. Snyder, Christ Sherer, William McKean, Isaac Andrew, Lewis A. Byers, John Foster, David Regel, William H. Watts, John Dorse, Joseph Ray, Emberson McGriff, Jerome B. Jessup, David D. Samsell, Charles S. Weston, William O. Creager, Charles Dexter, John B. Focht, Charles Krebs, John I. Mikesell, Francis Quin, Newton Thompson, Thomas C. Sheldon, Elias Barbe, John H. Bowman, Christ Ayer, Benjamin Anderson, John Albright, John Beng, Martin Betts, George Bate, John A. Berry, James Caughill, Daniel Cooper, Hezekiah Campbell, Peter H. Capp, John M. Davis, William Darrah, John Rutter, Goolely Fort, John Flanegan, Joseph Fitch, Matthew Fitch, Chas. Fitch, David Hanes, George Henis, Andrew J. Hall, Franklin Kumler, Joseph Robinson, Thomas St. John, Martin Soam, Isaac A. Shaffer, Henry S. Snively, William C. Smith, George H. Shearer.

THIRTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY—COMPANY D.

PRIVATE.

Nathan W. Clayton.

FORTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was one of the first supplied by the Buckeye State. Its organization was completed at Camp Dennison, August 13, 1861. Thirteen nationalities were represented in it, and Frederick Poschner, jr., a native of Hungary, formerly an officer in the Prussian army, was elected its colonel. General Rosecrans was commanding in West Virginia then, and the Forty-seventh was here made ready for war. September 24, the brigade advanced on Big Sewell mountain, encamping on an opposite peak to the rebel fortifications. While here the soldiers suffered almost beyond description. The heavy and continuous rains swept away bridges and rendered roads impassable, so that the supplies were nearly all cut off. On quarter rations, without clothes and tents, their earlier experiences of warfare were painful in the extreme. On the thirtieth of December, 1862, the regiment embarked on steamers for Louisville and Memphis. Here they became a part of the expedition against Vicksburgh. In the march that ended at Walnut Hills, behind Vicksburgh, May 18, 1863, many prisoners were captured from General Loring's forces. On the nineteenth and again on the twenty-second, Colonel Perry led an impetuous assault on Cemetery Hill. Each time he gained a footing close under the works, and held it for a time. The loss, however, was severe. Soon after the Forty-seventh was dispatched after Johnston's forces. It had a part in the attack and capture of Jackson. Colonel A. C. Perry was made provost marshal, and his regiment destroyed the rebel fortifications and the railroad track about the city. Afterward we hear of it honorably, in Vicksburgh, Memphis, Germantown, Corinth, Iuka, and Tuscumbia.

October 21, 1863, the regiment arrived opposite Chattanooga, and three days after the whole army advanced and opened the battle of Chickamauga. Following this battle the Forty-seventh was made a part of the force sent to General Burnside's relief at Knoxville, and on January 30, 1864, joined an expedition against Rome, Georgia. March sixth of the same year, three-fourths of the men re-enlisted, and on the twenty-fifth of April, after a month's furlough, they re-assembled, to a man, at Camp Dennison, and on the third of the following month were again in the army at Stevenson, Alabama. In the Atlanta campaign that followed, this regiment bore no inferior part. November 15th saw them off with Sherman's army in its memorable "march to the sea." On Monday, December 13th, the assault on Fort McAllister was made, the Forty-seventh in the advance. At the successful issue, it was found that the colors of this regiment were the first planted upon the fort. On Christmas, Savannah was occupied. Shortly after followed a march through the rebel capital to Washington, which ended in a participation in the grand review.

When the Forty-seventh entered the field, it numbered eight hundred and thirty men; at the end of the Atlanta campaign only one hundred and twenty remained. It was subsequently reinforced by four hundred drafted men and substitutes. It served as a part of the "army of occupation" till August 24th, when the men were paid off and discharged, having served four years two months and nine days, and in all the slave States except Texas, Florida and Missouri.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel John Wallace.
Assistant Surgeon Gilmore.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Wallace.
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Pinkerton.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Edward N. Bernard.
Sergeant Henry N. VanDyke.
Sergeant William H. McWhinney.
Corporal Ebenezer B. Elliott.
Corporal Joseph G. Sloan.
Corporal Israel Brown.
Corporal William F. Ramsey.
Corporal James B. Wilson.
Drummer John Pierson.
Wagoner William Marshall.

PRIVATES.

John H. Bistick, James L. Brown, William J. Brown, Joseph Bedell, Jacob Ballinger, William M. Bushman, Thomas M. Cook, John Cook, Asa Cook, Samuel F. Goldsmith, Elias Dinkelbeyer, William A. Douglas, Stephen Fay, William Fleming, Benjamin F. Graham, John Gorden, William R. Hamilton, Jerome Hill, John Hoffman, William Highland, James Marshall, Philander McQuiston, Samuel McCracken, James McClanahan, James C. Magee, William J. McBurney, Theopholus M. Magaw, William M. Miner, John C. McQuiston, Andrew J. Parker, James B. Porter, Robert Potts, Joseph Ramsey, Andrew B. Park, James B. Ramsey, William H. Smith, George S. Sayres, Isaac U. Sliver, Augustus I. Troth, Solomon C. Wilson, Jonathan P. Weed.

FIFTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, and mustered into the service August 27, 1862. It num bered an aggregate of nine hundred and sixty-four men, gathered from the State at large. The Fiftieth was assigned to the Thirty-fourth brigade, Tenth division, McCook's corps. On the first of October it moved out of Louisville, and on the eighth went into the battle of Perryville. In this engagement a loss was sustained of two officers killed and one mortally wounded, and one hundred and sixty-two men killed and wounded.

During the army's advance on Nashville, the regiment was at Lebanon—then the base of supplies. We afterwards hear of it in pursuit of John Morgan, and still farther, in the building of Forts Boyle, Sands, and McAllister. On Christmas day, 1863, it was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee. The route lay eastward to Somerset, Kentucky, and thence southward, crossing the Cumberland river at Point Isabelle. On the first day of the year 1864, movement began across the mountains. In the severest winter weather, the men dragged the artillery and wagons over the mountains by hand, slept on the frozen ground in rain and snow without shelter, and subsisted on parched corn. Soon after arriving at Knoxville, it received orders to join General Sherman's army at Kingston, Georgia.

From the twenty-sixth of May until after the siege of Atlanta, the regiment was almost constantly in line of battle. It shared in all the movements of the campaign, and participated in the actions at Pumpkin-vine Creek, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Nicajack Creek, Chattahoochie River, Howard House, Atlanta, and Jonesborough. During this campaign the ranks of the regiment were sadly thinned. Following the battle of Jonesborough, in pursuit of Hood's army, the regiment passed through Marietta, Kingston, Rome, and at last halted for a few days on the Coosa river, at Cedar Bluffs. On the thirtieth of November it arrived at Franklin, Tennessee. It went into the battle that followed, with two hundred and twenty-five men, and came out with one hundred and twelve. It fell back with the army to Nashville, and in the engagements that occurred there on the fifteenth and sixteenth of December, lost several more of its men. The regiment followed the retreating rebels as far as Columbia, Tennessee, where it was consolidated with the Ninety-ninth infantry, the name of the Fiftieth being retained.

We now hear of the newly consolidated regiment in Clifton, Tennessee, at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, Kingston, Goldsborough, Raleigh, Greensborough, and at last in Salisbury, North Carolina, where it was mustered out on the twenty-sixth of June, 1865. On the seventeenth of July, the regiment reached Camp Dennison, Ohio, where the men were all paid and discharged.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Patrick McGrew.
First Lieutenant David A. Ireland.
Second Lieutenant William O'Hara.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles D. Whitridge.
Sergeant Albert Hawley.
Sergeant Abram V. Thompson.
Sergeant Thomas M. Gray.
Sergeant Samuel A. Winkle.
Corporal Charles H. Richey.
Corporal Thornton P. Thomas.
Corporal David B. Austin.
Corporal John W. Achey.
Corporal Aaron M. Atren.
Corporal John G. Harvey.
Corporal James C. Watt.
Corporal Samuel Kesler.
Musician George W. Richey.

PRIVATES.

Austin Colwell, John Aldridge, Samuel Bealman, William Billy, William A. Batten, John Bronley, Philip Carr, Adam Cobleus, John F. Curry, Albert Cook, William Collins, George Cook, Theo. H. Cook, George Conover, David Deardoff, John Deardoff, Andrew Dunham, John F. Irwin, John Elliott, Clinton A. Fleming, James M. Foster, Theo. P. Fleming, Charles Graham, Henry I. Gephart, Thomas Garrison, Henry Horton, George H. Hildebrand, John T. Hazeltine, John Hattersley, John Hagarman, William D. Jaynes, Joseph Kincaid, Uris Kizer, William L. Karshmer, Daniel Leeks, Benton Lee, William Mills, James Manzy, Enos Marshall, Matthew McCawley, George March, Henry Miller, Samuel C. Mackey, John H. Manzy, Alfred B. Murray, Henry Mullholland, Alfred K. Miller, James M. Pittman, Cyrus Pence, Hugh S. Rogers, Christopher Ray, John Rayburn, Jos. D. Stephenson, George W. Severer, Andrew J. Simms, James K. Sample, John Sample, James Sullivan, James Kimball, Thomas M. Tenell, John B. Thompson, William A. Tenell, John Vanzant, James Wooston, Samuel Werts, David Werts, John N. Williams, James Walker.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Recruiting for this regiment began late in the summer of 1861. It was organized at Camp Dennison, where it remained for drill the following fall and winter. It went into the field the seventeenth of the following February, with an aggregate number of eight hundred and fifty men. The first engagement was in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, April 6, 1862. At the end of the two days' fighting a loss was sustained of one hundred and ninety-eight men killed, wounded and missing.

On the twenty-ninth of April, movement was made upon Corinth. On the morning of the evacuation, the Fifty-fourth was among the first to enter the town. It was afterwards designated to perform provost duty, the commanding officer of the regiment being appointed commandant of the post of Corinth.

During the summer there were several short expeditions. At Chickasaw Bayou, December 28th and 29th, in an assault on the rebel works, there was a loss of twenty men killed and wounded. The first of the year 1863 we hear of the Fifty-fourth in the capture of Arkansas Post.

On the sixth of May the regiment began its march toward Vicksburgh, engaging in the battles of Champion Hills and Big Black Ridge on its way. In a general assault on the enemy's works, on the nineteenth and twenty-second of June, it met with a loss of forty-seven in killed and wounded men. During the entire siege of Vicksburgh, this regiment was continually employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty, except six days consumed in a march of observation toward Jackson, Mississippi.

It was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 26th, and the following day marched to the relief of the garrison at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The regiment was mustered into service as a veteran organization January 22d, and at once started to Ohio on furlough. In April it returned to camp with two hundred recruits, and at once entered on the Atlanta campaign. It participated in a general engagement at Resaca and Dallas, and in a severe skirmish at New Hope Church. In the general assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, there was a loss of twenty-eight killed and wounded, at Nicajack Creek thirteen killed and wounded, and in the battle east of Atlanta, July 21st and 22d, ninety-four killed, wounded and missing.

Following these, it was in the heavy skirmish at Jonesborough, and acted a part in the pursuit of Hood, till the march for Savannah was begun. Its last battle was at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1865.

Moving by way of Richmond, the regiment arrived in Washington city, where it took part in the grand review. In August it was mustered out. The aggregate strength of the regiment at that time was twenty-four officers and two hundred and thirty-one men.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Williams, jr.
Adjutant George W. Wilson.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Robert Williams, jr.
First Lieutenant Granville M. White.
Second Lieutenant John Bell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David A. Rees.
Sergeant Miles W. Elliott.
Sergeant James M. Dimpsey.
Sergeant Peter J. Gasnell.
Sergeant William H. Elliott.
Carporal Henry B. Neff.
Corporal Carlisle Leeds.
Corporal Dillon H. James.
Corporal Cyrus Pattenger.
Corporal Adam C. Neff.
Corporal John W. Kelley.
Corporal James M. Anderson.
Corporal David F. Price.
Musician Leonard W. Brown.
Musician David R. Stephenson.
Wagoner Henry Spreng.

PRIVATES.

Frank B. Adams, Elijah Athey, James W. Armstrong, Jacob Barber, Alexander W. Boyer, Cyrus Ballard, Thomas J. Brown, Nicholas Barber, Christian W. Baker, John M. Breeder, Charles K. Bennett, Thomas Bennett, Jacob Campbell, James Cavener, Christopher H. Cook, Samuel Cook, Andrew J. Clark, James M. Casselman, Henry W. Carroll, William G. Cochran, John H. Cochran, Albert G. Cochran, Thomas Davin, Jackson B. Ford, John Frazier, Samuel Glunt, Jesse Glunt, John Glunt, George W. Gordon, Peter Haines, John Hawk, Joseph Huffman, George Haughn, Lewis Huffman, Nathan H. Henderson, Francis V. Hale, Joseph Haines, Henry D. King, Alonzo D. Kimball, Allen H. Lowe, Thomas J. Mitchell, Nathan D. Mitchell, George W. Miller, Henry Marshland, William H. Moravy, John W. Neff, Milton U. Neff, Albert S. Robinson, William H. Robinson, James H. Robinson, William H. Runyan, Hiram Seas, Samuel Smiley, William F. Smiley, John Speilman, Joseph Scott, Joseph Tipton, John W. Thompson, Elias Vanatta, George W. Wilson, Richard C. White, Lyndon Walker, Joseph Wright, John Wingler, James Wingler, William C. Wilson, Franklin W. Whiteside.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Henry C. Fornshell, Lusten D. Fornshell, Calloway King, Elisha M. Hancock.

SIXTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment took effect early in the year 1862. April 19th it was ordered to report for duty at Nashville, Tennessee, where it arrived five days after.

The first action was with Morgan's men near the town of Gallatin. Here one man was killed. When Bragg's army attempted a flank movement toward Louisville, the Sixty-ninth was left at Nashville as a part of the garrison for the city. On the thirty-first of December, the first day of the battle of Stone River, the regiment with its brigade was engaged with the enemy, taking position in the advance line of General George H. Thomas' Fourteenth corps. It became involved in the disaster on the right, and was compelled to fight its way back, suffering severely in killed and wounded.

January 2d the Sixty-ninth was in the brilliant but desperate charge across Stone river, in which the rebels were driven back with heavy loss. On June 24, 1863, the Tullahoma campaign began. It was also in the battle of Mission Ridge, and was among the first to reach the top of the mountain. Major J. J. Hanna, then in command, received much commendation for his efficient and brave conduct.

The re-enlistment of the regiment and its succeeding furlough of thirty days but gave new inspiration for work, and on May 14th occurred the engagement with the enemy near Resaca. Between this time and the fight at Jonesborough we read of several engagements and many killed and wounded. This battle caused the evacuation of Atlanta, and the National forces occupied that city.

The regiment participated in the subsequent chase after Hood, after which it returned to Atlanta and joined Sherman's march to the sea. The last battle in which it had a part occurred near Goldsborough, North Carolina, March 19, 1865. Then came the march through Richmond, the grand review at Washington, the transfer at Louisville, and lastly the muster out of service, on the seventeenth of July, 1865.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Ross J. Hazletine.

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William R. Windsor.
Corporal William B. Bowman.
Corporal William Austin.

PRIVATES.

Abram Baker, John C. Caskey, Harrison Darland, Benjamin F. Darland, William Y. Hahn, William H. Harvey, Henry Hildebrand, Stiles C. Ireland, John A. Irwin, William G. Jordan, Jerome Jordan, James R. McGill.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATE.

James Marshall.

SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was completed at Camp John McLean, near Cincinnati, December 18, 1861. By the first day of spring a prolonged march in West Virginia fairly initated the men into the hardships of a soldier's life.

On the twelfth of April, at Monterey Court House, they received a spirited attack from the enemy. The Seventy-fifth, being in the advance, stood its ground manfully, and the enemy finally gave way. Shortly after this, in an attempt to guard the stores accumulated at McDowell, a little village at the foot of Bull Pasture mountain, a severe battle occurred with the rebel General Jackson. At the close, so severe was the loss of the enemy, that he reported it as "the bloodiest of the war for the number engaged." No prisoners were taken on either side. The Seventy-fifth gained especial laurels to its name under the immediate eye of General Milroy, who warmly congratulated Colonel McLean on the gallantry of his regiment.

Following a number of engagements which our space will not permit us to describe, came the relieving of General Fremont, when Major General Pope took command; and the next affair in which the Seventy-fifth faced the enemy was at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, on the eighth of August, 1862. During the week that followed, there were frequent engagements, and at Freeman's Ford there was a heavy loss.

Jackson finally flanked Pope, got in his rear, burnt his wagon-trains and three trains of cars, and was again attacked by General Pope at Groveton, near the old Bull Run battle-field, August 28, 1862. For a time the fighting was bloody in the extreme, and the Seventy-fifth lost one hundred and fifteen in killed and wounded. It was observed, as an evidence of the severity of the fire, that ninety shots took effect on the colors of this one regiment, during the battle.

Nothing of importance now occurred in the history of the regiment until the second of May, 1863, at Chancellorsville. The history of that battle is well known. The Eleventh corps, surprised and overwhelmed by the impetuous rebels, fell back in almost complete demoralization. Yet McLean's Ohio brigade, a part of that corps, merited the highest praise for the cool, steady manner in which it received the enemy under the most trying circumstances. In the short space of one-half hour, one hundred and fifty men were killed or wounded.

After this battle, the Seventy-fifth returned to its old camp near Brook's station, when it became a part of the force that confronted the enemy at Gettysburgh, on the first of July, 1863. The regiment was under fire every day of the battle until its termination. Of sixteen officers that went into the engagement, three were killed, seven dangerously or fatally wounded, and four taken prisoners. Of two hundred and ninety-two enlisted men, sixty-three were killed, one hundred and six wounded, and thirty-four taken prisoners.

On the sixth of August, Colonel McLean, with the Ohio brigade, consisting of the Fifty-fifth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, and Eighty-second infantry regiments, was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and on the eighteenth went into the trenches on Morris Island. The duty here was severe in the extreme, owing to the intense heat and the impossibility of getting even temporary relief. More men died from disease than were killed by the enemy's shells.

Early in the year 1864, the regiment was mounted, and was afterward known as the Seventy-fifth mounted infantry, performing all the duties of a regular cavalry regiment. Immediately after this, we hear of it, broken into sections, being sent in different directions to hinder blockade-running, to bring cattle needed by the National army that had been driven away by their owners, to protect the Unionists from rebel persecutions, and to repel threatened attacks. Frequent skirmishing with the Second Florida cavalry was ended, on the tenth of August, 1864, by General Birney being relieved of his command by General Hatch. The expedition that followed, into the interior of Florida, ended disastrously in the capture of about half the command.

In October and November of the same year, six companies were sent to Columbus, to be mustered out, their term of service having expired.

After the fall of Savannah, the Seventy-fifth was sent to Jackson, Florida, to organize a veteran detachment. This was accomplished on the fifteenth of January, 1865. In August, 1865, it retired from service with honor to its members and to their State.

The colonel of this regiment during a large part of its service—Andrew L. Harris, originally captain of company C, from Preble county, now auditor of said county—was specially distinguished for his bravery and efficiency in service, and received particular notice for his daring in leading a desperate charge during the service of the regiment in Florida.

FIELD OFFICER.

Colonel Andrew L. Harris.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain A. L. Harris.
First Lieutenant Oscar Minor.
Second Lieutenant James Mulharen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant David C. Balentine.
Sergeant Thomas Mulharen.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Storer.
Sergeant William C. Seibert.
Sergeant Henry C. Lockwood.
Corporal Isaac N. Love.
Corporal William V. Freeman.
Corporal Levi P. Harvey.
Corporal William Griffin.
Corporal Leander R. Brazier.
Corporal Jesse D. Lincoln.
Corporal David D. Murray.
Corporal John W. Murray.

PRIVATES.

Robert Appleby, Alexander Appleby, John Brasier, William C. Brown, William Bell, Henry Becker, John Brennon, Samuel Baughman, Milton Brower, Abraham Brubaker, Michael Bartley, Joseph Crabaugh, Elias Clear, Raymond Clear, Absalom G. Collins, William A. Castor, Jeremiah N. Crabaugh, William H. H. Degroot, Henry Dailey, Jacob Detrow, William H. Duggins, John Duggins, William H. Dickey, Washington Emlick, Robert Evans, Jeremiah Foutz, Samuel C. Fisher, Martin Gard, Enoch Gordon, Morris Greenfield, James Hinkle, James Harbaugh, John Hunters, William Harris, Joseph Harris, John Jennibeck, Martin W. Jones, Timothy Kelley, William King, Henry Kline, Jacob Kizer, Timothy Laughlin, Lewis Longnecker, William Leech, Isaac Monaeneith, William Morrow, Delormah B. Morrow, George W. Martin, Thomas Martin, Peter A. Norris, Isaiah C. Price, Thomas Pattinger, Wilson Pattinger, John F. Parks, Levi D. Parks, Richard Parks, John Pacey, William Pullen, Simeon Perkins, John W. Quinn, John Quilter, Hayden D. Runyon, Albert C.

Smith, Joseph Smith, William Sliver, John Smith, Marcus Trueaxe, Horatio Thrash, Lewis Wharton, John Ware, William A. H. Zingling.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Franklin F. Raikes.
Second Lieutenant Henry L. Mosey.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Alphonso C. Davis.
Sergeant William H. Dunmore.
Corporal William H. Patterson.
Corporal Samuel W. Pottinger.
Corporal John Fowler.
Corporal John A. Loop.
Drummer John P. Jennings.
Fifer Isaac Kail.

PRIVATES.

John Alloway, John Bennett, John Bechtel, Uriah Beall, William H. Brummitt, Andrew Bowers, John Briggs, Benjamin Butt, Alfred Ekes, Benjamin Hornaday, William Hornaday, Paul Hornaday, Peter Hamilton, Dennis Keriven, Lindley Meradith, Hugh McLane, Leroy McLane, Leander Mikeswell, Daniel Neff, John Owens, Francis Orebaugh, Jonathan Potts, William Raikes, Wesley Raikes, Elliott Robison, Richard Scott, Thomas Stanton, Salmon Stubbs, Levi Westfall, Simon Walls, Jacob Wysong, William Wadock, William Wyle, William Blossum, William Foultz.

SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATE.

David E. Hoover.

EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised by Colonel Morton, formerly of the Twentieth Ohio, under orders from General Fremont, as an "Independent rifle regiment," but the organization of that having failed, it was filled up as the Eighty-first Ohio infantry. It rendezvoused at Benton barracks, near St. Louis, in August and September, 1861, and moved to the field during the latter month. It endured much the ensuing winter in pursuit of the enemy and while guarding the North Missouri railroad. In March, 1862, it was moved by steamer to Pittsburgh Landing, and took part in the battle there. In the subsequent action of Corinth, it lost eleven killed, forty-four wounded, and three missing. Its after career brought it into the campaigns through northern Alabama and Tennessee, and to Atlanta with its bloody battles; the triumphant marches to the sea and through the Carolinas and Virginia to the capital of the nation, where it took part in the grand reviews, and after a brief period of service at Louisville, it was finally mustered out at Camp Dennison, July 21, 1865. It had been re-organized as a veteran regiment in January, 1864. During its service thirty-four of its members were killed on the field, twenty-four died of wounds and one hundred and twenty-one of disease, and one hundred and thirty-six were discharged for disability.

EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel Thomas Morton.
Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt C. Stubbs.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant Major John R. Chamberlain.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATES.

D. H. Bush, J. W. Brown, W. F. Caskey, Arthur Hall, John Loots, Hugh McKinstry, Fidillis Ott, Benjamin Pippin, James W. Swain, Sampson Swain, Harvey Shutts.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Forman Andrews, Charles Campbell, Isaac I. Clair, Milton Hapner, William R. Lea, James Cuahalser, John R. Peters, Reeder Sherman, Clinton Sherman, William Shewman, Henry Studybecker, Benjamin F. Saylor, William Shelly, Andrew Thompson.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain R. Y. Lanius.

PRIVATES.

William A. Burns, Frederick Bennett, William D. Clear, Joseph Cail, Benjamin Gardner, Samuel Huess, Alonzo Monderneith, Peter S. Miller, David Monasmuth, Hiram Nace, Thomas A. Nation, Martin Shewman, James Shewman, John Smith, Lemuel Stevenson, Asbury L. Stephens, William H. Nomer, Richard C. Miett.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Lockwood.

PRIVATES.

James Brown, Henry Baker, Aaron Bunyer, Samuel Bunyer, Henry Bunyer, Thomas Doyle, J. F. Farlow, James Gunning, Abraham Hoover, John Hoover, John Job, Lewis Overholtz, Frank Ridenour, William D. Stephens, John W. Teaverbaugh, Noah Wehrty.

EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited originally for the three months' service, and then reorganized for six months' service. The former organization was effected in May, 1862, under a special call to repel Jackson, who had defeated Banks, and was threatening to invade the North. It did guard duty at Grafton, Virginia, Parkersburgh, and other points, and moved to Beverly and elsewhere to repel an enemy which did not exist. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Delaware, at the expiration of its term.

The six months' regiment was raised by a number of officers of the old organization, headed by Major (afterwards Colonel) Lemert, of Bucyrus. It was moved to Zanesville, to join in the pursuit of Morgan, then on his raid through Ohio; but was too late to be of much service. Returning to Camp Tod, it was in August ordered to Kentucky, as a part of the expedition against Cumberland Gap, which was taken by the Federal forces. The Eighty-sixth took possession of and "held the fort," remaining there as a garrison, subsisting scantily off the country, and skirmishing often with guerillas, until its term of service was over, when it returned to Ohio and was mustered out at Cleveland February 10, 1863.

(*Three Months' Service.*)

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Robert R. VanClevere.

PRIVATES.

James L. Brown, James T. Barkelow, Samuel H. Bell, Samuel Y. Early, Ezra Eddy, Robert Graham, Oscar F. Hill, James F. Johnston, Henry H. Kemple, Nathaniel K. Lindsay, Thomas A. Newton, Joseph Y. Ramsey.

COMPANY B.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant John A. Whiteside.

PRIVATES.

Alfred J. Case, Linton Fornshell, Henry C. Fornshell, John Hirshman, Edward Lloyd, John Pitz, George Stiezenbach, Isaac A. Wiley, Moses Zeigler.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

Joseph P. Acton, William C. Acton, George Acton, John B. Turner, Isaiah N. Welch, William H. Stevens.

(*Six Months' Service.*)

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

Wiillam M. Ammerman, Washington Eddy, Robert N. Grayham, James F. Johnston, William A. Kemple, Samuel Moore, Thomas A. Newton, Joseph T. Ramsey, William Wright.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Richard H. Brownage, Abner Haynes, William Nicholson, James Nicholson, Abel R. Nixon.

NINETY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was regularly organized at Camp Dayton, near Dayton, during the latter part of the summer of 1862. It numbered, at the beginning, thirty-nine officers and nine hundred and twenty-nine men.

The Ninety-third moved with the army to Nashville, and, in December, while guarding a forage-train, was attacked by the Rebels, and, in this, its first engagement, it lost one killed and three wounded. Suffering severely in the battle of Stone River, it afterwards encamped for a time south, and then west, of Murfreesborough. Thence it is heard of at Liberty Gap, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Bellefonte, Stevenson, Lookout Mountain, and Chickamauga. At the last place there was some severe skirmishing on the eighteenth of September, and on the following day orders were received to join General Thomas, from which time, until the first of October, the Ninety-third acted no unimportant part in the prolonged contest.

November 23d, a charge upon Orchard Knob ended with a loss of eleven killed and forty-nine wounded. Six men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors, and three days after this time, in an assault on Mission Ridge, came another loss of eight killed and twenty wounded.

The last of November the Ninety-third started for East Tennessee. The campaign of this winter was most severe; at one time the regiment was reduced to four officers and ninety men.

After much time spent in marching and countermarching, on the third of May the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign, with an aggregate of three hundred men. On the way they met with numerous encounters, among others the battle of Resaca. It was in reserve at the battle of Jonesborough. The three following months send news of the Ninety-third from Atlanta, Gailsville, Chattanooga, Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville.

During the winter nothing of great importance occurred until the middle of March, when the regiment left for East Tennessee. It went to Bull's Gap, thence to Greenville, where it arrived about the first of May. On the eighth of June the muster-out took place, at Camp Harker, near Nashville. The men proceeded at once to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where they were paid, and received their discharges by the fourteenth of June.

Prior to the muster-out of the regiment, eight officers and two hundred and forty-one men were discharged for disability; four officers and two hundred and four men were accounted for as "died of disease, wounds, and killed in action." The surviving members have an association for preserving the memory of olden times. But no such association is needed to keep fresh the sufferings or the glory of the many engagements in which the brave Ninety-third had a part—the records of Stone River, Chickamauga, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Franklin, and Nashville, are the records of a nation that has a future, as well as a present and a past.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Matthew L. Paullus.
First Lieutenant Peter L. Paullus.
Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Gilmore.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Dennis N. Kelley.
Sergeant Thomas Brennan.
Sergeant Richard Fenshall.
Sergeant Albert C. Sayers.
Sergeant Edward Bennett.
Corporal John Klinger.
Corporal Theodore Johnson.
Corporal John A. Paullus,
Corporal Jesse P. Miran.
Corporal John B. Cook.
Corporal John W. Grey.
Corporal John McNeely.
Corporal John H. Payner.
Musician George W. Miller.
Musician Francis Earley.
Wagoner Samuel Black.

PRIVATES.

Milton E. Bazzle, John W. Bates, George W. Bickle, Samuel Bell, Mordecai Bralton, George W. Castle, Peter Case, Samuel G. Crothers, Daniel Cramer, John B. Cramer, Elias Cramer, George Cook, Thomas D. Boner, David Barnet, James Bulton, John M. Brown, Martin Barnet, Ashny Delamors, Morris Doty, John Eberts, William Fleming, Benjamin Foster, Samuel C. Foster, John H. Gibbons, George S. Hamilton, John Hixon, James D. Herron, James W. Johnson, John Jones, Charles A. Kirkpatrick, James Kennedy, Harvey Kitson, John A. Kindell, George W. Kinney, Jonas Lesh, William Lewis, James Loman, William H. Laird, Henry B. Moren, John Mendenhall, Isaac S. McCracken, John R. McMillen, John W. Mohler, Joshua Moren, Thomas C. Murray, John Murphy, Harmon Miers, Isaac W. Newton, Nathan W. Neal, George Asbaugh, Richard Overhotts, Carlisle Platt, George Pozner, Valentine Paullus, Alfred Potts, Harvey A. Price, John Q. Pottmyer, David H. Phillips, Robert C. Porter, Thomas Pickens, Hiram L. Robbins, Joseph A. Ramsey, William Reed, George A. Saylor, John H. Spessard, Harvey Storer, Andrew Storer, John Sedwick, D. W. C. Stubbs, John Tingle, Winfield Stickers, William Albright, John T. Witt, Henry C. Williams, John Wagoner, George Wright, John F. C. Wright, Horace T. Witt, Gilbert Wilson, Robert Wright, Peter Zimmerman, Christian Volk.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Matthias Disher.
First Lieutenant Jarvis N. Lake.
Second Lieutenant William W. Aker.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph H. Miley.
Sergeant Peter S. Likenberry.
Sergeant Francis N. Austin.
Sergeant Cephas C. Fetherling.
Sergeant Jeremiah Oldfather.
Corporal Daniel Lizer.
Corporal Uriah Young.

Corporal Silas Laird.
Corporal Horstine Silver.
Corporal Joseph E. Lesh.
Corporal Joseph S. Lithiser.
Corporal Fletcher W. Curtis.
Corporal Isaac Renner.
Drummer Washington McSherry.
Bugler Marcellus M. Griff.
Teamster John Smith.

PRIVATES.

Capius Alexander, William Aker, Smith Andrews, Philip H. Albright, Edward Borden, Samuel W. Barnes, Edwin Bayett, Samuel L. Brown, William E. Biggs, Theodore F. Brower, Thomas E. J. Berry, Hiram J. Crowell, William H. H. Cooper, Franklin Couts, Jacob A. Charles, Jesse Dehay, John Dieffenbaugh, Henry Devinney, Abraham Eikenberry, Reuben Eikenberry, Joseph Eikenberry, David Fouts, Norman Fancher, John Guard, Granville Grine, James Gibbons, Israel Holland, Samuel J. Hickman, Henry Heckman, George Hoerner, Henry Hoerner, Allen Hern, Simon Hart, William H. Huffman, Aaron B. Lorgh, Alvin Laird, Julius Lehman, Andrew Mikesell, William McHenry, Elwood Morey, Samuel J. Myers, William B. Nelson, Andrew Norris, Francis M. Oblinger, John Pollock, Jamison Pollock, John M. Patterson, Albert C. Quilling, John S. Reynolds, James M. Sloan, Alfred C. P. Thistler, Joseph Shewman, John H. Shuorf, George Studzbaker, John Snyder, Thomas E. Spillman, Thomas K. Spillman, Calvin T. Thorp, Isaac N. Schuorf, Joshua Tillman, William A. Tillman, Lewis Utz, Marcus A. Webb, John M. Wellborn, Lewis White, Benjamin F. White, John Werts, Harrison Yost, Samuel R. Jaqua, Henry Keltner, Henry Myers, Henry Siler.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was not completed. The company to which the following named Preble county soldiers belonged (Captain George Wightman's), was transferred to the Sixty-third Ohio infantry soon after enrollment, and mustered into the service "in the field, in Kentucky," September 13, 1862:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Drummer Henry P. Parish.
Fifer Joseph G. Dennis.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Allen, Moses M. Davis, John Focht, Henry W. Geeding, Samuel Gregg, George W. Hanger, Levi Hays, Eben Kaylor, Jacob Longman, Henry Lantis, Isaiah Moore, John W. Scott, James M. Wantler, Joseph Wright, Peter Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(One Year's Service.)

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant James H. Stewart.

PRIVATES.

John W. Austin, Harvey Bell, Thomas Brown, John Berry, Benjamin Graham, Harvey Graham, Nathaniel Lindsey, John McDill, James Marshall, Thomas A. Newton, David C. Ramsey, James M. Sliver, William H. Sprowle.

FIFTH INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF SHARP-SHOOTERS.

PRIVATES.

Ephraim D. Holester, Benjamin F. Watkins.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

(*Hundred Days' Service.*)

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison on the fourth of May, 1864, by the consolidation of the Thirty-fourth regiment with the Eightieth and Eighty-first battalions Ohio National Guard. The regiment was mustered into the United States service with an aggregate of eight hundred and sixty-four men.

On the twentieth of May, companies A, B, C, D, E, F and H proceeded to Cincinnati, where they performed guard duty, companies G, I and K remaining at Camp Dennison on guard and patrol duty, until Morgan appeared in the vicinity of Cynthiana, Kentucky, when they were sent to Falmouth, in that State. The seven companies remained on duty in Cincinnati until July 18th, when the entire regiment was brought together at Covington and moved to Paris, Kentucky. The regiment was soon ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, to resist the rebel invasion, and, proceeding by way of Cincinnati and Parkersburgh, it reached that place on the thirty-first of July, and went into camp on the hill southeast of the city. On the first of August, at three o'clock, P. M., the regiment moved on the double-quick through the town and out the Baltimore turnpike about three miles, near to Folch's Mills, where it met the enemy under Generals McCausland and Bradley Johnson.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, although exposed to a severe fire of artillery and musketry, maintained itself well, and sustained but slight loss. The engagement began at four o'clock, P. M., and ceased at nine o'clock. The regiment lay on its arms at night, but daylight showed that the enemy had retreated. General Kelley, in a letter to Colonel Marker, complimented the regiment upon the steadiness of its line, and on the accuracy with which it returned the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters.

After this engagement, the regiment remained on duty at and near Cumberland until the twenty-sixth of August, when it was ordered to Ohio for muster out. It was mustered out at Camp Dennison on the first of September, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel Caleb Barker.
Lieutenant Colonel William Sayler.
Adjutant Robert Miller.
Quartermaster Frank M. Whinney.
Surgeon J. G. Miller.
Assistant Surgeon James N. Robinson.
Assistant Surgeon Caleb L. Evans.
Assistant Surgeon Valentine Wolff.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Major Charles J. S. Kumler.
Second Sergeant Lewis Mackey.
Commissary Sergeant Lewis E. Grape.
Hospital Steward Brookfield Gard.
Chief Musician Edward P. Lockwood.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James R. Bernard.
First Lieutenant Simon Degginger.
Second Lieutenant Isaac Kingery.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant A. P. Caldwell.
Sergeant S. B. Gillmore.
Sergeant O. Y. Ross.
Sergeant J. S. Brown.
Sergeant John B. Shira.
Corporal S. P. Smith.
Corporal James A. Brown.
Corporal W. W. Webb.
Corporal W. R. Marshall.
Corporal James Morrow.
Corporal T. C. McDill.

Corporal A. McMillan.
Corporal R. J. Brown.
Musician S. Pierson
Musician A. S. Lee.

PRIVATES.

W. C. Appleby, S. N. Appleby, Robert Appleby, T. E. Battinger, Nathaniel Bell, William Bell, Charles Ballentine, J. H. Brown, M. Brown, S. H. Brown, Matthew Brown, D. M. Bower, J. P. Buck, W. H. Charles, T. J. Cisle, J. M. Cook, John Cramer, Henry Eticker, J. C. Elliott, J. E. A. Elliott, Ezra Eddy, Washington Eddy, N. H. Foster, J. T. Farris, A. H. B. Gray, J. J. Gillmore, Harvey Graham, B. F. Graham, Robert Graham, James Gordon, J. G. Harper, S. Hamilton, John Hamilton, James Hamilton, John Hawley, S. Ingersol, J. Jeffers, J. B. Johnson, J. F. Johnson, Mark Kingery, W. A. Kempbell, Thomas McQuiston, S. D. McQuiston, A. C. McQuiston, H. A. McQuiston, U. P. McQuiston, John Montoith, J. M. Collems, Patrick McCoy, Matthew Marshall, J. W. Marshall, William McCan, J. B. Magaw, G. M. McMillen, Robert Niccum, W. H. Newton, J. C. Orr, R. Paxton, R. H. Pinkerton, J. Ramsey, J. A. Ramsey, W. A. Ramsey, J. M. Ramsey, S. R. Ramsey, W. Raynolds, W. H. Shera, B. C. Swan, J. A. Smith, Francis Wright, John Wright, William Wright, John C. Windialt, William Burch, M. W. Charles, H. L. Cramer, A. Greenfeld, J. L. Marshall, Alexander Porter, J. N. Robinson, J, S. Rankins, J. C. Steel, J. M. M. Wilson.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Isaac Henderson.
First Lieutenant M. V. Randal.
Second Lieutenant D. McClure.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant C. Shinly.
Sergeant I. N. McClure.
Sergeant William H. Hamilton.
Sergeant John L. Morrison.
Sergeant W. C. Stifer.
Corporal William R. Hestler.
Corporal William Mills.
Corporal Enos Fonts.
Corporal George Disher.
Corporal James Curry.
Corporal Matthew Simpson.
Corporal Levi Smith.
Corporal B. L. King.

PRIVATES.

Israel B. Adams, G. W. Adams, Levi P. Armatrout, James N. Boner, William L. Bunyer, Andrew A. Bunyer, John R. Brown, Philip Coons, Henry Cosairth, Solomon Creager, Robert Collins, John L. Clark, Michael Conk, William Crisler, William Clark, T. J. Dowler, Samuel Davidson, Francis Davidson, Wilson B. Fouts, Henry M. Fidge, Brookfield Guard, S. P. Geeting, Adam Geeting, Jonathan Hill, William Hill, Daniel Henry, Charles Hanaman, Jonathan Hafner, Henry H. Hafner, Harvey Henderson, John Jarrett, A. J. Jarrett, Levi Juday, John Q. Juday, J. H. Juday, Daniel Juday, Josiah Jones, William Kimmell, Jacob Kimmel, Francis King, John King, jr., Joseph Lee, George Longman, W. H. Law, Lemuel Munay, John McDonals, John F. McCabe, Samuel McCoy, John Mills, Thomas Pierce, Frederick Price, Charles Porter, Allen Shewman, James B. Stevens, Hiram Studybaker, Andrew Surface, Noah Surface, Noah Sayring, Christian Shewman, Monroe Shewman, William Shelly, Peter Swain, James Samuels, McMin Sterling, Cornelius Shewman, Marcus Ullom, Frederick Wyrick, Wesley Whearley, Nelson Whearley, Eli Whearley, Jacob Young, Thomas J. King.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ephraim Sheller.
First Lieutenant G. A. Ells.
Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Brown.

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas J. Brower.
Sergeant William Cox.
Sergeant Abraham Cosler.
Sergeant Michael L. Brown.
Sergeant William Tice.
Corporal David G. Achey.
Corporal Robert H. Wilson.
Corporal James D. Schmoch.
Corporal Jerry D. Hapner.
Corporal Jonathan Hoffman.
Corporal William J. Ellis.
Corporal Abraham E. Sheller.
Corporal Calvin Hiner.

PRIVATES.

William H. H. Aydlott, Benjamin Aydlott, George W. Anderson, William F. Ackman, Abraham Brown, Daniel Brown, Noah Besixeker, William Bimger, David L. Brown, Jacob Bish, John P. Banker, Eli Brown, William H. Brower, James Bulger, Benjamin Bowman, James W. Corwin, John W. Chase, William H. Clevenger, William H. H. Clevenger, William F. Chase, Allen Chrisler, Benjamin F. Davis, Elihu Davis, David A. Detamore, George W. Emmons, John W. Faubler, John A. Fleagle, William Feel, John A. Faneisu, William Griffith, Cornelius H. Grimes, Anderson D. Harris, Adam Hart, Cornelius Horn, Levi F. Horn, William House, James B. Hapner, William Hapner, Nathan Hapner, George Hall, Paul Kalter, Joseph C. Klinger, Charles Lynn, Michael L. Long, Leas Levi, Isaac Lusk, William Murray, Oliver P. Miller, James McDermott, Cornelius Mickesell, Squire Mickesell, Henry C. Michael, Michael G. Pipinger, Henry Rookstool, Jacob Rookstool, John Routsong, James M. Russell, Charles J. Read, Eli Studybaker, Joseph A. Studybaker, James F. Shields, John E. Schlosser, William H. Schlosser, Perry Shelt, Jeremiah Shank, Jacob F. Wieland Thomas Weaver, Franklin H. Wolf, Henry L. Taylor, Jacob Y. Yingling.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Richard Y. Lanius.
First Lieutenant Thomas Spangler.
Second Lieutenant Silas Dooley, jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Wiiliam H. Ott.
Sergeant Samuel Tizzard.
Sergeant James Booker.
Sergeant Jacob Snyder.
Sergeant George T. Acton.
Corporal Charles M. Bixby.
Corporal Nelson Quinn.
Corporal Joseph Graham.
Corporal Robert Quinn.
Corporal John Overholser.
Corporal James Nelson.
Corporal Oliver Chrisman.
Corporal Robert Harris.

PRIVATES.

Ezra C. Albright, William Acton, John Acton, Joseph P. Acton, James Acton, William Armstrong, Robert A. Boner, Edward M. Bloomfield, George Buntin, Evans Buntin, William Bristow, Henry Brimmerman, N. C. Bernard, Samuel S. Beech, George M. Crum, Henry Covman, John Clark, Elias Dillman, Amzia B. De Groat, John V. Donohoe, M. S. Dooley, Doctor Evans, Elam Fisher, James H. Gardner, John F. Gardner, Thomas Harris, Elias Herdman, B. F. Homan, Martin Hersh, C. J. S. Kumler, Henry Karns, F. M. Klinger, E. P. Lockwood, John L. Lockwood, Robert Larrimer, Oliver Lay, Reeder McCabe, George Mehaffy, William Morton, Albert Minshall, Joseph McCright, John Minis, Samuel Morris, Henry Morris, William Neal, Benjamin Neal, James Plummer, Lewis Plummer, W. W. Pugh, James L. Quinn, Samuel Quinn, C. B. Richardson, Isaac Rogers, Samuel Rogers, W. M. Railsback, John Richardson, Samuel Shields, William Swain, John Bailey Stephen, John L. Stow, William Shinn, Jacob Shinn, W. W. Sheeler, Jacob Stum, T. T. Stroud, George Smith, W. A. Scott, Joseph Tracy, George Truitt, John Upham, B. F. Vanausdal, David Williamson, F. H. Weaver, Joseph Walters, Eli Wolff.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William A. Swihart.
First Lieutenant James Gable.
Second Lieutenant E. A. Patty.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James W. Pottinger.
Sergeant Joel Simpson.
Sergeant James Gard.
Sergeant Dennis Lewellen.

Sergeant John Q. Pottinger.
Corporal William Barnet.
Corporal J. W. Reed.
Corporal G. W. Tucker.
Corporal Thomas Griffin.
Corporal I. S. Campbell.
Corporal Benjamin M. Fornshall.
Corporal James C. Burns.
Corporal Hugh McLane.

PRIVATES.

J. P. Acton, T. C. Ancky, Stephen Bailey, Nelson Bennett, John I. Brown, James W. Brown, D. S. Bostick, Josiah Bookwalter, John Bookwalter, Levi Bookwalter, James Busenbook, Jefferson Clatterbuck, S. B. Campbell, Stephen Davis, John W. Decamp, B. A. Duggins, R. A. Douglas, Alexander Decker, Jonathan Decker, Morris Doty, John P. Elliott, J. P. Fornshell, Thomas A. Fornshell, David Fleming, Charles Falk, Lewis E. Grupe, Allen E. Huffman, Thomas Huitt, Philip M. Horner, John W. Jones, Finley Kincade, William A. Knidle, Peter Kimmel, Jacob Kinsey, James Kirkpatrick, John Kearns, Henry Keplinger, Benjamin Lamb, John N. Longnecker, John Leach, Samuel Maddock, A. D. Mills, Marquis Murphy, W. B. Mendenhall, William More, Lewis Overholts, James Pottinger, Alexander Pottinger, Daniel Pottinger, John S. Peters, Aaron Peters, Daniel Peters, H. H. Payne, Gasper T. Potterf, James Potterf, John C. Patterson, Jonathan Payne, Isaac Pugh, Henry Poffenbarger, Samuel J. Reed, Isaac H. Reed, M. S. Randolph, James Randolph, Michael Shannon, Aaron B. Simpson, William H. Sellers, James A. Samuels, Levi Stubbs, Daniel Trussler, John M. Teague, Frank Taylor, Peter J. Walker, William M. Walker, John Shrods, John Williams, William Walls, James Wright, Nathan Hornaday.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain L. F. Woofter.
First Lieutenant F. Newton.
Second Lieutenant J. W. Weeks.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Theodore P. Fleming.
Sergeant John F. Eliason.
Sergeant Cornelius S. Sackman.
Sergeant Joseph (Milfer) Mills.
Sergeant M. E. A. Purviance.
Corporal James A. Morrow.
Corporal Adam Ranstan.
Corporal T. R. Harvey.
Corporal O. G. Sackman.
Corporal William H. Garritson.
Corporal John A. Bridge.
Corporal C. C. H. Ireland.
Corporal John Mills.

PRIVATES.

J. H. Adams, William Austin, J. W. Aker, N. W. Burnan, James D. Brown, Clinton Brown, Robert F. Brown, Lucas V. Brown, Thomas C. Bronley, H. C. Bronley, Joseph Burgoine, John M. Burnow, George L. Brutch, John W. Barnett, Charles W. Brown, William H. Bell, John Bilbee, T. L. Bradstreet, Isaac Cooper, Newton Cooper, David Emerrick, Thomas W. Ervin, D. P. Edwards, Samuel Fudge, Andrew Fisher, Cornelius Hilton, Abner D. Harvey, William Haller, Eli Huffman, J. J. Hurman, Fleming James, John B. Jagna, Hiram Johnston, John W. Judy, James A. Kessher, Clinton King, Samuel King, C. R. Letwich, Henry Longman, James D. Morrison, William V. Mitchell, A. Commal Mikesell, Peter Mikesell, John A. Mackey, James Murry, Joseph Murry, W. A. McDowland, Thomas McClelland, John Miller, Lewis Mackey, Jacob Nickademus, James H. Paul, T. L. Porterfield, James C. Rayburn, George W. Reinheimer, Jeremiah Snyder, John Stakebeck, Samuel Skeles, John M. Stubbs, William Sparkling, W. C. Street, George W. Thompson, J. G. Thomas, Peter Wortening, W. T. Whitridge, Edward Whitaker, Cyrus Young, Samuel S. Dicks, Asbery Morse, Andrew Scott, Abram Norris.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. R. McDivitt.
First Lieutenant J. Skinner.
Second Lieutenant P. Dils.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant J. V. Larsh.
Sergeant D. D. Murray.
Sergeant C. McManus.
Sergeant B. W. Huffman.
Sergeant W. H. Marshall.
Corporal C. Gray.
Corporal J. G. Onier.
Corporal C. McDivitt.
Corporal W. A. Davenport.
Corporal L. P. Harris.
Corporal J. R. Burson.
Corporal J. Runyen.
Corporal J. W. Lincoln.

PRIVATES.

D. Ammerman, W. Ammerman, E. B. Aker, J. Brower, W. A. Bailor, J. Bougher, W. Brown, P. Cline, J. E. Daily, J. E. Daily (second), J. W. Daily, J. Danner, J. H. Elliott, T. Friend, P. T. Gans, J. Grey, J. Greeding, W. Greenfield, A. Hilderbolt, D. W. Harris, H. Huffman, J. G. Huffman, W. Hambridge, J. Hornaday, W. Jellison, J. Kelley, Isaac Lewellen, J. R. Larsh, N. G. Larsh, L. A. Larsh, N. McClellan, J. S. Mills, S. Morris, H. Miles, B. F. McWhinney, J. McWhinney, H. C. Murry, J. Morrow, J. McComas, F. B. Norris, F. Newton, J. C. Patterson, H. Pottenger, Isaac J. Penny, G. W. Runyon, J. C. Rhea, J. J. Silvers, J. S. Shaw, Oliver Silver, M. N. Surface, A. Surface, P. Surface, J. Surface, J. M. Swain, G. W. Smith, T. B. Stiorr, W. Skillman, D. Suffrins, J. W. Shealer, D. H. Shealer, A. Slick, N. Turner, J. Thompson, J. Turner, G. G. Taylor, Amos Taylor, Israel B. Taylor, A. Tosh, G. A. Wiley, J. P. Wisor, D. Wintz, John B. Parker, Thomas Slick.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Walter P. Ledyard.

PRIVATE.

Charles Patterson.

FIFTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The work of raising this regiment was begun early in August, 1861, under the direction of Major General Fremont. The first name, "Second Ohio Cavalry," was changed to "Fifth" by Governor Dennison, upon the removal of General Fremont. From the first of November to the February following, the regiment remained at Camp Dennison, engaged in preparation for active service. On the twenty-sixth of this month, marching orders arrived for Paducah, Kentucky. Although poorly equipped, the orders were joyfully obeyed, and, after reporting to Brigadier General W. T. Sherman at Paducah, it proceeded to Fort Henry, thence to Danville, and finally up the river to Savannah. Previous to the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, the battalion was on numerous scouts, and had several skirmishes with the rebels in the vicinity of Purdy. Early on the morning of the sixth, while the men were preparing breakfast, the rebels began a storm of attack. The cavalry were soon the aim of the enemy's artillery, yet not a man of this raw cavalry regiment, in this the first fight—and that fight Pittsburgh Landing—failed to stand his ground. In fact, the behavior of officers and men throughout this closely-fought and trying battle was highly commended by Generals Grant and Sherman. The Fifth advanced with the army in the slow siege of Corinth. The first and second battalions brought on the battle of Metamora. They fought bravely, capturing many prisoners. The third battle was with General Rosecrans at Corinth, and the command again behaved well. A part of it checked the advance of Van Dorn's ten thousand in the battle of Davis' Mill.

The conduct of this heroic handful of men shone so brilliantly, in contrast with the shameful surrender of Holly Springs, that it caused General Grant to recount their valor in general order, requesting the whole army to follow their example, and ordering that the "Fifth Ohio Cavalry inscribe on its colors, in addition to "Pittsburgh Landing," the name "Davis' Mill." On the twenty-first of March, the regiment moved from Germantown to Memphis, and again picketed that city. While here, numerous expeditions were made southward against the enemy's cavalry, by which the regiment sustained some heavy losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The corruption at Memphis was indescribable, and the men, in spite of discipline, would find ways of reaching the city. At length orders came, and the command moved toward Camp Davis, Mississippi, where it was joined by the Third battalion, under Major Smith, which had been detached for more than a year. While this battalion was acting independently, it was engaged in forty-seven skirmishes and actions. It captured more than three hundred prisoners, and as many horses and mules. It marched over fifteen hundred miles. In all, the number of killed and captured did not exceed twenty five. Resting but one day after the union of the three battalions, the work of the regiment was entered upon—the protection of Corinth. In anticipation of spending the winter at Camp Davis, a complete camp had been built, when from Major General W. T. Sherman came the order "March at daylight (October 17, 1863) toward Chattanooga." There was skirmishing on the twentieth at Cherokee station; the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth were likewiise employed. Arriving at Chattanooga, a part remained there and at Mission Ridge, guarding trains, while a part served upon the field, and followed the retreating rebels as far as Ringgold. After this time this command is heard of at Knoxville and other important points, bearing no small part in the service of suffering and enduring, as well as acting. During the spring of 1864, the regiment effected a veteran organization. July 13th, it reached Cartersville, and remained the rest of the summer, protecting the railroad from the incessant attacks of the rebel cavalry. On the seventh of November, it was transferred to General Kilpatrick's cavalry division. Here the work of concentration had been going on for some days; but so short was the time allowed that hundreds of men were necessarily organized into a dismounted brigade. The First Ohio squadron, Gaptain Dalzell, was here attached to the Fifth. The cavalry arrived at Atlanta, November 14th, and the following morning commenced the "March to the Sea." The Fifth was in all the operations of the command, many of them arduous and dangerous, until after the fall of Savannah, when it was placed near King's Bridge. On the twenty-eighth of January, 1865, the command, for the first time, trod the "Sacred Soil" of chivalric South Carolina. On the eighth of February, the Third brigade, of which the Fifth was now a part, completely routed General Hagan's brigade of six regiments, capturing five battle-flags and a number of prisoners. After further marching and skirmishing for more than a month, it was temporarily stampeded with its brigade, March 10th, in a night attack, by three divisions of the rebels under Wade Hampton, losing seventy-three killed, wounded and missing. It was in the final actions of Sherman's army at Averysborough and Bentonville, and was the first regiment to enter Raleigh, and restore the National flag to the dome of the capitol. After the close of the war, it occupied western North Carolina, preserving the peace in the turbulent districts, until October 30, 1865, when the glorious career of the gallant Fifth ended, and its members resumed their places as citizens of the commonwealth.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Phineas R. Minor.
Major Joseph Smith.
Veterinary Sergeant John G. Colvin.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph C. Smith.
First Lieutenant Caleb Marker.
Second Lieutenant Lewis C. Swerer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Robert F. Alexander.
Quartermaster Sergeant William S. Harraman.
Sergeant John N. Parmerlee.
Sergeant Silas M. Brawley.
Sergeant John Wilkins.
Sergeant Alexander C. Ford.
Corporal Leander M. Brawley.
Corporal Uriah Vandeweer.
Corporal Samuel Swerer.
Corporal Adalbert Hazeltine.
Corporal Robert Clark.
Corporal Calvin Brumbaugh.
Corporal Archibald Bell.
Corporal Robert M. Wollerd.
Bugler Adam Wirts.
Bugler David A. Eliassen.
Farrier Alexander Keggy.
Farrier David Hart.
Saddler Charles Braffett.
Wagoner Josiah D. Phillips.

PRIVATES.

James W. Aker, John R. Bowerox, Frank Braddick, Charles H. Brawley, Jacob B. Boyer, James M. Conoway, John Cronen, Daniel Crickenbeyer, William Cullins, Thomas H. Cullins, George Disher, Lewis E. D. Enochs, Lewis Fawble, Michael Floyd, Holly H. Fleming, Wheeler Fum, Leopold Folhopper, Enos Gilpin, James F. Grayhann, William B. Harreman, Moses Harreman, Hiram Hepner, Adam Hapner, Henry Hapner, Gottlieb Hershman, Elias Heilman, Richard Henderson, John N. Judy, John Kitson, Benjamin King, Thomas Loom, James Lynn, Robert T. McKee, Cyrus Miller, Alexander McCowen, John C. McCowen. Alfred Mills, John J. McPherson, Charles H. McManus, John W. McWhinney, William McWhinney, Marcus D. Purviance, Elihu Paxton, Cornelius Reese, Patrick Ryan, Daniel Reid, Jacob F. Rough, William P. Reid, Elias Smith, David Smith, William S. Spencer, Martin Spencer, Henry Spencer, Anderson Spencer, Lemuel J. Spencer, Mark Spencer, Barton Swerer, Walter B. Swain, Martin A. Swain, Balsar Shaffer, Frederick Strasser, Dewit C. Stout, James H. Tucker, Arthur L. Vanausdal, Albert Williams, Alexander D. Williams, Joseph Wolf, Jacob C. Walls, Ebenezer Wilt, John Wolburn, George Winning.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Phineas R. Miner.
First Lieutenant Charles B. Cooper.
Second Lieutenant John D. Truitt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Robert W. Morgan.
Quartermaster Sergeant David Culver.

Sergeant John W. Slayton.
Sergeant John W. Christman, sr.
Sergeant William A. Snyder.
Sergeant Isaac N. Shelby.
Corporal Charles Harbach.
Corporal William Shearman.
Corporal John H. Lonk.
Corporal Isaac Masony.
Corporal Eli Minor.
Corporal, Andy M. Weller.
Corporal Robert Steel.
Corporal Ferdinand Rice.
Bugler James Long.
Bugler Frank McFarland.
Farrier John G. Colner.
Farrier Samuel Cuert.
Saddler John H. Bruse.
Wagoner Ephraim F. Barnes.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Adams, Jerry Achey, John W. Blair, Thomas M. Brock' William L. Campbell, John W. Christman, jr., John D. Christman, Thomas P. Cooper, William H. Colbill, Squire L. Collum, Allen Christman, William Collins, Nathan C. Emerson, Kilian Ghret, Gavland W. Harris, James Hulburt, John Horin, John F. Homer, John Hinkle, James M. Jarrett, John Kenedy, John W. Knisly, David King, John Lazro, David Lonk, John McCauley, Edward F. Miles, John Mugavin, George W. McGrew, Samuel Miles, William H. Patterson, John H. Robinson, Willson Randall, Asa B. Randall, John H. Ridgeley, Jeremiah T. Simpson, John F. Shippy, William Samuels, Alfred Stephens, Richard L. Shelly, Peter Schotsman, Sylvester T. P. Shippy, Matthew Tracy, Charles W. Town, Albert N. Thayer, Marcius L. Thomas, John Tign, Joseph Vale, Benjamin Wagoner, James Walters, Thomas Y. Waters, John Wampler.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

George H. Armstead, Ezra D. Lantis, Aaron F. Eshelman.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATE.

George W. Myers.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICER.

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Charles D. Kruse.

COMPANY G.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Henry C. Aydelott.

PRIVATE.

James M. Coffin.

EIGHTH OHIO BATTERY.

PRIVATES.

William Ingle, William Staats, Solomon Stubbs.

FIFTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATE.

Benjamin Stichme.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

David Fry.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

William Booker, Allen Mitchell, George Simpson.

Besides the service in Ohio regiments and batteries, many Preble county men were in the gunboat service, and others, owing to the proximity to the Indiana State line, entered the service with commands from that State —the Eighteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-fourth infantry, also the Second and Fourth Indiana cavalry, and the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Nineteenth batteries. The names of this, a certainly respectable part of the Preble county contingent in the great war, it is not now practicable to obtain.

Besides all these, and those who enlisted from Preble county in the regular army, whose names, like the others, it is not now practicable to obtain, there was also the noble army of

THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

The dangers threatening Cincinnati in the latter part of the summer 1862, led Governor Tod, (as we shall see more fully hereafter, in the chapter on "the siege of Cincinmati,") to make a general announcement to the men of Ohio, that all who reported with arms in hand would be transported at public expense to that city, and received for the time being, into the service of the State. Telegraphic tenders had already been made to the authorities of that city, of militia, in large numbers, from Preble, Warren, Greene, Butler, Franklin, and other counties; so that thousands stood ready to answer the call without delay. Before daylight of the next morning after the proclamation of the governor, the tread of the advance of the grand army of Buckeye yeomen was heard upon the stony pavements of Cincinnati. As rapidly as possible the thronging hosts arriving were organized into companies and regiments, and sent to the works back of Covington, to the guard stations along the river, or to other posts of duty. The total number known to have entered this temporary service from the State at large is fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, which was doubtless exceeded by several hundred, at least—of which Preble county furnished three hundred and seventy-two. To the peculiarity of dress in many of them, and armament of numbers with light squirrel guns, suggested the happy title of "Squirrel Hunters," for the entire unique contingent, but by whom it was first applied, the historian has failed to learn. The designation has, however, passed honorably into history. The squirrel, amid appropriate scenery, and the squirrel hunter, in fitting costume, and in the act of loading his firearm, appear in good style upon the discharge certificates granted the hunters upon the termination of their services; and a spirited page engraving, in the first volume of Mr. Reid's "Ohio in the War," further illustrates and commemorates their *personnel* and deeds.

The Hunters were not long needed. Their relief from service began within ten or twelve days after they were called out, and by the middle of September nearly all were relieved and had returned to their homes. On Saturday, the thirteenth of that month, Governor Tod telegraphed to Stanton, Secretary of War:

> "The Minute Men, or 'Squirrel Hunters,' responded gloriously to the call for the defense of Cincinnati. Thousands reached the city, and thousands more were *en route* for it. The enemy having retired, all have been ordered back. This uprising of the people is the cause of the retreat. You should publicly acknowledge this gallant conduct."

At the next session of the legislature, an act was passed, and approved March 11, 1863, ordering the preparation and issue of formal discharge certificates "for the patriotic men of the State who responded to the call of the governor, and went to the southern border to repel the invader, and who will be known in history as the 'Squirrel Hunters.'" These papers, handsomely engraved and printed, and issued to large numbers of those entitled to them, read as follows:

THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS' DISCHARGE.

Our southern border was menaced by the enemies of our Union. David Tod, Governor of Ohio, called on the Minute Men of the State, and the "Squirrel Hunters" came by thousands to the rescue. You, ———, were one of them, and this is your *Honorable Discharge.*

September. 1862. CHAS. W. HILL,
Adj't Gen. of Ohio.
Approved by MALCOLM MCDOWELL,
DAVID TOD, Governor. Major and A. D. C.

This was accompanied, in each case, by this ringing letter from the governor, neatly printed for the purpose:

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, March 4, 1863,

To ———, *Esq., of* ——— *County, O.:*

The legislature of our State has this day passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appropriate out of his contingent fund, a sufficient sum to pay for printing and lithographing discharges for the patriotic men of the State, who responded to the call of the Governor, and went to our southern border to repel the invaders, and who will be known in history as the "SQUIRREL HUNTERS."

And in obedience thereto, I do most cheerfully herewith enclose a certificate of your service. But for the gallant services of yourself and the other members of the corps of patriotic "Squirrel Hunters," rendered in September last, Ohio, our dear State, would have been invaded by a band of pirates determined to overthrow the best Government on earth, our wives and children would have been violated and murdered, and our homes plundered and sacked. Your children, and your children's children, will be proud to know that you were one of this glorious band.

Preserve the certificate of service and discharge, herewith enclosed to you as evidence of this gallantry. The Rebellion is not yet crushed out, and therefore the discharge may not be final; keep the old gun then in order; see that the powder-horn and bullet-pouch are supplied, and caution your patriotic mothers or wives to be at all times prepared to furnish you a few days' cooked rations, so that if your services are called for (which may God in his infinite goodness forbid) you may again prove yourselves "Minute Men" and again protect our loved homes.

Invoking God's choicest blessings upon yourself and all who are dear to you, I am, very truly, yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

CHAPTER XV.

PREBLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

FAIRS or stock shows, in Preble county, date from a period—to the time of which the memory of man runneth not back, we are told, and it comes to us in the shape of tradition, that but a few years after this settlement was christened with the name of Eaton, some of our public spirited men originated the idea of having a "show," by which to display their different possessions, in the shape of stock; and at irregular periods of time, gathered together at some stable, situated on a back alley in Eaton, and there pointed out the different points of their respective stock. Some years they would hold two of these shows—one in the spring, and the other in the fall, but generally the time appointed was big muster day, and report says that occasionally the exhibitors would become so enthused with the idea that their displays were better than any one's else, that if they were not able to convince them by argument, they used moral suasion, in the shape of a hickory club. Of course, it was not long until the reputation of these shows spread over the county, and the result was the formation of the agricultural society. Of the various places of holding these displays we are not informed, but among the first was one held at the barn of William Bruce, near Eaton, which was said to be grand! Another was held in a stable near the present site of John Neal's stable, south of the Commercial block in Eaton; but the finest was held at a still later day in the old public church, located near the banks of the raging Seven Mile creek.

At this show there was one stallion named Top Gallant; a milk cow whom the owner had failed to milk for five days, in order to make her appear fat, and four "elm peeler" shoats. This was held in 1849, and such was the success of this year's display, both in attendance and quantity and quality of the display, that the succeeding year an agricultural society was determined to be formed. We thus see that what is now the pride of every citizen of our county, and is one of the largest and most pleasing organizations of our county, sprang from what would scarcely be called a respectable beginning.

The Preble County Agricultural society was organized on the thirteenth day of April, 1850, under a charter issued by the State. The charter members were Levin T. McCabe, Enoch Taylor, Henry Monfort, Newton Larsh, Jesse Stubbs, Jacob Smith and Peter Shidler. There are but two of them now living—Levin T. McCabe and Jesse Stubbs. The former took a very active part in the society in its incipiency, and aided its advancement not only by his time, but by his money. He still takes great interest in the fair, and is quite proud of the result of such a small beginning. Mr. Stubbs is still living on the same farm on which he resided when he was chosen one of the managers the first year; he still does all he can to promote the interest of the society, by each year displaying quite a large herd of as fine cattle as are raised in the county. No fair was held this year of any consequence, but at the December meeting of the next year, the following officers were chosen: Enoch Taylor, president; Newton Larsh, vice-president; Daniel Lesh, secretary; W. H. H. B. Miner, treasurer, and Jesse Stubbs, John F. Ireland, John Gray, Peter Shidler and J. B. Stephens, managers. It was decided to postpone the fixing of the time for the first annual exhibition till their next meeting in March, at which meeting they proposed adopting a constitution and by-laws. The constitution prepared, submitted and adopted by the society at their March meeting was short, but met all that was required in those early days. It was as follows:

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* By Frank G. Thompson, esq.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Preble County Agricultural society.

ART. 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five managers, who together shall constitute a board of directors for the general management of the affairs of the society. They shall be elected annually by the members of the society, and hold their offices until their successors are appointed.

ART. 3. Members of the society must be residents of the county or district, and pay the sum of one dollar annually to the treasurer.

ART. 4. Competitors for premiums must be members of the society.

ART. 5. A list of the articles for which premiums are to be awarded by the society must be published in a newspaper or on hand-bills, at least one month previous to the day of exhibition.

ART. 6. All articles offered for premiums must be owned by persons offering them, or by members of their families; and products of the soil, or manufactured articles must be produced or manufactured within the county or district.

ART. 7. Awarding committees of three persons each shall be annually appointed by the board of directors of the society, for finding the different classes of articles offered in competition, and awarding premiums for the same.

ART. 8. The awarding committees must comply with the provisions of the law in requiring competitors for premiums on crops, and other improvements, to furnish full and correct statements of the process of culture, production, etc.

ART. 9. Competitors for premiums on crops should be required to have the ground and its produce acurately measured by not less than two disinterested persons, whose statements shall be verified by affidavit.

ART. 10. Premiums on grain and grass crops shall not be awarded for less than one acre, and on root crop, not less than one-fourth of an acre. The whole quantity produced on the amount of land specified shall be measured or weighed—root crops to be estimated by weight (divested of tops) sixty pounds to be considered a bushel, and grain crops to be measured or weighed according to the usual standards; the rules in regard to other crops and productions to be agreed upon by the board of directors of the society.

ART. 11. The annual exhibitions of the society shall be held at Eaton on the third Thursday and Friday of October. The premiums of crops may be awarded at a later period if thought necessary.

This last article was amended in a year or two so that the fair could be held at any time between the first of September and the first day of November.

The by-laws were as follows:

First. The election of officers of the Preble County Agricultural society, shall be held annually on the last Saturday in December, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. of said day, in the town hall of the town of Eaton, after twenty days' previous notice being given by the secretary in the county papers.

Second. No person shall be entitled to vote at said election, unless he *is* a member of the society. All elections shall be by ballot.

Third. There shall be two judges and two clerks of said election, who shall be appointed by the president, and in his absence by the vice-president, and in absence of both, by the members of the society who may be present, by *viva voce;* and the said judges and clerks before entering upon their duties, shall first be sworn to the faithful and impartial discharge of the same, as judges and clerks of said election.

Fourth. They shall, after duly counting all the votes cast at said election, certify the result of the same, giving the names of those elected, with the office, to the secretary of the society, whose duty it shall be immediately upon receipt of the same, to forthwith notify them so elected; and it shall also be his duty to enter the result of all elections upon the minutes of the board.

Fifth. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board of directors, and preserve order and promptly put all questions that may be offered by members of the same; and faithfully and impartially discharge all and singular the duties that are incumbent on a president or chairman. And in his absence the vice-president shall preside, and in the absence of both the board shall appoint a president *pro tem.*

Sixth. The treasurer shall keep a faithful account of all the receipts and expenditures of said society, and before entering upon his office shall give bond to the society with approved security, in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, or more at the discretion of the board, and do and perform all the duties of a treasurer.

Seventh. The secretary shall make and keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the society, and do and perform all the duties of a secretary.

Eighth. The board of directors before entering upon their several duties, shall first be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their said offices to the best of their skill and ability; and any five of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Ninth. There shall be four stated meetings of the board in each year. The first shall be on the second Saturday after the meeting of the State board; the second on the second Saturday in March; the third on the second Saturday in June, and the fourth on the second Saturday in November, at which last meeting there shall be an annual settlement of the society, by its officers giving a full statement of the financial condition of the same, which shall be published as is now required by law.

Tenth. The treasurer shall pay out no money except upon the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary, and no order shall be given for any claim until said claim is first allowed by the board, except the premiums awarded by the society, a list of which shall be made out by the secretary, and examined by the board, and placed in the hands of the the treasurer, who shall take a receipt of each person to whom he pays the premium awarded, which receipt upon settlement of his accounts shall be a sufficient voucher for the amount so paid.

Eleventh. The executive committee shall consist of three members of the board, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect all arrangements made by the board for annual exhibition or otherwise, and to fill vacancies that may occur in awarding committees, which committee shall or may be chosen annually.

Twelfth. The vice-president shall act as marshal upon days of annual exhibition, and in case he declines, the executive committee shall appoint.

Thirteenth. The executive committee may call meetings of the board in case it should be deemed necessary, and it shall be the duty of the secretary to notify the members of the board, by written notice, of all meetings at least ten days beforehand.

Fourteenth. The board of directors shall have power to fill all vacancies which shall occur in this body from any cause whatsoever.

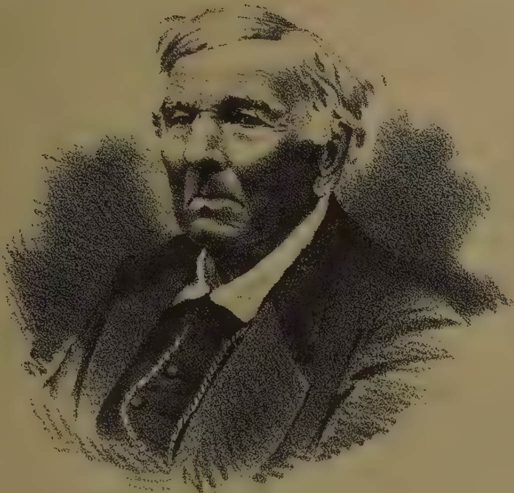
Fifteenth. Any officer who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath of office after being legally notified of his election, his office shall be declared vacant.

Sixteenth. Any officer who shall neglect to attend two meetings of the board in succession, his said office shall be declared vacant, if the board see fit so to do.

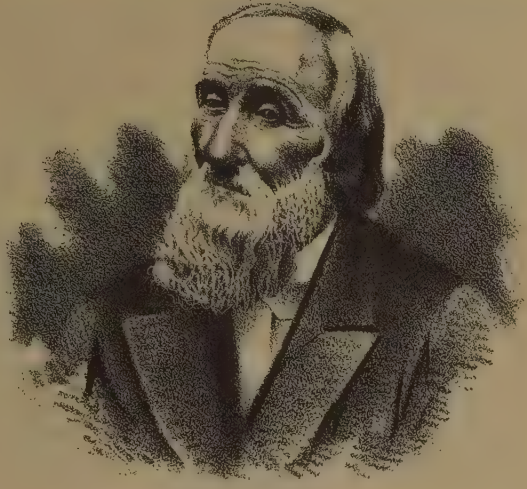
Seventeenth. The treasurer shall furnish the judges and clerks, on the day of annual election of officers, a list of the members of said society or corporation, which shall be evidence of legal and qualified voters, which list must be alphabetically arranged.

The time for holding their exhibition, according to the constitution, was on the sixteenth and seventeenth of October. The court house was selected as the place for displaying the horticultural portion of the exhibition, and the commons south of town, near the present site of Morgan Huffman's residence, was chosen for the display of stock. The premium list was printed on the large hand-bills, and was considered very large and liberal, still the contents of the horticultural hall could all have been very easily carried in a two-horse wagon, but was thought to be, and in fact was, a very fine display for the first fair. On the commons where the stock was displayed long hitching racks were built, and the stock was tied to them, awaiting their turn to be examined by the judges. No stables or sheds were built for their accommodation, but the owners were expected to look after their own interests, and either take them home in the evening or stand guard over them during the night.

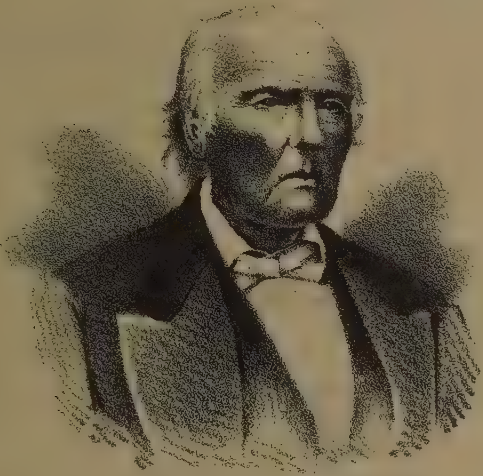
The board met on the twenty-sixth of April, 1851, and adopted a premium list which amounted in the aggregate to three hundred and eleven dollars. The list embraced premiums on field crops of every description, including corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, tobacco, flaxseed,



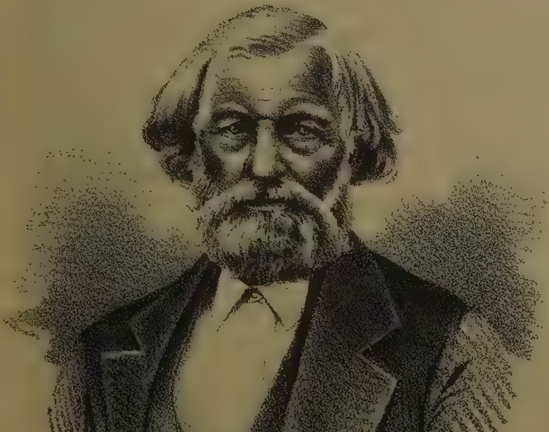
NATHANIEL BENJAMIN



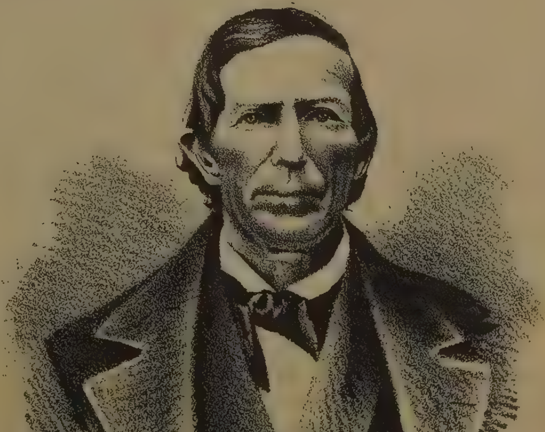
JACOB VANCE



CHRISTIAN SAYLER



JOHN OTT



SAMUEL BUNGER SR.

sweet and Irish potatoes, timothy hay, etc.; also premiums on horses from five years old down to a sucking colt. In the department of cattle, no particular class was specified, as it is very questionable if any pure bred cattle were raised in the county at this time. Premiums in the different departments of sheep, hogs, farming implements, mechanical arts, blacksmiths' ware, including a premium of two dollars for best pair of shovel and tongs, shoemakers' and tailors' manufactures, dairy, baking, fruits, embracing a premium of a diploma offered for the "best barrel of unfermented cider to be drunk by the society," also cooperage, poultry, and on various miscellaneous items, including premiums for the best cultivated farms of forty and twenty acres.

At a meeting of the directors on the twenty-sixth of May, 1851, judges were appointed to award premiums in the different classes. And at a meeting held at the Eaton & Hamilton railroad office, it was ordered that a premium of three dollars be offered for the best bed quilt, the examination of it to be allotted to the committee on dairy products.

From this small beginning has sprung a department that embraces a greater number of entries at the present time than any other, and attracts as much notice, and adds so much to the beauty of the fair as perhaps any other class. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That Enoch Taylor, J. B. Stephens and W. H. H. B. Miner be, and they are hereby appointed a committee on behalf of the board, to make all necessary and proper arrangements for the approaching fair; to get up, publish and circulate hand-bills, prepare and have printed diplomas, and such other matter as they may think proper; to prepare cards of exhibitors and exhibited articles, to prepare grounds, buildings, etc., fill all vacancies that may occur in any of the various committees heretofore appointed, as the same may occur either before or after the meeting of the fair; appoint a suitable number of marshals, and make all such other preparations and arrangements for the accommodation of the several departments, including programmes, etc., as they may consider necessary and proper.

Clerks and marshals were appointed from each township at this meeting, and the following speakers were selected to deliver addresses in the afternoon and evening of each day of the fair: James Denniston, David Barnet, Samuel Kessler, Jacob Smith, Jesse Paramore, Newton Larsh, Henry Kisling, and J. B. Stephens. Persons were also selected in all the towns in the county for the purpose of selling tickets and soliciting membership for the society.

Competition at this first fair was not very strong, and the list of awards not very lengthy, but the writer is informed that Newton Larsh received the first premium on a bull, which history calls the "Penneroyal bull," over whom the poet describes the tall grenadier—since a celebrated lawyer of the Eaton bar—standing guard during the long hours of the night of the first day. Wash. Bruce took a premium on a stallion that was considered then one of the finest in this section of the State. Hardin Bruce received four dollars on a four year old mare, and Peter Shidler was awarded two dollars for the best boar. The fair was a very successful one in every particular, giving general satisfaction. The receipts were sufficient to pay all the premiums offered, and left a small balance in the treasury. The departments all had one or more articles competing for a premium, but the records fail to inform us whether the barrel of cider was furnished for the use of the members of the board.

Thus closed the first exhibition of the Preble County Agricultural society, and at the regular meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, held on the last Saturday of December, 1851, the following officers were chosen: James Denniston, president; J. B. Stephens, vice-president; Pliny M. Crume, secretary; W. H. H. B. Miner, treasurer; and Newton Larsh, Peter Shidler, Jesse Stubbs, Archibald Campbell, and William Ireland, managers.

It was determined to add one more day to the fair this year, making it three instead of two as the year before. The time decided upon was the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth of October. The premiums offered this year were the same as the year before, with some few changes.

At a meeting held in April, 1851, the requisitions of competitors on farm crops were decided to be as follows, for the purpose of showing accurately the profits derived or expected to be derived, from the mode of tillage or production, and the expenses and value of the same: First, a statement of the previous crop, and how manured; second, the kind and condition of the soil, and location of the farm; third, the quantity of manure on the crop, the manner of its application, and the quantity and kind of seed used; fourth, the time and manner of preparing the ground for, and sowing or planting the crop; fifth, a detailed account of the manner and expense of cultivation; sixth, the actual yield by weight, grain to be weighed by the usual standard—root crops, sixty pounds to be considered a bushel; seventh, the ground and its products to be accurately measured by not less than two disinterested parties, whose statements shall be verified by affidavits.

The applicants for premiums on fat cattle were compelled to furnish particular statements of the manner of feeding, the kind, the quantity, and cost of food, etc. Persons desiring to compete for premiums on milch cows had to first furnish a statement of the food used during the trial, which had to be made for ten successive days, in the months of May, June, or August; also, the age and breed of the cow, and the time of calving, the quantity of milk and butter made during each period of ten days. We thus see that the managers were almost as particular and careful to prevent fraud, and as desirous of general and useful information as they are at the present time, and if each fair would endeavor to improve on its predecessor, as the second did on the first, we would soon arrive at a point bordering on perfection.

Notwithstanding the first fair passed off very smoothly, and to all appearance very harmoniously, we are told that as the time approached for holding the second annual exhibition, there were one or two persons connected with the association who were possessed with the idea that the knowledge of the manner in which a fair should be conducted, had been transmitted to them and to no one else; consequently, when some measure for the promotion of the interests of the society was proposed, it was discovered that there were eight stubborn men and one allwise one, and as a result of this we find the following novel premium offered under the department of "Jacks and Mules":

> *Resolved*, That a premium of three dollars be awarded to the *live* man who really has no interest in promoting the objects of this society; to be decided by the members and others present, and paid by the treasurer, upon the deposit with him of a daguerrotype likeness of the applicant, for the future reference and use of the society.

The archives of the society do not furnish posterity with the valuable information as to who was the fortunate "live man" who received the three dollars; neither can we find, after a dilligent search, any deposit of the "daguerrotype likeness" of the applicants, for the future use and reference of the society, but we are informed that the resolution had the desired effect, and that the society flourished like the green bay tree for several years subsequently; and allow the writer to suggest right here, that if a premium of a similar kind was offered every few years, experience has taught him that it would obviate a great deal of the contention, bickering and strife for petty prominence in a society intended to promote the interest of bulls and boars.

At a subsequent meeting we find that the clerks, judges, and marshals were appointed, the former to be under the control of the secretary, and the latter to obey the president; that the decisions of the awarding committee were decided to be made out in writing, sealed up and handed to the secretary. Also, at the same time they selected the speakers for the ensuing fair, and we notice that they exhibited the same desire for progress in this matter as in every other branch. The large poster for this year states that the board have secured the following named gentlemen to address the people at the fair: Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana; Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Colonel Samuel Medary and Professor W. W. Mather, of Columbus, Ohio; and Dr. J. H. Warder, of Cincinnati.

The price of admission was fixed at fifteen cents per day for one person, and families were allowed the privilege of purchasing tickets that would admit the whole flock during one day, for forty cents. Efforts were made to secure the court house, the same as the year before, but on account of court being in session, resort was had to the building situate on Barron street, immediately south of the Eagle hotel, then owned by the vice-president of the society. Rough shelves and benches were erected along the sides of the room, upon which were placed the display of pumpkins, squashes, and big ears of corn; here and there could be seen a bed-quilt and piece of homespun jeans, with a waistcoat, pair of pantaloons, and a pair of woollen socks dangling from nails driven in between the bricks. Conspicuous on the bench devoted to "garden truck," as it was called, was a cucumber fourteen inches in length, which an indiscreet lad, now a prominent dry goods merchant of Eaton, had purloined from his mother's garden, and which she had been anxiously saving for seed. We are told that he received ten cents from the society for his public-spiritedness, and a sound flogging from his mother for his indiscretion. The eight acre commons owned by Captain L. T. McCabe, situate on Barron street in Eaton, immediately north of the old white school-house, answered the purpose for the display of stock this year.

No record of awards are come-at-able, and with the exception of an isolated case, we are unable to state who carried off the red and blue among the stock.

John P. Acton was then as now in the milling business, and had then as now some very fine draught horses, which the society were anxious for him to display, but owing to a press of business, he was unable to enter them in proper time~~, and happening~~ to drive his mill team past the "commons" on the second day, the judges on horses hailed him, and he hitched his team, unharnessed one of his horses, took him into the fair and received the red ribbon, whereupon he put the harness on him again and went to the country after logs. The fair closed with an address by Colonel Samuel Medary, and the people dispersed to their homes, all delighted with the success of what the year before was considered a very doubtful venture, but which by the success of this year's exhibition was a permanent institution.

Of the the fair of 1853 we have no record, and can not obtain any authentic information. We are told that the officers rented four acres of Cornelius Vanausdal, situate on the east side of the Franklin road leading out of Eaton, and immediately east of the present new school house situate in Eaton. The grounds were fenced in with a high paling fence, which was considered quite an improvement over the old commons. The grounds bore at the time, and retained for a number of years afterward the euphonious name of "Vanausdal's park." A few temporary buildings were erected for the accommodation of the articles in the horticultural and mechanical departments, several sheds were built for the stock, and a track forty feet in diameter, was laid off, on which to show the horses. It was a great advancement over the year before, and was largely attended during the three days it was held. But one incident can be called to mind concerning this fair, and that was of Rufus McWhinney showing a horse in harness, hitched to an old fashioned gig. It was the first time that a horse had been displayed with any harness on him other than a halter, and attracted considerable attention. So proud was Mr. McWhinney of introducing this new feature at the fair, that, attempting to drive faster than was prudent, in turning one of the very sharp corners of the track, the horse upset his vehicle, threw the driver against the paling fence, and entirely demolished the gig.

The receipts were ample to meet all the demands of the society, and, we suppose, must have left a handsome balance in the treasury, for in the next year we find the society had taken the advice since given by the lamented Horace Greely, and gone west. At the annual meeting of the members of the society, held in December, 1853, Enoch Taylor was chosen president, G. W. Gaus, secretary, J. P. Brookins, treasurer, Oliver Barbour, O. W. Peck, Archibald Campbell, Henry Harter, Silas Peters, and Ross Conger, managers. It was determined at this meeting to hold the next exhibition at New Paris, Ohio, and it was called a farmers' festival; the time chosen was the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth of October, 1854. A park of four acres, most elegantly fitted up for the occasion, containing four halls for the different classification of articles, and two rings for exhibiting live stock, was donated by the citizens of New Paris, for the use of the society. Addresses were delivered from the public stand on the last day of the fair by Hon. Abner Haines and General George D. Hendricks. The price of admission to this fair was fixed at one dollar for family tickets, good during the three days, and twenty cents for single admission.

The arrangements which had been made were ample and appropriate, and highly creditable to the enterprising citizens of that pleasant town. There was a large attendance on Thursday, and but for the rain which continued falling during the greater part of the afternoon, the entertainment would have been unusually interesting. The display of superior blooded cattle was the finest ever made in this section of country, there being twenty or thirty large bulls, mostly Durham, and about twice as many cows and calves. There were quite a number of horses exhibited, and some remarkably fine ones. But few sheep were on display, but these were of good quality. The swine were only about an average. The poultry display attracted fully as much attention as any other department, there being some fifteen or twenty different varieties. The other departments were all well represented with the exception of the grain and vegetable products, which, owing to the dryness of the season, amounted to comparatively nothing. There was a new feature introduced into this fair which created considerable bad feeling, and of which a great many disapproved. We allude to the negro performances, and "monkey shows." A great many thought that if the society could not stand upon its own merits, without the aid of such extraneous contributions, its existence had better cease; but be the justice of their arguments what they may, we know that the persons who objected so seriously at that time, now enjoy a good hearty laugh at such performances, as well as the most "hardened sinner"—so much for educating a community. We notice among the premiums that Miss Anna DeGroot received the first premium—a set of silver spoons—for the finest equestrian performance, and Miss Sophronia Holderman, the second—a breast pin. The Eaton *Register* received two dollars for the best specimen of job printing, and Abraham Norris a diploma for the best cut shingles.

In 1855 the officers elected for the ensuing year were, General Felix Marsh, president; L. T. McCabe, vice-president; G. W. Gaus, secretary; J. P. Brookins, treasurer; John Neal, Jacob May, Joseph Fisher, Silas Peters, and J. H. Stubbs, managers. They determined to purchase grounds, and no longer be under the necessity of renting, and looked at quite a number of tracts that were offered for sale before deciding, but finally purchased, of John Neal, ten acres, situated immediately north of where the present fair ground is. They paid six hundred and eighty-five dollars for it, which was considered rather a large price for a society in its infancy to pay. The ten acres of sward land were enclosed by a tight, substantial board fence. Commodious buildings were erected for exhibition. Stalls and cattle-pens were built, and a well, affording an abundant supply of water, was dug in the center of the grounds. A training track about a quarter of a mile in length was laid off, in the middle of which a lofty flag staff was raised.

On the Saturday after the preparations had been completed a celebration was held on the grounds, at which speeches were made. The Eaton brass band supplied the music, and the Washington guards, under the command of Lieutenant J. J. Hunt, furnished the ornamental portion of the affair. When our rural friends and some good old disciples of Israel discovered a race track as one of the features of the new grounds quite an ado was raised, and they avowed that Satan had certainly gotten a hold on the managers. And one of our county papers, in endeavoring to sooth the pious indignation that thrilled the hearts of some of its contributors, says: "It is nothing more than a piece of ground cleared of the rubbish, and leveled smooth enough to ride over without difficulty." The premium list this year was greatly enlarged, and was much more extensive than formerly, and the board of managers spared no pains to make it agreeable to all. One thousand dollars was advertised as the amount of premiums to be awarded, and the name of Hon. Thomas Corwin was printed in large letters on the bills, stating that he would positively address the people. Opinions differ in reference to the success of this year, some stating that it had never been excelled, while others say it was a miserable failure, compared to what it should have been, considering the unparalleled opportunities offered. Of this, however, we are credibly informed, that in the horse department competition was strong, the display of cattle large, and the superior specimens found in the different halls indicated that the Preble county fair compared favorably with any of the surrounding counties. Hardin Bruce exhibited two fat cattle that were described as truly enormous, and were called the elephants of the show. The ladies' department was well represented, rich rare and racy. Among the different articles was a chromatic painting—"An Ancient Castle in Ruins"—executed by Miss Julia A. Morgan, which was said to be very fine. There was a very large display of agricultural implements, which attracted a great deal of interest. The ladies' riding match engrossed the attention of every one. Some nine or ten ladies entered the list as competitors for the prize. George Medill was one of the judges in this contest, and after a spirited contest Miss Jose Bruce was the happy recipient of the first, and Miss Anna Degroot of the second prize. The Washington guards served as police, and had the entire control of the ground. The Eaton cornet band played sweet strains of music during the entire fair, which added great enjoyment to the occasion, and the race track was decided not such a terrible immoral affair after all.

At a meeting held on the twenty-ninth of December, 1855, the following officers were elected: James Denniston, president; R. S. Cunningham, vice-president; Joel

W. Harris, secretary; James Albert, treasurer; G. D. Clapsaddle, R. Marshall, J. M. Dougherty, S. Brinley, and J. P. Acton, managers. The fair this year was held on the eighth, ninth and tenth of October, and was a grand success. The attendance was acknowledged to have been larger than the year before, the entries far greater, and the receipts consequently greatly increased. The display of flowers this year was very fine, being the first time that any particular attention was paid to this beautiful department. We notice among the premiums that Eli Conger took first premium on the best boar, Dave Suffrans on a fur hat, and John Neal on his "Jolly Ranter" stallion. The writer has not at hand any statement showing the condition of the exchequer, but from the fact that the society continued to pay its premiums in full, we suppose it must have been good.

The annual election for the year 1857 resulted in the re-election of H. W. Dooley, president; Eli Conger, vice-president: Joel W. Harris, secretary; James Albert, treasurer; Silas Peters, Enoch Taylor, Robert Marshall, Thomas T. Stephens, and J. M. Dougherty, managers. The time for holding the eighth annual fair was set for the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth of October, and the same premium list as the year before was adopted. The fair this year was not as great a success as the year before, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, it raining all day during the first and third days of the fair. The entries were in excess of the previous year, but the attendance not as great. The show of horses was fine, but in the classes of hogs, sheep and cattle, the display was greatly inferior to former exhibitions. H. B. Vanausdal, still retaining his public-spiritidness as displayed in former years, exhibited a pair of Guinea pigs, with a numerous progeny of younglings neatly housed in a tenement of his own manufacture. Mr. E. Wasson received a premium on a monster pumpkin weighing two hundred and two pounds. A jar of sugar, produced from sugar cane, was shown by Mr. Neaff. The receipts this year were about fifteen hundred dollars. The indebtedness of the society, carried over from former years, was four hundred and sixty dollars, and the improvements this year amounted to three hundred dollars, leaving the society in a flourishing condition. Want of space will not permit the writer to go into the details of the fair as we did in the first few that were held, and hereafter we will endeavor to confine ourselves to as brief an outline of each fair as we possibly can.

On December 26th the election of officers was held for the year 1858, and the following were chosen: H. W. Dooley, president; J. M. Dougherty, vice-president; Joel W. Harris, secretary; James Albert, treasurer; and T. F. Stephens, Daniel Payne, David Swartzel, John Mills, and Jacob McKinstry, managers.

This year the time for holding the fair was earlier than ever before, commencing on the twenty-first of September, and continuing four days. The premium list was enlarged, and every inducement offered to make it a success; but owing to the unfavorableness of the season for the growth of fruits and vegetables, and the extreme dullness in all branches of business, it was not such a success as had been anticipated. Not less than three thousand people were in attendance during the last two days, and the whole number of entries aggregated nine hundred and thirty-seven. Of these, two hundred and thirty-six were on horses, sixty-nine on cattle, thirteen on jacks and mules, and fifty-seven on sheep. The display of horses and cattle exceeded any previous years, but the departments of sheep and hogs were still far behind in proportion to other things. The class of buggies and carriages was well filled by the display of J. S. Ortt, and the department of relics and curiosities being for the first time opened, offered fine amusement for those who enjoy antiquated things. Among the various displays was the first copper tea-kettle ever used in Eaton, exhibited by Mrs. Polly McCabe, and was bought by William Bruce, sr., in 1796; an old table cover, said to be two hundred and two years old, was shown by Mrs. Gray. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in H. W. Dooley being chosen president; Eli Conger, vice-president; P. R. Minor, secretary; J. P. Brookins, treasurer, and E. Taylor, Jos. Walters, R. Marshall, J. H. Kaylor and Thomas F. Stephens, managers.

At a meeting held in August, 1859, judges for the different departments were chosen, and it was resolved that a test be made of the draught horses by pulling. The horticultural society of Eaton was given charge of the floral department and fruit and vegetable halls at the coming fair. It was decided to hold the fair four days, commencing on September 20th. The weather was fine, and a good attendance was had. The horticultural and floral departments were especially fine, owing to the joint action of the two societies. A balloon ascension was had on the last day, and was *the* thing of the fair. Among the premiums we notice Duel Haries received seven dollars for the fastest trotting horse—time, three minutes and one second. G. D. Clapsaddle took the sweepstakes on bulls, and W. B. Silvers on a boar. J. H. McWhinney received five dollars for the best specimen of plowing three horses abreast, and Ben. Fleming on the best farm wagon. The premium list this year amounted to eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty cents, and the receipts, two thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-two cents. The society paid two hundred dollars for the balloon ascension, and fifty dollars to the secretary. The balance left in the treasurer's hands was three hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and twenty-one cents.

The society held its election this year on Dec. 31st, and chose H. W. Dooley, president; J. M. Daugherty, vice-president; J. Eastman, secretary; J. P. Brookins, treasurer, and Enoch Taylor, Frank McWhinney, J. A. Kaylor, David Patton and S. B. Duffield, managers. At this meeting the time decided for holding the next fair was the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first of September, and a committee consisting of David Patton, J. A. Kaylor and J. M. Daugherty, were appointed to look out the best site for a new fair ground, and ascertain what can be obtained for the one now in use. It seems by this, that what but a *few* years since had been considered a *very* large tract was now entirely too small, and they must advance with the times. The time for holding election for officers was also changed at this meeting to the third day of the fair. Preparations were made to make this fair the most successful one that had ever been held. The balloon ascension had proven such an attractive feature the year before, that the board this year resolved to have two ascensions—one on the third, and the other on the last day of the fair. The horticultural society offered separate premiums, distinct from the agricultural society, and consequently the display in this branch was greatly increased. The best laid plans of men will some time fail, and this year the old adage proved too true. The inclement weather contributed its share towards disappointing the anticipated success, but the principal feature that caused so much dissatisfaction was the failure of the æronant to put in an appearance with his magnificent balloon, till about five o'clock in the afternoon of the last day, when most of the people had left the grounds in not a very good humor. They voted that what was expected to be the most successful exhibition was the most successful "sell." We have not at hand the receipts of this year, but are told that they were in excess of the year before owing to the advertised attraction which did not materialize.

The election for the year 1861 resulted in H. W. Dooley being chosen president; Enoch Taylor, vice-president; J. Eastman, secretary; J. P. Brookins, treasurer, and M. Dasher, S. S. Richie, Daniel Payne, David Swartzel and J. P. Acton, managers. The board this year erected a dinning hall on the grounds.

The committee appointed to look for a site for the new grounds, had not yet reported, and nothing was done in the matter for several years. The fair was held on the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth of September, and was not so good as the preceding year, either in attendance or the exhibition of articles, owing, perhaps, partially to the dissatisfaction of the year before, but mostly on account of the excitement of the unpleasantness with our southern brethren—still it was much better than had been expected. The weather the first two days was rainy and gloomy, but on Thursday and Friday it was clear, and the attendance fair in size. The exhibition of stock was on an average, and the horticultural hall as usual proved very attractive. The exhibition closed with a drill given by the boy soldiers of this place, after which Father Charles Swain delivered an address. We notice that H. W. Dooley received five dollars for the best essay on wheat, and James Denniston a diploma for the finest display of fruit trees.

The board for the next year consisted of H. W. Dooley, president; J. M. Daugherty, vice-president; John Eastman, secretary; N. B. Stephens, treasurer; M. Disher, Robert Marshall, William Berry and J. P. Acton, managers. The thirteenth annual fair was held on the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth of September, 1862. The premium list this year was increased, and with the erection of new buildings on the ground, it was hoped to regain their former standing in the county; but as the time for holding the fair approached the outlook was not encouraging, and the prospect poor for having any fair at all, owing to so many of our farmers having enlisted in the army, and those at home at this time did not feel like exerting themselves in any manner except to save the country; so it was decided to postpone the fair to the next year, continue the same officers and managers, and hold it on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of September and first and second of October. The weather seemed to frown upon the undertakings of the board in the past, and this year it treated them no more leniently, as it rained a large portion of the time, cutting down the receipts to five hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, causing the board to only pay a per cent. of the premiums offered. Considerable dissatisfaction was caused by this, it being the first time they had not received their full amounts. In comparison with other fairs held in the adjoining counties this year, considering the condition of the county, our fair was in every way creditable.

The managers did not realize all they had hoped, still all the thinking and sensible people were in a great measure satisfied. The board, after paying the obligations of the society that had to be met in full, found they had sufficient left to pay sixty-five cents on the dollar of the premiums offered. It left a balance of twenty-three dollars and eighty-two cents in the treasury, smaller than it had ever been, and was rather discouraging.

The same president and vice-president were continued in office, and Isaac S. Morris was chosen treasurer, J. Albert, secretary, P. McGrew, M. Misher, Benjamin Deardorf, Robert Marshall and J. B. Gentle, managers. This year, for the first time, they rented the ground during the summer months for pasture, and realized enough to pay the interest on their indebtedness.

The fair was again postponed this year. Among the various reasons assigned, the principal were, that many of the patrons were away in the one hundred days' service, and would not return home in time to prepare anything for exhibition, and a great many would not even have time to attend in consequence of the pressure of their fall work; the draught was so severe this year that the exhibition, either of stock or vegetables, would have been far below that of other years. The officers and managers of the preceding year were continued in office, and this year they resolved to hold the fair on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of September, 1865. This year a new fence and buildings were erected, and the grounds cleared of a great many trees. Contrary to the expectations of a great many, the fair was a decided success. The weather being favorable all the week the people were out in large numbers, and on the third day they might have been numbered by thousands.

The horse department surpassed any previous year, likewise the cattle, but the display of hogs and sheep still kept behind. . The ladies department was well filled and the specimens of grain were fine. This year the speed ring was well filled, and attracted a great deal of attention.

The premium list was not large this year, amounting to only seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents, the total receipts aggregating one thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and one cent, which, after paying off the indebtedness of the society, left a balance of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents in the treasurer's hands. The election for the year 1866 made some changes in the board, still, however, continuing their worthy president, H. W. Dooley, but electing J. T. Deem vice-president, J. Albert, secretary, Joseph Fisher, treasurer, and Benjamin Deardorf, J. B. Gentle, J. L. Chambers, Thomas F. Stephens, and Eli Conger, managers. This board determined, if possible, to ascertain what their indebtedness was, and instructed the treasurer to find it out, which was reported to be only one hundred dollars, which they immediately paid off. The old question of selecting new grounds was agitated, and a new committee appointed with that end in view. They reported at the next meeting that they had examined several places, viz.: The old "Garrison" Aukerman's farm, east of Eaton, and a tract belonging to James Bruce, but were unable to decide.

After discussing the matter for some time, they enlarged the committee and determined to hold the next fair on the second, third, fourth and fifth of October. At a meeting held in May, 1866, the committee on purchasing ground reported several new tracts, among them that of Mr. James Golliday, southeast of town, which consisted of twenty-three and one-half acres, and could be purchased for three thousand dollars.

The board, after consulting with the county commissioners, agreed to purchase this tract and have the title placed in the commissioners' hands, and the board should put up the buildings. They also agreed to purchase twenty acres of Hardin Bruce for three thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars. They sold the old fair ground, consisting of ten acres, to Mr. Jacob Nation for one hundred and eleven dollars per acre, also four and four-tenths acres of the Bruce tract to Mr. Eli Fisher for six hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-one cents. They realized one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents from the sale of the fence around the old grounds and the crops that were sown therein.

New buildings were erected, stables and cattle pens were built, a tract laid off, and the new grounds placed in a very fair condition. The premiums offered in the speed ring were greatly enlarged, although creating some dissatisfaction, and everything was done to make the dedication of the new grounds an entire success.

About a month before the time for holding the fair it commenced raining, and continued almost incessantly up to the time appointed by the board when the new grounds should be opened. In consequence, a postponement was had until the twenty-third of October, and the result proved that the board were not very good weather prophets. Tuesday and Wednesday were cool, the latter especially, as a little snow sifted quietly down in the morning and there was a very heavy frost, and on Thursday, and all Thursday night, it rained; still little things like these did not deter the people from turning out in great numbers. Over one thousand three hundred entries were made, and the success of Preble county fairs was an established fact. Over one hundred and fifty entries were made in the horse department; among the cattle quite a number of fine blooded ones were to be seen. The raisers of hogs and sheep redeemed themselves and made a fine show. All the other departments were full, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of not only the board but the exhibitors.

The receipts amounted to two thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, far exceeding any previous year. The same officers were continued this year by election, and the managers consisted of W. W. Danford, J. B. Gentle, E. Taylor, Joel Simpson, and P. McGrew. The board this year offered premiums for sheep shearing and plowing matches. They raised the admission this year for single admission to fifty cents, which proved so unpopular that they were compelled the next year to change it.

This year they held a fair in the spring, commencing on the thirtieth of May, and continuing two days. Very fair premiums were offered in the different departments of horses, and the venture proved somewhat of a success, leaving a little balance in the treasury.

The regular exhibition was held on the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth of September of this year. Two or three new wells were dug on the grounds this year, as the supply of water the year before had been very limited. Quite a number of stalls and sheds were erected, which were also very much needed. The weather was very fine, the attendance good, and everything tended to make this the grandest success so far, in the society's history. About eighteen hundred entries were made, and the total receipts were three thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-one cents—quite an increase over the year before; still, the board had been so liberal in its offer of premiums, that but a small balance was left after paying off the claims.

By election the same board were continued in office, and the fair decided to be held in September, commencing on the twenty-second, and continuing four days. The usual rain and cold weather proved no exception this year. On Tuesday a cold, steady rain set in, and continued until Thursday evening; consequently a "damper" was thrown over everything, and the attendance very small—only six hundred member tickets were sold, and a correspondingly small number of single admission tickets. The number of entries was very small, and taken altogether, the seventeenth year was not much of a success. The total receipts from every source this year only amounted to fifteen hundred and eighty-six dollars,—the total expenditures twelve hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety-one cents, leaving only three hundred and twenty-three dollars and nine cents with which to pay the premiums awarded, and as a consequence, the board were compelled to "scale" the awards, and settled by paying the enormous sum of seventy dollars in premiums.

The officers for 1869 were H. W. Dooley, president; J. M. Daugherty, vice-president; Robert Williams, treasurer; W. A. Swihart, secretary; William Campbell, Daniel Peters, Levi Young, H. B. Vanausdal, W. H. Campbell, J. B. Gentle, Thomas F. Stephens, and J. L. Chambers, managers. This year there was so much dissatisfaction over the amount of premiums paid at the last fair, that the treasurer was ordered to publish a list of all moneys received and paid out by him. It was determined to hold the fair this year on the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth of September, and October first, and it was a decided success in every particular, not only in entries, which numbered two thousand one hundred and forty, but in attendance, which on Thursday was estimated at seven thousand. The total receipts were three thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-one cents, being larger than ever, and the premium list this year was paid out in full.

We have thus far given a detailed account of nineteen fairs in succession, and scarcity of time and want of space will prevent us going into detail up to the present time. With what we have written, a general idea can be formed of the fairs of this county. Of course, the nearer we approach the present time, the more successful are the undertakings of the board. The subject is necessarily dull and uninteresting, owing to a similarity of the subject matter running through the whole period over which this article extends. Apologies are very seldom allowable, but in the present instance we think it no more than justice to say that the writer has labored under great embarrassments in preparing this chapter, owing to the fact that all of the records of the society, prior to 1859, were burned the preceding year, and he was unable to obtain any data except from a few old fair bills, and what information he could obtain from old settlers and members of the board. Matters of this kind naturally slip from the memory of the most careful person, and in detailing the above incidents, and in giving some of the dates, we possibly may have been in error, but if we have we hope our apology above will cover all such.

In conclusion, we will add but few things concerning the present condition of the society. It has continued to hold, without intermission, a fair every year since 1869. At that time it was considerably in debt, owing to its recent purchase of grounds, and the necessary improvement of the same. They erected a large amphitheatre and floral hall a few years since, and in the spring of 1879, when the following board took charge of its affairs, they were about fifteen hundred dollars in debt, and a great many improvements needed: J. N. Lake, president; J. A. Kaylor, vice-president; Frank G. Thompson, secretary; W. C. M. Brookins, treasurer; Phillip Miller, Benjamin Deardorf, H. Maton, Abram Vantrump, M. Disher, D. Bixler, M. Swisher, Henry Miller, Robert Bell, A. Yost, managers. Mr. P. Miller was given charge of the grounds, and owing to his careful management and untiring industry, they were placed in a condition far superior to what they had ever been before.

The fair of this year was a grand success—so decided by every one who attended it; the receipts were good, the entries large, the attendance immense, and the display the finest ever witnessed at any fair. This year, by the good financiering of the board, they were able to place themselves free of debt, and once more commenced on a firm basis. To the energy displayed by Mr. Miller, a great deal of the success of this year's exhibition is due.

The society was fortunate in selecting the present location; the grounds were beautifully situated, and have become valuable. There may be larger county fair grounds in the State, but none better adapted for holding a county exhibition, and when the water from the flowing wells near Eaton is carried to the grounds, which at the present time is very strongly agitated, we can say, without fear of contradiction, that we will have the nicest grounds in southern Ohio. And now the debt being removed, improved and more appropriate buildings can shortly be erected, and the organization will be in such a position that every member will not only appreciate, but be proud of it, and in the next decade it will become more efficient and consequently more useful and beneficial to the agriculturists, horticulturists, mechanics and stock raisers of Preble county.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS.*

It would be a difficult task—perhaps an impossible one—to detail all the vicissitudes of the newspaper press in this county. The first attempt to establish the institution was made by Messrs. Blackburn & Daly, in the year 1816. They were young men of some energy and brains, but without capital. Cornelius Vanausdal furnished the means to buy an old style Ramage press (perhaps the only style then known), and type enough for the publication of a small sheet. With these materials was commenced the publication of the *Western Telegraph*, a weekly publication, on a demi-sheet. It is very doubtful if there is a complete file of that paper in existence at this time. Considering the paucity of mail facilities existing at that time, the isolated situation of the village, and the unsettled condition of the county, the conjecture would not be unreasonable, that the paper itself was of limited interest, and its patronage on the same scale.

The publication did not continue very long under the auspices of Messrs. Blackburn & Daly. Mr. Blackburn's health failed, and he finally died of consumption, and Mr. Daly was unable to continue the publication alone. John A. Daly, esq., was an Irishman by birth, highly educated, and a lawyer by profession. Soon after the failure of his newspaper enterprise he became deranged. For many years he was, literally, a wanderer upon the earth, roaming from place to place, as fancy might direct, occasionally visiting this place. His last appearance here was in the year 1827. His last departure from here was toward the south—it was never known what became of him. He was the elder brother of George W. Daly, so long known in this county as a school teacher.

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*By Thomas J. Larsh, esq.

After the failure of Blackburn & Daly, Mr. C. Vanausdal, who owned the printing materials, continued the publication of the *Western Telegraph* for some time on his own account. Not being a practical printer, and the income from the publication being vastly below the outgo, and his mercantile affairs requiring all his time and care, in a few months it was discontinued finally.

In the fall of 1819 Mr. Vanausdal was elected to represent this county in the legislature of Ohio, and at the same time Hon. Samuel Tizzard was elected a representative in the same body from Ross county. While serving in that capacity these two gentlemen formed an acquaintance; and Mr. Tizzard being a practical printer, was induced to visit this place in the spring of 1820, with the view of a location here. The result of his visit was, that he was so well pleased with the prospect, that he purchased the printing office, and during the ensuing summer commenced the publication of the Eaton *Weekly Register*. It was for several years published on a medium sheet, subsequently being enlarged from time to time, as the patronage and necessities would justify.

The publication of the *Register*, under various changes of proprietorship and editorship, has continued to the present time—a period of sixty years, and has always been deemed the leading newspaper of the county. It would probably not be of much interest to the reader of the present day, to note all the changes and transfers of ownership of the *Register*. It may be proper to say, however, that Mr. Tizzard continued the publication up to the year 1830, and then sold out to Mr. Enoch Edmonson, a young man, printer by trade, from Washington city. Mr. Edmonson conducted the paper a couple of years, and then made a trip to the east, to visit his home and relatives, and on his return west, somewhere in the Alleghany mountains, he was killed by the upsetting of the stage coach.

After the death of Mr. Edmonson the paper changed hands several times, but continued to be published uninterruptedly. During the year 1839 Mr. Tizzard again became its publisher, and so continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1844. Succeeding this event, William B. Tizzard became proprietor, by whom the publication was continued for some years, when it passed into the hands of William F. Albright. The next proprietorship was that of Messrs. W. B. Tizzard and Isaac S. Morris, under whose management and control it continued until the year 1874, when it passed into the hands of W. F. Albright and Colonel Robert Williams, under the name of W. F. Albright & Company. At present (1880), it is published by W. F. Albright & Sons. It is proper, and may be of interest, to say that Mr. Albright has been connected with the *Register* office as apprentice, journeyman, partner, or proprietor, for about forty years, or more than the average length of human life.

It will not be deemed out of place here, to recall the names of those who have from time to time had control of the editorial department of the *Register*. After the elder Mr. Tizzard, and Mr. Edmonson, General G. D. Hendricks conducted it some time. John Vanausdal, esq., Francis A. Cunningham, esq., and Cornelius Duggins, each successively had control. David Johnson, W. B. Tizzard, John P. Charles, esq., G. W. Thompson, esq., Thomas J. Larsh, esq., Isaac S. Morris, and Colonel Robert Williams, also, for longer or shorter periods, occupied the editorial tripod. In addition to these parties, each of the above named proprietors was to a considerable extent identified with the editorship.

In the year 1827, the publication of *The Star in the West* was commenced in the *Register* office—Samuel Tizzard publisher, Rev. Jonathan Kidwell and Dr. Daniel D. Hall editors. This was a religious paper, published monthly, in the interest, and to propagate the doctrines of Universalism. The publication of the *Star* was continued here, in its original form (eight medium octavo pages), for three or four years, and was then removed to the city of Cincinnati. There it was pretty soon consolidated with a similar publication called the *Sentinel*, and became a weekly paper. It has continued to be published there, with one or two short migrations, to the present time, and has long been considered one of the leading journals of the Universalist denomination.

In the beginning of the year 1840, in the midst of the heated political contest of that year, between the Whig and Democratic parties, an association, or stock company, was organized, a press and type purchased, and the publication of the Eaton *Democrat* commenced. Many changes of publishers and editors, frequent interruptions of continuity—some longer, some shorter—and various vicissitudes have attended the issue of the *Democrat*. A short time after the close of the war of the Rebellion, the establishment came into the possession of L. G. Gould, since which time its issue has been uninterrupted. It is printed on a large imperial sheet, has a liberal advertising patronage, and its editorial department is conducted with considerable ability. It manifests evidence of prosperity and permanence and exerts a fair share of influence upon the business prosperity of the country.

Frequent efforts have been made, from time to time, for the establishment of other newspaper enterprises both here, at the county seat, and at other points in the county, sometimes with evanescent show of success, but usually with feeble and short-lived vitality. There is at this time, however, a newspaper, published at the village of Camden, by Mr. E. M. Kennedy, called *The Gazette*, which gives promise of greater permanency than some of its predecessors. The first number of this paper appeared January 15th, 1880, and was published by E. M. and L. E. Kennedy.

The policy which has ruled in the conduct of the paper, has been that which aimed at the production of a good, newsy local paper, devoted to the interests of Camden and Preble county, and eschewing politics. The circulation of the *Gazette* has been very general throughout the southern part of the county, and reasonably good in all parts of Preble and in adjoining counties. It has a circulation of about six hundred copies. The paper was published every Thursday by E. M. & L. E. Kennedy until July 10, 1880, when L. E. Kennedy retired from the firm. Since then, the paper has been carried on by E. M. Kennedy. It is an eight-column folio, ready print outside. The size of the paper, its advertising patronage, the ability displayed in its editorial department, its mechanical execution, all bear testimony to enterprise in the management, and are the harbingers of stability.

As an interesting historical fact, it may be stated that in the year 1824, an original school arithmetic was printed in the *Register* office, compiled by John Graham, called "Graham's New Arithmetic," which was the first publication of the kind in America that entirely omitted mention of sterling money, or the English system of computing money by pounds, shillings and pence. This work was the most extensive job of book printing ever done in the county. The letter press was on small pica and long primer type, and the press work done on an old Ramage or screw press, at the rate of two hundred and fifty sheets per hour, with the labor of two men, the forms being inked with old style buckskin balls.

It may be truthfully said, that the patronage extended to the newspaper press, by the citizens of this county, has always been liberal. Not only the home papers have been reasonably well sustained, but a very large number of leading journals of Cincinnati and the eastern cities have always been taken in the county. Our people are distinctly a reading and intelligent people; and it would be difficult to find, anywhere in or out of the State, an equal number of newspapers taken and read by an equal population.

Here we might descant upon the utility and influence of the newspaper press, but it is a hackneyed theme, and we could only repeat what has been a thousand times said before, and in better phrase than we could use. Without intelligence and virtue, no people can become prosperous, or make the best of life. Especially in a Republican form of government is it important that virtue and intelligence should pervade all classes, from the highest to the lowest. Only where ignorance and superstition predominate with the masses, can the arts of the demagogue be successfully wielded. The fathers of the Republic understood this matter thoroughly, and made liberal provision, wherever possible, for the education of the whole people. In the first organic law of our State it is declared that the security of liberty is in the virtue and intelligence of the people, therefore ample provision shall be made by the State for the education of all the youth of the State. The newspaper, dealing as it does with the current events and transactions of to-day, and discussing the questions of present daily moment and importance, affords a truly indispensable medium of enlightenment and knowledge. The family or community that enjoys the advantages of a well conducted newspaper, is always far in advance, in point of intelligence and prosperity, of one deprived of such advantage. Besides its superiority as a medium of education, it is the cheapest source of knowledge ever enjoyed by any people. Remote be the day when our newspaper press shall descend from the standard of excellence which it at present occupies; and may the time speedily arrive, when the poorest cottage and the grandest mansion shall alike be supplied with the well conducted daily journal.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PREBLE COUNTY BAR.*

Preliminary to any account of the members of the bar of Preble county, it would not be out of the way to notice the organization of the courts. From the records it appears that the first court of common pleas held in Preble county convened at the house of Samuel Hawkins, in the town of Eaton, on the twenty-third day of August, 1808. Hon. Francis Dunlavy, of Lebanon, was the president, and James I. Nesbit, John Merony, and John C. Irvin, associate judges; Alexander C. Lanier, clerk *pro tem.*; Samuel Mitchell, coroner and acting sheriff.

Joshua Collet, of Cincinnati, was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. Alexander C. Lanier was appointed permanent clerk.

The following are the names of the first grand jury empanelled in Preble county: John Halderman, George Maxfield, William Milner, Simeon Van Winkle, Smith Charles, Hezekiah Hardesty, William Goodwin, Hezekiah Phillips, James White, Henry Kisling, John Pottenger, William Sellers, Isaac Patton, Samuel Holliday, John Ware.

At the time this court was held there was no attorney resident of the county. In fact, it was several years thereafter before one was located here. Attorneys from Dayton, Lebanon, Hamilton, and Cincinnati, usually came here with the courts, attended to the business of the term, and returned to their respective places of abode. No records exist from which a catalogue of such attorneys could be derived. The following, among others, are remembered as pretty constant attendants at the courts of this county, viz.: Joseph H. Crane, Henry Stoddard, Peter Odlin, Geo. B. Holt, Thos. Ross, Jacobus Halleck, John Woods, Nicholas Longworth, Jacob Burnet, Joshua Collet, Warren Munger, Joseph H. Benham, John McLain, Charles Hammond, and others. These names present an array of legal talent and forensic ability that will compare favorably with that of any other equal number to be found in any other state in the Union. Nearly all of these lawyers acquired national reputation; and it is not too much to say, that some of them, at least, occupy the very front rank in public estimation, as to talent and ability as lawyers, orators, and statesmen.

The first attorney who made a home in Eaton was

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* By Thos. J. Larsh, esq.

John A. Daley, esq., mentioned in another place, in the history of the newspaper press of the county. The next member of the bar claiming our attention is

David F. Heaton, esq., who was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the thirtieth of June, 1792. Nothing is known of his parents, except that they were emigrants from the State of New Jersey; but whether natives of that or of one of the more eastern States is not known. It is to be inferred from the subsequent career of Mr. Heaton, that his parents were not blessed (or *cursed*) with a superabundance of this world's goods, but they were at least able to give him such an education as the very meagre facilities of that day furnished. When it is remembered that during his childhood and youth, almost the entire State of Ohio, together with the whole of the Northwestern territories, comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and all beyond the great "Father of waters," was an unbroken wilderness, where roamed the wild elk, buffalo, deer, wolf, and the equally wild and savage red man, it will readily be understood that schools, and means of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, were few and imperfect.

In early life Mr. Heaton was apprenticed to the tailoring business, which occupation he followed only a few years. When about twenty years of age he went to Franklinton, Ohio, and opened a shop for the prosecution of his trade. He had not long resided at that place, however, when he was offered a position on the staff of General McArthur, commander of the troops called into the service of the United States during the War of 1812 with Great Britain, and attached to the Northwestern army. This was in the year 1813, or beginning of 1814. He made one or two campaigns in the Northwest during that war, undergoing all the dangers, hardships, and suffering incident to a campaign in the wilderness, and swamps, and fastnesses, over which the armies had to pass to strike the enemy. A few—alas! how few—of the participants in those fatiguing and dangerous exploits yet linger amongst us, and only they can understand and appreciate the hardihood, endurance, *heroism* indeed, required to achieve what was accomplished by the Northwestern armies during that war.

From the fact that immediately after the war Mr. Heaton located himself at Lebanon, in Warren county, it is conjectured that in his campaigns he made the acquaintance and formed intimate friendships with some of the leading men of that then prominent place. Here he engaged in the study of law, in the office of the late Thomas Ross, esq., who was at that time, and ever afterwards, one of the leading lawyers of the State. He had for a fellow student the late Governor Thomas Corwin, who read law at the same time and under the same preceptor. About the close of the year 1816, or beginning of 1817, Mr. Heaton was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards located at Eaton to practice his profession.

Anterior to the settlement here of Mr. Heaton, all the legal business in the courts of the county was transacted by members of the bar from adjoining counties. The courts of that day, be it understood, were quite different from those of the present day. Courts at that day were held by a president or circuit judge, and three associates. The circuit judge was elected by the legislature, and was uniformly chosen on account of his erudition as a lawyer, and his urbanity and dignity of deportment. The associate judges were chosen by the legislature, also, and were generally the best informed, most sensible, and most highly esteemed farmers or mechanics of the county. For many years after the organization of the county, the courts seldom, if ever, occupied more than two or three days at a session or term. The business of the term was judiciously arranged and transacted promptly. The judges not being dependent upon popular elections for their places, were not careful to *conciliate votes* rather than a faithful and diligent discharge of their duties.

On the nineteenth day of September, 1817, as appears upon the records of the court, David F. Heaton was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county, and on the seventh day of September, 1818, the board of county commissioners granted him an order upon the county treasury for fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, to compensate him for his services for one year. Mr. Heaton continued in the office of prosecuting attorney, by re-appointments or election, for some eight or ten years. The office at that day was not lucrative, but was desirable only as an endorsement and recommendation, so to speak, for other legal business.

On the thirtieth day of April, 1818, Mr. Heaton was married to Miss Celia Coggswell, daughter of Dr. Coggswell, of Kentucky, and sister-in-law of Dr. Walter Buel, then a citizen of Eaton. Miss Coggswell was a beautiful, refined, and highly accomplished young lady, and was universally recognized and spoken of by the people of that day, as of surpassing beauty of person and loveliness of character. She, however, lived less than a year after marriage, and died March 10, 1819. Mr. Heaton's second wife was Miss Mira Shannon, of Lebanon, Ohio, to whom he was married, in the month of November, 1820, and with whom he lived fifty-one years.

At the October election, in the year 1824, Mr. Heaton was elected a member of the senate of Ohio, from the district comprising this county and all the counties on the north of it to the Michigan line. In 1827 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from this county, and in 1828 was again elected to the senate, to which he was re-elected in 1830, thus serving six years in the senate, and one year in the house of representatives of the legislature of the State. He always took an active interest in the politics of the country, and wrote many able articles for the papers in advocacy of his particular views. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and was earnest and untiring in advocacy of the claims of the Great Commoner to the Presidency in 1824. Being of an active, persistent, and earnest nature, he was able to impress his particular views and opinions, to a very marked extent, upon the people with whom he came in contact. His unbounded admiration for Henry Clay, and his views of governmental policy, were consequently to a large extent propagated among the then citizens of the county; and it is not too much to say that the continuous ascendancy of Whig and Republican principles in this county is very considerably attributable to the efforts, at that early day, of David F. Heaton.

In the legislature he was a diligent worker, ever striving to carry forward measures for the advancement of the interest of his immediate constituents, and of the State at large. Many leading and important State roads, traversing the then almost unbroken wilderness of the northwestern counties of the State, owe their existence to the foresight, energy, and diligent labors of Mr. Heaton. These roads, thus opened up by the bounty of the State, became avenues for emigration and forerunners of civilization.

About the year 1836 Mr. Heaton removed to Washington city. For some two or three years previously he had passed most of his time in that city, whilst his family still remained here. Prior to the removal of his family, he had received an appointment to a clerkship in the land office department of the general Government, and was assigned to the bureau of Virginia military land claims. He remained in this position until 1845, when he returned to Ohio, taking up his residence at Portsmouth, in Scioto county, where he again resumed the practice of his profession. Whilst in the land office department at Washington, he became thoroughly conversant with the laws and rules regulating land titles in the Virginia military land district, and was thus enabled at once to enter upon an extensive and lucrative practice in Scioto and adjoining counties. In the year 1838, whilst residing in Washington city, he had been admitted to practice in the several United States courts.

Mr. Heaton died at Portsmouth on the third day of November, 1871, in the eightieth year of his age. One son—Leonidas Heaton, esq., of Portsmouth—and his wife survived him.

Lawyer Heaton was below a medium size—indeed might be called small in person, not weighing, in the prime of life, above one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty pounds. He was a symmetrically proportioned man, muscles well knit, straight, elastic, and active as a cat. There were but few men of his day who could outrun him, or beat him leaping, or throw him in a wrestle. He was very fond of feats of activity, and delighted in gunning and the sports of the field and forest. In his personal habits, he was fastidiously neat and particular, and it was a very rare occurrence to find him, at home or abroad, alone or in company, in slovenly attire. He was extremely social in disposition, fond of jokes and hilarity, and an excellent conversationalist. In his youthful days, it was the prevalent fashion for men of any pretension to wear their hair in a cue, which style he adopted, and adhered to it for many long years after the custom had been abandoned by all others. The style was very common during and directly after the close of the War of 1812, but has long since entirely disappeared. There are, perhaps, a few persons yet alive who remember to have seen Mr. Heaton, Judge Holt, and perhaps one or two others, at the Eaton bar, wearing cues up to the year 1824 or 1825—but Mr. Heaton continued the practice much later.

David F. Heaton, esq., saw and knew, and was an active participant in the wonderful and amazing progress of the State of Ohio for a period of about sixty years. When he arrived in the State, no more than sixty years prior to his decease, its population, confined mostly to its southern and eastern borders, but little exceeded one hundred thousand souls, and at the day of his death was but little short of three millions—increasing almost thirty fold in that short period. In material development, and the advancement of all the arts of civilization, the progress was still more marked and wonderful. Those who have lived long enough to compare the present condition with that of sixty years ago, can appreciate the tremendous development that has been wrought by the busy hands and earnest purpose of the hardy pioneers of the west.

CEPHAS D. MORRIS, ESQ.—On the thirtieth day of June, A. D., 1821, Cephas D. Morris was admitted to the bar, as attorney and counsellor at law, by the supreme court setting for Preble county. Nothing is known of his history.

JONES A. MENDALL.—On the twentieth day of June, A. D., 1823, Jones A. Mendall was admitted to the bar, etc. Mr. Mendall was a native of the State of Connecticut, born about the beginning of the present century. He was a ripe scholar, a graduate, it is believed, of Yale college, and of uncommonly bright intellect. He came to this county, and taught school in the neighborhood of Judge Van Ausdal, in Lanier township, during the winter of 1820–21. His superior ability and qualifications as a teacher very soon attracted the attention of the people throughout a wide scope of country; and the result was that he very soon had a large class of young men in his school, earnest seekers after knowledge, gathered from various parts of the county. Mr. Mendall was so popular as a teacher, that his patrons insisted that he should teach a second term the next winter (1821-22). He was patronized in this second school by most of the same pupils that attended the first one, with several additional young men. No more successful school was ever taught in the county; and there yet linger, here and there, some of the old boys who look back with delight upon the time spent under the tutelage of Master Mendall.

In the summer of 1821, whilst reading law in the office of Lawyer Heaton, Mr. Mendall was prevailed on to take a class of thirteen boys, from the ages of twelve to eighteen years, instructing them in Latin and Greek and English composition. This class was conducted in one of the upper rooms of the old court-house. The teacher was most diligent in his duties, and the pupils, without an exception, made most rapid progress. The following are the names of the members of this class, so far as now remembered, viz: John Van Doren, John Van Ausdal (son of Judge Peter Van Ausdal), William Worthington, Jacob Monfort, John L. Bruce, Newton Larsh, Thomas J. Larsh, Joseph S. Hawkins, George Miller, Felix Marsh, Harvey Buell—the only one of whom now living is Thomas J. Larsh, esq.

Before his admission to the bar Mr. Mendall made a journey of exploration into the States of Indiana and Illinois, being absent several months. Soon after admission he again went west, and it was reported that he located in one of the Wabash counties. He never returned to this county, nor was any authentic information received from him. As his health was rather delicate, and he was somewhat reckless in his habits, it may reasonably be conjectured that his life was not long.

LAZURUS MILLER, esq., a native of Greene county, and who had read law and been admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, came to Eaton late in the year 1821, and established himself in the practice of the law. He was at that time quite a young man, perhaps not above twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and unmarried. The profession of law at that date was by no means a lucrative one. Mr. Miller very soon secured a reasonable share of the sparse business of the courts, and won the confidence and esteem of the community.

On the second day of January, 1823, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Fanny Buel, daughter of Dr. Walter Buel, the first physician located in Eaton.

On the twenty-ninth day of October, 1824, the county commissioners appointed Mr. Miller to the office of auditor of Preble county, to fill out the unexpired term of John G. Jamieson, esq., who, having been then recently elected to the State senate, had that day resigned said office of auditor. He immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the said office, and also continued in the practice of his profession. At the October election, 1826, he was re-elected to the same office, for the term of two years from the first Monday of March, 1827; and at the October election, 1828, he was again re-elected to the same office for the term of two years from the first Monday of March, 1829.

During the whole period of his occupancy of said office he performed the duties thereof promptly, efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of the public and those having business therewith. Having been elected at the October election, 1830, a member of the house of repsesentatives in the legislature of Ohio, he thereupon resigned the said office of auditor, and John C. McManus, esq., was appointed to fill out the unexpired term until the ensuing March. Having served in the legislature during the session of 1830–31 acceptably to his constituents he was re-elected to the same office, October, 1831. As a legislator Mr. Miller was laborious and efficient, prompt in attending to the interests of his constituents, and securing the confidence of his colleagues.

At the October election in 1832, he was again elected to the office of auditor of the county, his term to commence on the first Monday of March, 1833, and was continued in said office by subsequent re-elections until the first Monday of March, 1841, when he was succeeded by Hiram Jones, esq., who had been elected to said office at the preceding October election. Subsequently Mr. Miller was twice appointed to the office of postmaster of Eaton, but on account of political complications, and perhaps personal animosities, he was each time removed after a few months incumbency. Mr. Miller was a very active and zealous politician, and after a few years service in public offices paid but little attention to the practice of his profession. He was ardent, sagacious, incisive, persistent and tireless as a politician; and perhaps few men in the county ever wielded a greater influence than he did when at the summit of his popularity. He had many friends who were warmly attached to him, and toward whom he was equally devoted. He was esteemed a faithful friend and an unrelenting foe.

Some little time after being removed from the post office the second time, which occurred under the Tyler administration, Mr. Miller left this county, and removed with his family to Warren county, Indiana. He was in his new home not above a couple of years until he was elected auditor of that county. He was retained in said office until his death, which occurred some three or four years after his first election.

JOHN C. MCMANUS, ESQ., who was the third attorney at the Eaton bar, and really the second one permanently located here, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Chambersburgh, on the twelfth day of March, 1787. His parents came from Ireland only a year or two prior to his birth. The Northwestern Territory at that time presenting great inducements to emigration, his parents left Pennsylvania when John was not above five or six years old, and located in one of the eastern counties of Ohio, perhaps Carroll or Trumbull. Here young McManus, eager for the acquirement of knowledge, availed himself of every facility within his reach for the attainment of an education; and so well did he profit by the meagre opportunities presented that at the early age of nineteen years he received an appointment from the Government to survey a district of public lands in the then Territory of Illinois. On the completion of this engagement, say about the year 1808, he went to the village of Schenectady, in the State of New York, at which place there then existed an academical school of some repute, where he remained long enough to complete his classical studies and also to read law. He was called to the bar early in the year 1812, and soon thereafter returned to the west and located at the growing city of Cincinnati, for the purpose of engaging in the practice of his profession. The young and ardent patriot had not been long in this new field of enterprise until the surrender of General Hull, at Detroit, aroused the zeal and ambition of the young men of the western country as perhaps no other event could have done; and it soon found him enrolled as a volunteer in a company of mounted riflemen, organized at Cincinnati for the Northwestern army. He had scarcely got into the field of active service until his superior business qualifications attracted the attention of his commanders, and he was at once employed in the office of the adjutant general; and for some time he served as adjutant of his regiment. During the succeeding year, he was upon the regimental or brigade staff, either in the adjutant's or quartermaster's departments, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers and with credit to himself.

About the close of the war, or in the latter part of the year 1814, Mr. McManus located at Hamilton, Butler county, and again engaged in the practice of law. Whilst here, in common with other members of the bar, it was his custom to "travel the circuit," attending the courts in this county, as also those in Warren, Montgomery and other counties of the district. This was a laborious and by no means lucrative phase of his professional career. The attorney of that day who travelled the circuit was compelled to go on horseback, there being no such thing known as a public conveyance, and the roads for the most part being impracticable for private carriages. It was then a hard day's travel, for both horse and man, to make the journey from Hamilton to Eaton, often consuming part of the night as well as of the day. There was no great amount of litigation in any of these sparsely settled counties at that day, and it was not every attorney who got even a single fee at every court which he attended.

In February, 1815, Mr. McManus was married to Miss Catharine Miley, whose parents resided near the Miami river, about midway between Hamilton and Middletown. He continued to reside in Hamilton, pursuing his professional labors, until the year 1818. In the spring of that year he removed to Eaton, being the second attorney located in the county, David F. Heaton, esq., having preceded him by less than a year. It is true that John A. Daley was also temporarily here before Mr. McManus, but it is doubtful whether he ever engaged in the practice of the law here; at any rate he was here but a short time.

At this time Mr. McManus remained here only about a year and a half, when the death of both the parents of his wife made it necessary for him to return to Butler county, to take care of the farm and settle the estate and business of his deceased father-in-law. In the spring of 1823, he returned to Preble county—this time locating himself in the unbroken wilderness of Jackson township, just on the western border of the "Rich Woods," on the same farm on which he continued to reside the remainder of his days, and which is yet occupied by his aged widow. Few people of the present day can appreciate the amount of labor, deprivation, suffering, self-sacrifice, and stern endurance involved in the opening up and establishing of a home in the heavy forests with which this county was originally covered. When he located on this farm, there was not "a stick amiss"—no road to it—no neighbor near it—no attraction about it but the prospect of making a home, where he might rear his family in credit, and pass the closing years of his life in peace.

Mr. McManus being an excellent, practical surveyor, he soon found occasional employment in that line. As such, he located and surveyed a great many of the county roads which traverse the county in various directions. He also served in the office of county surveyor some five years or so, and still continued to practice in the courts of the county. In the month of October, 1830, he was appointed by the board of county commissioners, to the office of auditor of the county, on the resignation of Lazarus Miller, esq., who had been elected a member of the legislature. In the year 1833, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, in which office he served but a single term, declining a re-election. He was several times elected to the office of justice of the peace in his township, serving in that capacity some twenty years—seventeen of which were continuous, immediately preceding his death.

Esquire McManus died on the twenty ninth day of December, 1852, aged sixty-five years, nine months and fifteen days, and was interred in the cemetery near his residence, on the farm of Mr. William Frame. By his kindness of heart, uniform urbanity, and uprightness of conduct, he had gained the respect and esteem of all, and died much regretted.

It is not our purpose to indite an eulogy upon the character of Mr. McManus. As one of the pioneer attorneys of the county, and of the west, he is entitled to a prominent place in the history of his times. As an attorney, he was far more learned in the law than brilliant as an advocate. His education was equal to that of any of his compeers, and he was always in the front rank of the advocates and promoters of common school education. He taught school for many winters subsequently to his location in Jackson township—not unfrequently teaching at a distance of three or four miles from his home, and walking the distance, back and forth, every day. Among his neighbors he was esteemed almost an oracle; and it is greatly to his credit that he was frequently instrumental in reconciling misunderstandings between neighbors, settling difficulties, and suppressing litigation.

A distinguishing trait of his character was his love of literature, displayed in endeavors to promote and disseminate education and knowledge among the rising generation. He let pass no opportunity to encourage the young in their efforts for improvement and the acquisition of knowledge; and was always ready to hear recitations, without fee or reward, of the young men of his acquaintance who were pursuing the study of the higher branches of learning, particularly in classic lore and the mathematics.

Mr. McManus' parents being Presbyterians, necessarily he was reared in that faith; but some few years before the close of his life he attached himself to the Methodist church, and continued a faithful and consistent follower of Christ to the day of his death, departing in full faith of a blessed immortality.

Hon. Joseph H. Crane.—Although this gentleman was never a citizen of Eaton or Preble county, but from the fact that he attended the first court ever held in the county, and was a constant attendant of the courts, and a regular practitioner at its bar, up to the year 1817, and then for seven years president judge of the court of common pleas of the county, it is deemed proper to insert the following sketch, prepared by the late Judge Abner Haines, and published in the county papers in the year 1875:

Hon. Joseph H. Crane was born in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1778. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and consequently an ardent Whig, in the struggle of the colonies for independence. He was badly wounded at the battle of Monmouth, but lived to a good old age, and was peacefully gathered home, after having lived to see the country, for which he had periled his life, an independent and prosperous nation. Thus it will be seen that the subject of this sketch descended from a noble and patriotic ancestry. Mr. Crane received a collegiate education in his native state; where also he read law, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1798. Immediately thereafter he came to the then "Northwestern Territory," and for a short period was located at Cincinnati, then an insignificant village on the bank of the Ohio river. He afterward located permanently at Dayton, Montgomery county, where he resided during the remainder of his eventful life. Dayton had then just been laid out, and contained but a few dozen families, and Mr. Crane was one of the first lawyers who settled in practice at that place. It was then scarcely a town, for its now broad and magnificent streets existed only on paper, and the site could only be traced by a line of blazed trees in the wilderness. The primitive forest trees then towered high over the locality, and extended their long boughs over the sluggish waters of the great Miami river. The natural scenery of the locality was grand and magnificent in the eyes of the hopeful young attorney from New Jersey, and the surroundings must have been delightful to him.

Mr. Crane was a diligent student, and by close application and the aid of a retentive memory, he became a fine lawyer—not so much as an advocate, but as a safe and judicious lawyer and practitioner. He was a thorough master of the science of pleading at common law, and consequently his forms were used as precedents throughout the circuit, and for many years he never missed a court in Preble county. Throughout the circuit he was as well known in one locality as in another, and wherever known he was greatly respected, not only by the profession, but by all with whom he associated.

As a correct business lawyer he had but few equals and no superiors in the State; but he was extremely moderate in his charges, and neglectful in his collections. He had a large practice, but derived a very small income from it in proportion to the amount of business he did. Other attorneys, with half the practice of Mr. Crane, received a larger income than he did. As he advanced in age he was looked upon as the father of the Miami bar. In all matters of professional etiquette he was the umpire, and to his decisions the bar yielded a hearty assent. His special care and supervision were parentally extended over the younger members of the profession throughout the circuit; and whenever he observed one in a tight place, either before the court or jury, he always came to his assistance with fatherly care and attention. This sort of interference on his part was borne by the bar without the least objection, as each one of them in turn had received the like fatherly care and attention from him on similar occasions. He was a generous co-worker throughout the circuit for the young members of the profession, in giving advice and drawing up their pleadings gratuitously.

At the session of the legislature for 1816–17 Mr. Crane was elected president judge of the district which comprised the counties of Montgomery and Preble, with others, and served on the bench many years. In that capacity he gave universal satisfaction, and as a jurist his decisions commanded respect throughout the State. He continued in this office until the year 1827, when he was succeeded by George B. Holt, esq. By changes in the judicial district, however, Preble county was not in Judge Crane's circuit during part of his incumbency, but was in that of Judge Joshua Collet.

At the October election, 1828, Judge Crane was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, and took his seat in that body on the first Monday of December, 1829. He was re-elected to that office three times serving to the close of the Twenty-fourth Congress, March 3, 1837. He rated as a valuable member and safe counselor among the national representatives. He was not brilliant as an advocate or speaker, but a plain, forcible, logical; influential reasoner. A general scholar, he was not specially preeminent in any one thing; at the same time was weak in nothing. With an evenly balanced mind, his character predominated in all that was good and reputable among men. Where he was well known his great worth and character gave him as much weight before the court and jury as anything he could possibly say. Preeminently a good man, he commanded the confidence and respect of all persons with whom he associated. Possessing fine conversational powers, he delighted in the associations of his fellow men, and especially with members of the bar on the circuit. Wherever he appeared, his dignified bearing and manners gave a tone to society, and by a chaste and modest mien, he was an ornament to the profession. Open and candid in his manners, he detested anything mean, either in or out of the court room. Judge Crane in early life became a member of the Episcopal church, and died at an advanced age, at Dayton, Ohio.

In person Judge Crane was over six feet high, large and portly, of sanguine temperament and florid complexion. Although somewhat nearsighted in youth, his eyesight did not fail him in his declining years, and he never used glasses. Slightly bald, with a fine forehead, and medium sized brain, large and well proportioned, and courtly in appearance, he presented the true type of an American gentleman in every sense of the word.

MAJOR ALEXANDER C. LANIER.—Although Major Lanier was not an attorney at law, yet as having been one of the pioneers of Eaton, the first clerk of the board of commissioners of the county, and the first clerk of the courts, which office he continued to fill until he removed from the county in 1817, the same corsiderations that induce us to include Judge Crane in our sketches, also equally justify the following notice of Major Lanier:

Alexander Chalmers Lanier was born in Beaufort county, North Carolina, January 31, A. D. 1779. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Chalmers. She was nearly related to the Chalmers family in Scotland, of which Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated divine, was afterward a member.

Major Lanier's first paternal ancestor in this country was Thomas Lanier, a Huguenot of Bordeaux, France, who had been driven out of that country by religious persecution, near the close of the seventeenth century. He first emigrated to England, and came from that country to this in company with John Washington, or about the same time that he came. He subsequently married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Washington, and ultimately settled in North Carolina. The colonial records at Richmond, Virginia, show several grants of land to Thomas Lanier, by the crown of England, in the counties of Brunswick and Lunenburg, in that state. In his native country he was a man of high social position, and possessed a large estate, a considerable portion of which he managed to bring away with him, although it was confiscated by law. Lewis Lanier, a grandson of Thomas Lanier, and the grandfather of Major Lanier, married a Miss Ball, who was the sister of General Washington's mother. James Lanier, who was a child of this marriage, and the father of Major Lanier (his only child), was a planter. He was a cultivated gentleman, energetic and public spirited, and took an active part in the war of Independence, serving through the whole of it as captain in Colonel William Washington's regiment of light cavalry, which was particularly distinguished for its efficient service in some of the hardest fought battles of the Revolution. It may here be observed that many of the best men of the old colonial times were of Huguenot faith and descent. Their influence can be traced in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and their valor was conspicuous on many well-contested fields. Louis XIV, by his persecutions, drove the Huguenots from his kingdom, but their spirit returned with increased power from America to inflame the French revolution, which hurled his successor from his throne.

Major Lanier's father, Captain James Lanier, served in General Anthony Wayne's campaign against the northwestern Indians, which not only avenged the defeat of General St. Clair, but completely destroyed the power of the hostile savages, and for the first time gave peace to, and prepared the way for, the settlement of the great Mississippi valley.

Major Lanier married Druzilla Doughty, a native of Virginia. In Washington, Beaufort county, North Carolina, was born to them a son, James Franklin Doughty Lanier, their only child, who is now the senior partner in the long-established banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York city. In 1802 Major Lanier, with his wife and son, emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky. There he invested much of his means in lands, which he lost by the defect of title, with which so much of the lands in that state was at that time clouded, and which produced such wide-spread disaster and ruin. In consequence of these losses, in 1807 he removed to Eaton, Preble county.

Upon reaching Cincinnati, on his way hither, he manumitted two valuable family slaves—the only ones he ever held. He was prohibited by the laws of Kentucky from manumitting them there. These slaves constituted quite a considerable portion of his worldly wealth at that time. He afterwards had the satisfaction of seeing them become useful and respected citizens in their condition of freedom.

As previously indicated, Major Lanier served as clerk of the courts from the time of the organization of the county until his removal to Indiana in 1817. Upon the breaking out of the War of 1812 he entered the army, and served until its close. He served under General Harrison, with the rank of major, in his northwestern campaign, and had in charge a long line of defences, extending westerly from Lake Erie and following up the valley of the Maumee, the most important of which was Fort Wayne, named in honor of General Wayne, under whom the major's father had served. Major Lanier's health was so much impaired by the exposure and fatigue of his military service that he was not afterwards able to engage in business to any considerable extent. He removed to Madison, Indiana, in 1817. That state had been admitted into the Union the preceding year, and contained about sixty thousand inhabitants, mostly scattered very sparsely over the southern portion of its territory. At that time the Indian title to the soil had been extinguished only about twenty miles north of Madison.

General Harrison in many ways manifested his high estimation of Major Lanier. His friendship for the father was also shown in acts of kindness for the son, (J. F. D.) who, when a little fellow of fourteen years of age, he invited to be with him and occupy a part of his tent at the important treaty he held with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio; and long years afterwards, after the general's election to the presidency, and before his departure for Washington to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he went to Madison and passed several days at the house of the son of his old friend, in a vain hope of securing some respite from the importunities of hungry office seekers.

The good example of industry and probity which Major Lanier's life afforded, no doubt had great influence in moulding the character of his son, J. F. D. Lanier, who after practicing law some years successfully, at Madison, became prominently connected with the State Bank of Indiana. Subsequently he removed to the city of New York, and was there for many years in the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., engaged in negotiating western railroad securities; and by his care, energy and success in this business, contributed greatly to the construction of that net-work of railroads which are now of such infinite value to the West. And although J. F. D. Lanier was too old, when the war of the Rebellion broke out, to take an active part in the field, as his ancestors had done in former wars, yet he was prompt to aid with his means the patriotic cause.

During the war, when on account of political complication, the financial affairs were in a most embarrassed condition, Mr. Lanier advanced to the State of Indiana from time to time, aggregating at one time over a million of dollars, to aid Governor Morton in arming and equipping the Indiana soldiers, and to pay the interest on the funded debt of the State, for which the legislature had failed to make provision.

Major Lanier was a man of medium size, compactly built, and fine personal appearance. His conversational powers were good, and he delighted in wit and hilarity. It is said it was he who suggested to the board of commissioners the name of Gratis township, from a remark made by Mr. Stubbs in urging its organization. Said Mr. Stubbs "we think we ought to have the township gratis;" which remark so pleased Major Larnier, that he suggested to the commissioners to grant their petition for a township and call it "Gratis;" and this incident is the origin of the name of that township.

Major Lanier, in addition to his fine social qualities, was a superior scholar and a remarkably energetic man. He contributed largely to the organization of the county; and being the first clerk of the board of commissioners, he drew up all their forms, and so admirably arranged all the details of business in that department of county affairs, that the same is substantially followed to the present day. He did the same thing in the office of clerk of the courts, originating his own forms, and arranging the details of the business of the office very nearly on the same basis on which it is conducted at the present time. With no precedents before him, he originated all his own forms from the nature of the business in hand, and the old records yet attest his admirable executive ability. In this respect he was the master pioneer of the county, and its present inhabitants should hold him in grateful remembrance for his early and almost gratuitous labors.

Major Lanier died on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1820. The name of this worthy man and prominent pioneer stands perpetuated in the county, in the name of "Lanier" township, which his fellow citizens gratefully bestowed as a tribute to his memory. This early token of respect for the man, in all probability will perpetuate his name in all time to come; for being connected as it is with one of the territorial divisions of the county, it is in the most desirable form to be spoken of and referred to by all future generations. It is a standing monument to his memory, more lasting than a granite or marble shaft.

Major Lanier, it may be of interest to say, in conclusion, erected the first brick building in the town of Eaton. It was a two-storied house, and stood on the site where the residence of Major H. B. Van Ausdal now stands. But the old house has passed away, with its proprietor, and not many years hence there will be none in the land of the living who ever saw either.

HON. JOHN M. U. MCNUTT.—On the first day of July, A. D. 1825, John M. U. McNutt was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law, by the supreme court for Preble county, Judge Jacob Burnet presiding.

Mr. McNutt was a native of the province of Nova Scotia, and born on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1802. His parents were natives of the State of New Jersey, and had emigrated to Nova Scotia some few years after the close of the war of the Revolution.

Young McNutt came to this county in company with David Upham, in the year 1822, and first took up his residence at the village of New Lexington, on Twin creek. He was then just out of school, having received a collegiate education. He engaged in the business of teaching soon after his advent into the county. At that day there was no such thing in this State as a common school system. The entire business of education was left to individual enterprise. All the schools of the country were subscription schools. The custom was, when the people of a neighborhood, by general consultation and agreement, had decided to provide the means of education for the rising generation, they first would select and agree upon a location for a school-house—usually convenient to a spring or running brook—and then the entire neighborhood would meet together on a day appointed, with axes, saws, frows, shovels or hoes, and teams, and prepare logs for the building, haul them to the selected site, pick out a suitable tree and fell it for clapboards for the roof, prepare puncheons for the floor, raise the building, put on the roof, lay the floor, build the chimney, "chunk and daub" the cracks between the logs of the building, cut out a door, make and hang a shutter, and have a comfortable house for use and occupancy as an institution of learning—sometimes the whole completed in a single day, and not often occupying more than two days. There was no attempt at elegance, or the least superficiality in these structures. Comfort was the only consideration thought of in their erection. Not unfrequently a single term of three months school would be the terminus of its occupancy for that purpose. Perhaps a few of the citizens on one or the other side of the district that erected such a house would, before a second school could be organized, unite with a different set of neighbors in another direction, build another such house, and organize another school. But it is not our purpose to go into the history of the school system, or, rather, want of system, in existence at the time mentioned. Our design was to state the fact that all teachers were compelled to rely wholly upon subscriptions, and do their own collecting. The terms of subscription were somewhat variable, ranging from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per scholar for three months school, owing mainly to the number of scholars obtainable in the vicinity; but the compensation seldom exceeded from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, and out of that the teacher had to provide his board. The article of boarding, however, was about on the same scale of economy, being from fifty cents to one dollar per week.

Young McNutt commenced the business of teaching under some such conditions as we have attempted to portray, soon after arriving in the county, and continued the business in the village of New Lexington or vicinity, for some two or three years. During this time he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Eaton Weekly Register*, furnishing matter from time to time of very high literary excellence. Being a thorough classical scholar, of fine literary taste and broad intellectual endowment, his contributions to the paper were always received and read with marked interest. Whilst teaching, and during vacations, he pursued the study of the law, with the view of adopting that as a career.

After his admission to the bar, as above noted, he took up his residence in Eaton, and engaged in the practice of his profession in company with his preceptor, Lazarus Miller, esq. In February, 1828, he was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney, succeeding in that office David F. Heaton, esq., who had been elected a representative in the legislature the previous fall. He was continued in this office until the summer of the year 1833. In the year 1828 he was elected to the house of representative in the Ohio legislature, and again in 1829 he was elected to the same office. In the year 1832 he was elected to the senate of Ohio, from this and Montgomery counties, serving two years in that body. In both branches of the legislature he served with distinguished ability. Although a comparatively young man, but few, if any, of his fellow members exceeded him in influence or practical usefulness in the business of legislation.

On the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1828, Mr. McNutt was married to Miss Jane C. Hawkins, daughter of Joseph C. Hawkins, esq., clerk of the courts of Preble county. One son was born to them, as the fruit of this marriage, to-wit: Joseph Gideon McNutt, who became an attorney after arriving at manhood, and who is also mentioned in these sketches.

On the sixteenth day of September, 1826, Mr. McNutt was admitted a member of Bolivar Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons. The lodge at that time was working under dispensation, but received its charter at the succeeding meeting of the grand lodge. On the twelfth day of May, 1827, the officers of Bolivar lodge were publicly installed, on whieh occasion Brother McNutt delivered an address prepared and suitable for the occasion. He was also chosen by his lodge to pronounce a eulogy, on the twelfth day of April, 1828, upon DeWitt Clinton, governor of the State of New York, who had died in the preceding month—which duty he performed to the entire satisfaction of the large assembly met to hear him.

After the conclusion of his senatorial term, Mr. McNutt was not again in the public service in any capacity. He died on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1837—his wife having died some year and a half previously.

In person Lawyer McNutt was of medium size, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, symmetrically proportioned, nervous-sanguine temperament, blond hair and florid complexion. Intellectually he was the equal of any of his compeers—exceedingly quick of perception, rapid in his deductions, seizing upon the strong points of his case, and the weak ones of his opponents, as if by intuition. Logical, terse, and compact in his arguments, he was strong, and ready, rather than ornamental in debate or before a jury. He was a thorough scholar, a diligent student, and untiring in the preparation of his cases. Almost from his first admission to the bar, he succeeded in securing a fair share of legal business before the courts, and before his health failed had the most lucrative practice of any member of the bar in the county.

Elisha Egbert, esq., was a native of Warren county, born about the beginning of the present century, read law and was admitted to the bar in that county in the year 1823 or 1824. He came to Eaton and opened an office for the practice of his profession in the year 1824. He remained here some five or six years, and then emigrated to the St. Joseph country, in the northern part of Indiana. He there married a daughter of General McCartney, and amassed considerable wealth. He was elected to the legislature of Indiana several successive terms. He has been dead several years.

Joseph Sevier Hawkins, esq., was a native of the village of Eaton, born on the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1812. His father was Captain Joseph C. Hawkins, who commanded a company of Preble county militia, in the War of 1812, called out to defend the frontier against depredations of the Indian allies of Great Britain. His grandfather was Colonel Samuel Hawkins, who was with the armies of both General St. Clair and General Wayne, in their campaigns against the Indians of the then northwest, and who received a wound at the battle of Fort Recovery, from which he never fully recovered; and, although he survived some dozen or more years after the battle, finally died from the effects of the wound.

Sevier Hawkins, as he was universally called and known, received a very fair education in the common schools of his day, having the benefits of the instruction of some of the best teachers of his time—among the rest Jones A. Mendall, esq. About the year 1828 he entered as a student in Miami university, at Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies for some years, but did not graduate; on account of some youthful freak, in the last year of his course, he was suspended by the faculty. He was so incensed at what he believed to be the injustice of his suspension, that he refused to return and complete his course; and was never back at the institution until he went there as one of its trustees, many years afterwards.

After leaving Oxford he was employed for some few years in the wholesale dry goods store of Van Ausdal & Gray, in the city of Cincinnati. Subsequently he returned to Eaton, and studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, J. M. U. McNutt, esq. On the twenty-third day of December, 1833, he was married to Miss Lydia Hubbell, of Eaton. No issue was born of this union.

At Oxford Mr. Hawkins had few class-mates, Abner Haines, Felix Marsh, Samuel Parker, late of Connersville, Indiana; Robert C. Schenck, Charles Anderson, and others. He was admitted to the bar at Dayton, at the same time with some of his said class-mates, and it was remarked at the time that all who were then admitted had white hair, and blonde complexions. After his admission to the bar he commenced the practice in partnership with his brother-in-law, McNutt, which arrangement continued until the death of Mr. McNutt, in 1837.

At the October election, 1840, Mr. Hawkins was elected a member of the house of representatives from this county, in the legislature of Ohio, and was re-elected to the same office in 1841. In the year 1843 he was again re-elected to the same office, and again in the year 1847 he was re-elected, and at the ensuing session, he was elected speaker of the house of representatives. After an interval of one year, he was again re-elected in the year 1849, and on the assembling of the legislature, he was the Whig candidate for speaker of the house of representatives, against Benjamin F. Leiter, the Democratic candidate; but was defeated by a union of the Democratic and Free Soil parties, which elected Leiter on the second ballot. This ended Mr. Hawkins' service as a legislator, having served five years in all. His standing in the legislature, as evidenced by his election as speaker of that body, was of the very highest order.

In the year 1848, his wife having been dead some years, Mr. Hawkins married Miss Cordelia Scott, of Cincinnati. This union was likewise childless.

After the death of his partner, Lawyer Hawkins continued the practice alone until the admission of his brother, A. J. Hawkins, with whom he continued the practice, and with W. J. Gilmore, esq., up to the day of his death, which occurred on the fourth day of August, in the year 1852.

When the Mexican war commenced, Mr. Hawkins recruited a company for service in the army, of which he was elected captain. He marched the company to the rendezvous at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, but was one day too late reporting, as the requisition from this State was filled previous to his arrival, therefore his company was returned home and disbanded.

In person Captain Hawkins was of medium size, symmetrical form, light hair and eyes, nervous temperament, quick and active in movement. Intellectually he had no superior among his cotemporaries at the bar. He was a profound lawyer, able debater, superior advocate before a jury, and well read upon all subjects of general interest, with a retentive memory and good command of language. In politics he was an active and earnest Whig.

ANDREW JACKSON HAWKINS, ESQ., was a native of Preble county, second son of Captain Joseph C. Hawkins, born on the fifteenth day of July, 1815. He received a very fair education in the common English branches, in the public schools of his day. Before attaining his majority he took a position with his brother-in-law, John M. Gray, in the wholesale dry goods house of VanAusdal & Gray, in the city of Cincinnati, where he remained for several years. In the year 1835 his father went to Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana, with a retail dry goods store, and the subject of this sketch went with him. They remained there until the year 1841, when the father, Captain J. C. Hawkins, was appointed register of the land office at Fairfield, Iowa, and took his son with him to that place, as a clerk in his office.

After remaining in Iowa a few years, young Hawkins returned to Eaton, and went into his brother's office as a student of law, and after the requisite preparation was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, at Columbus, and immediately entered into partnership with his brother in the practice, where he remained until his death, which took place at Mobile, Alabama, on the sixteenth day of February, 1849.

On the thirteenth day of February, 1842, Mr. Hawkins was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth DeGroot, daughter of Robert DeGroot, of Eaton. One son was the fruit of this union, Mr. Joseph C. Hawkins, a merchant in Eaton.

For a year or more prior to his death, Mr. Hawkins' health had been declining, and in the winter of 1848-9, by the advice of physicians and friends, he was induced to try the effect of the milder climate of the gulf coast. On the journey he was accompanied by his father. Whilst sojourning a short time at Mobile, Alabama, he was suddenly seized with violent symptoms, and rapidly passed away, on the sixteenth of February, as above stated. His remains were brought back to Eaton by his afflicted father, and interred in Mound Hill cemetery, March 4, 1849.

The fatigues of the journey, the care of his feeble son, and grief on account of his decease, were too much for the afflicted father, who took to his bed immediately on his return to Eaton with the remains of his son, and died eight days after the funeral, March 12, 1849.

Andrew J. Hawkins was quite a small man. He was quiet and unobtrusive in manner, not given to much speaking, but fond of the society of congenial friends. He gained a fair reputation and standing as an attorney, and his known character for candor gave his voice great weight with the jury. In politics he was a pronounced Whig, but never held or sought office.

ISAAC F. CASAD and ISRAEL DEWITT were admitted to the bar as attorneys and counsellors at law on the fifth day of July, 1827, by the supreme court for Preble county. These gentlemen came here from one of the neighboring counties, merely for the purpose of being admitted. Neither of them ever lived or practiced in the county, nor is anything known of their subsequent career.

JAMES E. WALDO was admitted to the bar on the thirtieth day of June, 1828. He also was from a neighboring county, and his subsequent career is wholly unknown.

JOHN VAN AUSDAL, son of Judge Peter Van Ausdal, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court for Preble county, on the sixth day of July, 1829. He was a native of Preble county, born in Lanier township about the year 1806. His education was obtained in the common schools of that day, supplemented by the advantages of the classical schools taught by Jones A. Mendall, esq. In youth he was noted for his fondness of books, and of the classics, especially the writings of Virgil, and Cicero's orations. He was a superior Latin scholar. For several years during his minority he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of his uncle, Cornelius Van Ausdal, in Eaton; and most of his leisure hours, during that time, were passed with some one or other of his favorite classical authors in his hands.

He studied for the bar in the office of Messrs. Miller & McNutt. Some time after the death of Mr. Edmonson, as noted in the history of the press, young Van Ausdal, in company with Dr. F. A. Cunningham, became connected with the *Eaton Weekly Register*, as editor and proprietor. This arrangement continued but for a year or two.

After disposing of his interest in the *Register*, Mr. Van Ausdal went to Indiana and located at Logansport, then a new place of considerable notoriety on the Wabash river. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, but died within a year or so after taking up his residence there.

Solomon Banta, esq., was born on the second day of October, A. D. 1801, in Montgomery county, Ohio. His father, Abraham Banta, was one of the first settlers on "Banta's creek," in Lanier township, he and his brother, Peter Banta, having settled there as early, perhaps, as 1802 or 1803. The subject of our present sketch was reared upon a farm carved out of the dense forests, with which this county was originally clothed, subject to all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. There are not many persons now alive who can remember and appreciate the condition of the pioneer settlers of this county, and the gigantic labors which were required to transform it from a literal howling wilderness to the present state of cultivation and productiveness. Schools, and the source of knowledge and information, were at that day of the most meagre description. Young Banta, being of studious and inquiring disposition, availed himself of every opportunity within his reach for acquiring an education. In another place place his name is mentioned in connection with some account of the best schools that have ever been taught in the county, not even excepting those of the present day, to-wit: the schools under the care of Jones A. Mendall, esq.

By the time our subject had attained his majority, he was well qualified to become a teacher himself, to which occupation he devoted some time. About the beginning of the year 1824 he went to Lebanon, in Warren county, and took up the study of the law in the office and under the preceptorship of the late Governor Thomas Corwin, esq., and was admitted to the bar at that place, June 14, 1827. Soon thereafter he established himself in the practice of his profession in Eaton, and continued here some years. On the twenty-fifth day of December, 1828, he was married to Miss Malinda Small, daughter of James Small, who lived at that time two miles west from Eaton. Within a year or so thereafter he removed to Danville, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of his profession in that, then, new place. While sojourning there, the Black Hawk war broke out and Mr. Banta volunteered in the troops sent out to the frontier to protect the exposed settlements and suppress the Indian outbreak. He remained in the service until after the battle of Bad Axe, which closed the war by the surrender of Black Hawk.

Immediately after his discharge from the army, Mr. Banta returned to his place, where he remained until near the close of his life. Here he engaged assiduously in the practice of the law, and was reasonably successful in view of the crowded state of the profession and the limited amount of business done in the courts. He was esteemed a good lawyer, eminently safe as a counsellor, but never brilliant as an advocate. His knowledge of the law was not surpassed by any of his colleagues at the bar. He was frequently chosen by his fellow citizens to serve on the board of education, in the city council, and as mayor. He also served several years as justice of the peace.

On the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1835, Esquire Banta was admitted to membership in the Masonic order, in Bolivar Lodge No. 82; of which order he continued an honored, useful and worthy member during the remainder of his days. He had frequent manifestations of the confidence and esteem of his brethren, by being called upon to fill the most important positions in the order. On the twenty-ninth day of April, 1879, at the city of Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Banta died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. A. V. Auster. His remains were brought back to Eaton, and buried by the side of his deceased wife, who had preceded him a few years. After the death of his wife Mr. Banta had retired from business, disposed of his property here, and passed the time mainly with his children. He had but three children: James Banta, who lives in Indiana; Elvira J. Auster, wife of A. V. Auster, Topeka, Kansas, and Elizabeth Feris, wife of Dr. A. B. Feris, of New Paris, now deceased.

Hon. Abner Haines was born on a farm, on Deep river, Guilford county, North Carolina, on the twenty-sixth of March, A. D. 1804. His parents were Friends or Quakers, and his mother quite a noted preacher of that denomination. Abner was the third child in a family of four males and two females—the only present survivors (1880) are a brother and sister. In the year 1808, when Abner was but four years old, his father's family immigrated to Ohio, and after remaining about a year in the vicinity of the mouth of the Little Miami, chose a permanent location on Todd's fork, in Clinton county, about five miles from Wilmington, the county seat. As soon as his years and strength would admit it, the young Abner was put to work, assisting his father and brothers in clearing up and cultivating the farm. His summers were occupied in this employment, and his winters in attending the common schools of that day. In this desultory way, and by study during the interim between school sessions, he attained a very creditable knowledge of the common English branches of education; and before attaining his majority, engaged in the business of teaching.

In the summer of the year 1826, Mr. Haines having made up his mind to obtain a higher education at all hazards, and his father feeling that he was unable, in justice to his other children, to aid him through college, he started out literally "to seek his fortune," with but a few dollars in his pocket, and on foot and alone. Fortune directed his footsteps to Eaton, then a village of some five or six hundred souls. Here he was induced to halt, and make the attempt to secure the position of teacher of the village school. His effort proving a success, he remained here some year or so, and afterward taught in other localities in the county. Having accumulated a small amount of means, he went to Oxford, and entered as a student in Miami university, then a first class seat of learning, and applied himself assiduously to the pursuit of knowledge. By teaching during college vacation, and otherwise, he was enabled to remain at the university until he had acquired a good knowledge of the higher mathematics, and of dead languages. He was unable to complete the collegiate course and graduate, but his scholastic attainments were fully equal to those of a great many students who did graduate.

On the first day of October, 1829, Mr. Haines was married to Miss Nancy Thornberry, near the village of Camden. One son was born to this marriage, soon after the birth of whom Mrs. Haines died, living less than a year after marriage. The infant son, now a resident of the State of Kansas, was taken to the home of its grandparents (Haines), and there reared to manhood. Previous to his marriage the subject of our sketch had entered as a student in the law office of J. M. U. McNutt, esq., in Eaton. He continued the study the full term required by law, and was admitted to the bar on the ninth day of July, 1831, by the supreme court for Preble county.

Immediately after his admission to the bar, Lawyer Haines went to the town of Centerville, then the seat of justice of Wayne county, Indiana, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. After he had got fairly established as a practitioner there, he entered into partnership with the Hon. Oliver H. Smith, then living at Connersville, afterwards United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

On the twenty-second day of November, 1832, Mr. Haines was married to Miss Lydia Leas, daughter of George and Mary Leas, pioneers of this county, and who then resided on the farm now the Preble county infirmary. Five sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, all of whom, with the mother, are now living.

During the winter of 1831-32 the subject of our sketch was employed by the committee for sufferings of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, to perform a service which gave him considerable notoriety. During that winter a couple of strangers travelling on horseback passed through Richmond, and remained there over night. At that time (and in fact ever since) there were quite a number of colored people living at Richmond, and it happened that a very sprightly colored boy, some twelve to fourteen years old, was employed about the tavern at which these strangers put up. During the night they concocted a scheme to entice this boy away, with the purpose of taking him to Missouri and selling him into slavery. They succeeded on some pretense, not now remembered what, in their scheme, and took the boy away with them, carrying him behind one of them on horseback. By close watching and intimidation and threats, they got safely through to St. Louis, and there sold the boy for three hundred dollars.

It was some time before the boy was missed, the landlord supposing he had gone home, and his parents supposing that he was at the hotel. When it was ascertained that he was gone, immediate search was instituted, and it was soon found that he had been taken away as before stated. Notice was given to the committee for sufferings, one of whom was the late Achilles Williams, and they at once set about measures to pursue and reclaim the boy. To this end they engaged the services of Lawyer Haines, who took with him a young man by the name of Garr, well acquainted with the boy, as a witness to identify him, and the necessary proof of the boy's freedom, and went on horseback, over roads for the most part in a horrible condition, all the way to St. Louis. That, let it be remembered, was no slight undertaking at that time, making a journey of some three hundred and fifty miles, on horseback, at the most unfavorable season of the year. They had no difficulty in following the kidnappers—their identity, with the negro boy on the horse behind one of them, was never lost.

On their arrival in St. Louis they had some difficulty in finding the boy, as most of the inhabitants were disposed to put obstacles in their way and mislead them. They succeeded in finding him, however, and immediately sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, had it served, and the boy brought into court, where his identity and freedom were established to the satisfaction of the court, and he was delivered into the custody of Mr. Haines, who soon got the boy across the river into Illinois, The journey home was accomplished in good time, and the boy delivered to his parents. It is not known that any effort was made for the capture of the kidnappers. The successful conduct of this affair added very much to Lawyer Haines' popularity, and gave him much business in his profession.

Our subject remained at Centerville until the year 1837, and then for a short time engaged in the dry goods business, in the village of Boston, Wayne county, in company with Lewis Baxter. He was there only a short time, and after disposing of his interest in the store, came back to Eaton, bought property here, and remained here during the balance of his days. He entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession here, and in a very few years became one of the leading attorneys at our bar, extending his practice to the neighboring counties.

When the "Eaton & Hamilton" railroad was first projected and talked of, Mr. Haines took a very active interest in the enterprise, and was one of the "leading spirits" in bringing it to a successful conclusion. He was the second president of the company; and it was under his administration that active operations in its construction were commenced. Before its completion, however, finding that he could not give it the attention that was necessary, on account of the demands of his law practice, he resigned the presidency of the road, but abated nothing in his interest in the work.

At the October election in the year 1851, our subject was elected circuit judge for this sub-district. He occupied the bench with credit and distinction between three and four years, but resigned before the expiration of his constitutional term.

Politically, Judge Haines was identified with the old Whig party, up to the year 1844 or 1845, when, on account of some disaffection, he held aloof from politics for some few years. Finally, he cast his lot with the Democratic party—still maintaining, however, the anti-slavery proclivities of his early Quaker training. He was a member of the Democratic convention of 1848, and was the author of the celebrated "mitigate and finally eradicate" resolution passed by that convention, which was the means of effecting a temporary union (or junction rather) of the Free Soilers with the Democrats.

His kindness of heart, generous temperament, and the remembrance of his early Quaker training, could not do otherwise than impel him to take a rigid stand against the demon of slavery, and when that hideous question began convulsing our devoted land, Judge Haines naturally drifted into the Republican party upon its first organization, in 1856. He predicted the awful result which finally grew out of the attempt to nationalize slavery; and whilst the Rebellion was being born, the judge was often heard by his family, in a semi-darkened room, in the night time, predicting the fearful calamities which he saw coming apace. But with the portentous results in view, he was still the colored man's true friend, and many a poor black man received substantial aid at his hands.

He continued a true and loyal Republican, giving the weight of all his talents and influence in behalf of the prosecution of the war, until the end in the triumph of the Union arms. In 1872, however, believing that he was thereby aiding in bringing about a speedier adjustment of differences between the sections, he cast his in fluence in favor of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown.

In the year 1876 Judge Haines was elected a member of the senate of Ohio from the senatorial district composed of Preble and Montgomery counties, on the Democratic ticket. Although being afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys, and being in constant pain, he served in the sixty-second general assembly up to the time of his death, with credit to himself and his constituency. His death, which occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday night, March 19, 1877, at his boarding house on East State street, was a tragical end for a quietly spent life. He had been in the room of one of his brother senators, in consultation with him and others. Judge Haines' room was on the first floor, and the room of his colleague was on the second floor; and in passing from the stairway down which he had to go on the way to his room, he passed through a dimly lighted, narrow hall, from which hall a steep stairway led down to the basement story. This stairway was usually closed by a door, but on that particular night it was left open; and the narrow hall leading to the judge's room being immediately beside and beyond this stairway, in feeling his way through the darkened passage-way when the judge came to the open stairway he supposed he had reached the hall-way to his room, when, turning to the left and making a step forward, he pitched head foremost down the stairway to the bottom, and his neck was broken in the fall. His death was instantaneous, and his face wore a calm and peaceful look—a look something akin to a smile, when his body was found at six o'clock the next morning, the disaster having occurred about midnight. Senator Haines had often talked of death and dying, to his intimate friends, and always expressed the wish that his death might be instantaneous and painless, and he had his wish.

He died as he had lived, with enmity toward no man, and with the ill will of none. In person he was above medium size, full six feet high and rather heavy made—weighing usually above two hundred pounds. He had light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and sanguine-lymphatic temperament. In his latter years he was disposed to corpulency, weighing above two hundred and fifty pounds. It would be difficult task to give a correct analysis of Judge Haines mentality. He was certainly a man of strong intellectual power; but not easily so aroused as to exhibit his full strength. He was a sound lawyer, and an able advocate. He possessed a retentive memory, was well versed in both modern and ancient history, and fond of literary pursuits. He was very social, fond of the company of friends, full of anecdote, and an entertaining conversationalist.

General Felix Marsh was born in the county of Essex, New Jersey, July 21, 1806. When quite young, in 1809, he with his father, Squire Marsh, removed from the State of New Jersey, to Preble county, Ohio, and settled in Camden. Here he obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of that period. The limited advantages afforded by them did not satisfy his ambition, and in 1824 he commenced the study of Latin under the preceptorship of a fine classical scholar, and in 1826 entered Miami university at Oxford, where he pursued his studies for several years. He was an apt scholar, excelling in the languages, and early in life gave evidence of his power as an orator, for which he was afterwards distinguished. When at Oxford he took a leading part in the Erodelphian society, and participated in all the college exercises, rarely, if ever, being found deficient. He read law at the law school in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1834 and soon became a good lawyer and a fine advocate. He represented the county as prosecuting attorney, and as representative and senator in the Ohio legislature two terms, each with credit to himself and entire satisfaction of his constituents. General Marsh was a man of cultivated literary tastes, and was well versed in ancient and modern history. He was a persuasive and convincing speaker, and possessing a brilliant imagination, these gifts combined to make him one of the most successful of jury lawyers. He was engaged in an active and lucrative practice for over thirty years, and was one of the most prominent members of the Eaton bar.

November 17, 1836, he was married to Rachel Bloomfield, of Eaton, and raised four children, two daughters and two sons, all of whom, with his wife, survive him. General Marsh died at his residence in Eaton December 6, 1872, after a very short illness.

William Crane, son of Judge Joseph H. Crane, was admitted to the bar on the twenty-first day of June, 1833, by the supreme court for Preble county. He was a citizen of Dayton, where he continued to reside. He never lived or practiced his profession in Preble county.

William C. Woods, son of Hon. John Woods, of Hamilton, was admitted to the bar on the thirtieth day of June, in the year 1835, by the supreme court at Eaton.

Franklin Gale was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court in Eaton, on the fifteenth day of June, 1836. Nothing is known of his residence or subsequent career.

Joseph H. Berry was admitted to the bar, on the fourth day of June, 1839, by the supreme court in Eaton. Nothing is known of his history.

Vincit Mitchell was admitted to the bar on the sixth day of June, 1842. Mr. Mitchell was born in the State of Kentucky, about the year 1800. He was an elder brother of General Ormsby M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer of the Cincinnati observatory, and who lost his life by accident while in the United States service as brigadier general of volunteers during the war of the Rebellion. The family, including Vincit, were among the pioneers of Miami county, having settled at Piqua a short time subsequent to the War of 1812.

Not much is known of the early life of Mr. Mitchell. He was twice married, his first wife having died in the year 1833, while he was living at Liberty, Union county, Indiana. Previous to that time he had resided in Middletown, Ohio, and in Cincinnati, but in what years, or how long, is not known. He resided and kept a hotel at Liberty for some years, and while there was married to his second wife. From there he removed to Winchester, in this county, and was living there when he was admitted to the bar. Within a year or two after his admission, he removed to Eaton, and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he never attained any considerable eminence or emoluments.

Mr. Mitchell remained in Eaton, with his family, until some time after the revolt of the southern States. Meanwhile he was employed at different times, in one capacity or other, in the construction of railroads—at one time on the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville line, at another for a year or more, on the Ohio & Mississippi road. Some year or so after the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, through the influence of his brother, General O. M. Mitchell, he obtained a captain's commission and was detailed to the quartermaster department.

He remained in this position only about a year, when his health failed. Meantime his family had removed to Dayton, to which place he returned, and died soon after his return, some time in the year 1864.

Mr. Mitchell's education was superior to that of most persons of his age. He was very fond of reading, and was well informed upon almost all subjects that engage the attention of advanced minds. His intellectual endowments were fair—more notable for quickness, versatility, elasticity, so to speak, than for profundity. He was deficient in stability and self-reliance. He was of medium size, compactly built, sanguine-nervous temperament, with light hair and florid complexion.

Hampton Hall was admitted to the bar May 30, 1844, by the supreme court at Eaton. Mr. Hall was the son of William Hall, esq., and was born at Camden, Preble county, about the year 1822. He studied the law, and was called to the bar at the same time with Benjamin Hubbard, esq. Shortly after his admission he opened an office in Eaton for the practice of his profession; but being a very young man, and the business in his department being neither flush nor lucrative, it proved an up-hill business for him to gather a living practice. Within a few years thereafter, Judge Hall came into possession of the Pottey mill, in Gasper township, and Hampton engaged in the running and management thereof, as a partner with his father.

Benjamin F. Gurley, esq., was admitted to the bar, May 31, 1844.

John I. Phelps, esq., was admitted to the bar, June 24, 1845.

Major Francis Alanson Cunningham was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, November 9, 1804. When a small boy, his widowed mother emigrated with her young family to Kentucky, where she married her second husband. This lady's maiden name was Cunningham, but in no way related in blood to her first husband, and her second husband's name was also Cunningham, but not a relative by blood either to herself or her first husband. Soon after her second marriage, the family emigrated to Warren county, Ohio. Judge George Kisling, of Lebanon, was appointed the guardian of young Cunningham, and took a great interest in his education and welfare. After leaving school, his guardian procured him a situation in a dry goods store, in which business he continued until his twenty-second year. In the year 1826 he came to Eaton and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Jesse Paramore. While pursuing the study of his profession, he taught school in several localities in Preble county. In the year 1829 he was licensed as a physician and surgeon; and on the seventh day of July of that year he was married to Miss Maria Campbell, only daughter of Captain William Campbell, of Lanier township. In a short time after his marriage, Dr. Cunningham located at Portland, Fountain county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession. Not being satisfied with the prospect and condition of things there, however, he did not remain long, but returned to Preble county and settled at West Alexandria, where he successfully pursued the practice of his profession for several years.

In the year 1833 Dr. Cunningham was appointed clerk *pro tem.* of the courts of Preble county, afterward receiving the appointment for the regular term of seven years. Subsequently he was appointed for a second term of seven years, but before its expiration he was elected, in the year 1844, to a seat in Congress as Representative from the Second Congressional district, for the Twenty-ninth Congress. He was a candidate for re-election, but in the meantime the district having been changed, he was defeated by General Robert C. Schenck.

On the twenty-third day of June, 1847, Major Cunningham was admitted to the bar by the supreme court for Preble county. About the same time he enlisted a company for service in the Mexican war, but before his company was fully organized and mustered into service, he received a commission from President Polk as an additional paymaster in the regular army, and was assigned for duty with the army in Mexico, where he remained until the close of the war. Upon the re-organization of the pay department of the army, he was retained in the service, and in that capacity served in New Mexico, Texas, and all along the frontiers where troops were stationed. In the year 1861 he had his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas; and when the war of the Rebellion broke out, he, with the troops at that place, was taken prisoner by General Van Dorn. Immediately on his release he reported for duty at Washington, and was stationed at St. Louis, Missouri. There he served about a year, when he was relieved on account of disability and put upon the retired list at half pay. Major Cunningham died at his home in Eaton on the sixteenth day of August, 1864, from the effects of paralysis, with which he was attacked whilst at Wilmington, Delaware, just one year previously. He was the father of three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are dead. His widow is yet living (1880) in Eaton, at the age of seventy years, and is reasonably stout for one of her years. Events immediately following the major's admission to the bar prevented him from engaging in the practice of the law as a profession, and his appointment in the army opening a new channel for the exercise of his talents, the diversion was permanent—he never entered the practice.

In person the major was of medium size, compactly built, with a slight stoop of the shoulders, and capable of great physical endurance. He was of florid complexion, with light hair and blue eyes. He was eminently social in disposition, fond of society, an entertaining conversationalist, and warmly attached to friends. On the first day of March, A. D. 1828, he was initiated in the Masonic order, in Bolivar Lodge, No. 82, at Eaton, and continued his membership in said lodge during life, and was buried with the honors of the order.

Hiram Jones, esq., was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and in that county was educated, grew to manhood, qualified himself for the practice of law, and was there admitted to the bar. About the year 1835 he came to Eaton, and established himself in the practice of his profession. In the year 1840 he was elected to the office of auditor of Preble county, which office he retained but for a single term of two years, and was succeeded by John R. Stephen, esq.

In the year 1844 Mr. Jones was elected to the office of recorder of Preble county, and served in that office six years. He never attained any great prominence as an attorney, but was esteemed a good and sound lawyer, and safe counsellor. After the expiration of his term as recorder, he emigrated to the State of Illinois, and located near Brimfield, Peoria county. After remaining there a few years, he went to Knox county, in that State, and improved a large tract of prairie land which he had purchased. He died on his farm in Knox county, some years ago, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Lawyer Jones was a man of fair capacity, a ripe scholar, genial companion, fond of society, and of the most amiable disposition. Perhaps the most marked trait in his character, was his uniform candor. Everybody that knew him had full confidence in whatever he might say. Honesty and integrity in all business transactions and relations he never lost sight of.

Jesse B. Stephens, esq., was born on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1802, in the State of Tennessee. He was the ninth in a family of ten brothers. His father and mother were natives of Virginia, and had emigrated to Tennessee some twelve or fourteen years before Jesse was born. In the year 1808, the family left Tennessee and took up their residence in this county, on a farm some three miles southwest from Eaton, on the old Brookville road. During his youthful years, the subject of this notice, in addition to his labors in assisting to clear up a farm in the heavy primeval forests, availed himself of every opportunity of attending the schools of that time, and gained a very fair education in the common English branches. During his minority he also learned the trade of brick making and bricklaying; and in that capacity assisted to make the brick and lay up the walls of the old court house—the one torn down and replaced by the present structure. He also, in the year 1824, carried up the east front wall of the three-story building at the northwest corner of Main and Barron streets, erected by the late Cornelius Van Ausdal.

Mr. Stephens was employed for many years as deputy recorder, under his brother Isaac, and also did a large amount of writing for the clerk of the court. Many of the old books in these offices attest the excellency of his penmanship. During most of the period from 1825 to 1837, he served, under appointment of the the court of common pleas, as commissioner of insolvents.

In the year 1830 Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Eliza A. Brown, of Hamilton county. One child, a daughter, was born of this marriage, who died with cholera in the year 1849, at the age of about sixteen years. In the year 1842 Mr. Stephens removed to the city of Cincinnati, and was there admitted to the bar, as an attorney and cousellor at law, having previously studied the profession pretty thoroughly under different practitioners here, and attended a course of lectures in the law department of Cincinnati college. He remained some two or three years in the city, in the practice of his profession, and then returned to Eaton, in 1844 or 1845.

Very soon after the beginning of the Mexican war, Mr. Stephens received a captain's commission in the United States army, from President Polk, and was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department of General Taylor's army. He served in this capacity until the close of the war, honorably and satisfactorily to his superior officers. After the close of the war, he engaged in the practice of his profession again, and so continued until he was appointed secretary of the Eaton & Hamilton railroad company, in which position he was retained until the office was removed from this place.

Captain Stephens' law practice being so frequently alternated with other business and employments, he never attained any great eminence in his profession as an attorney. His practice was mostly confined to *ex* *parte* and probate business. He was a man of fair capacity, diligent and careful in business, and of good moral character.

At the second meeting or "communication" of Bolivar Lodge No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons, the petition of Jesse B. Stephens was presented to the lodge, and at the second meeting thereafter, October 14, 1826, he was admitted to membership in the order. Shortly afterwards he was selected as secretary of the lodge, which office he filled for many successive years; and was constantly, almost, during his membership, entrusted by his brethren with prominent and responsible positions and duties in the lodge. He died on the fourteenth day of August, 1870, of disease of the liver, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.—The subject of this sketch, George Waddy Thompson, was born in Bennington, Vermont, on the twenty-first of October, 1818. When young Thompson was three years of age, his parents removed to Columbus, Ohio, and remained there for a period of five years, at which time the mother of Mr. Thompson dying, his father moved to Fremont, Ohio, where he continued to reside for several years.

Being a bright and intelligent boy, young Thompson, at the age of fifteen, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point by General Winfield Scott. He made satisfactory progress in his studies, but owing to an affair of honor occurring with a cadet from the south, young Thompson took his departure from the Military academy. He proceeded to Tiffin, Ohio, where he entered the dry goods business, and successfully remained in the same for a period of several years.

For some time he had contemplated the studying of law, and at last, having decided upon this step, proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and entered the law office of Noah Swayne, afterward Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, between whom and his student a warm friendship existed up to the time of Mr. Thompson's death. In due course of time Mr. Thompson was admitted to the bar, and at once "slung his shingle to the breezes" in the Capital city, where he practiced for several months. The city being full of young disciples of Blackstone, Mr. Thompson came to Eaton in the year 1840, and opened an office.

Being a stranger among strangers, business did not come in as rapidly as the exigencies of life demanded, and so our young lawyer was forced to teach school, which he did in Dixon township, and afterward on the "West road" immediately west of Eaton.

Having the tact about him of making friends and being withal a well read young lawyer, he soon came to be favorably known. In 1845 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Preble county, and filled the office to the full satisfaction of the law-abiding citizens of Preble county. When his term of office expired, he received an appointment in the land bureau of the Interior department at Washington city, where he remained for a period of three or four years. He also acted as editor of the (Eaton) *Register* for a period of some six years—from 1844 to 1850, a position which he likewise filled with ability.

In 1853 he returned to the practice of his profession in Eaton, in partnership with Joel W. Harris, and succeeded in building up a good practice. He was elected to the office of probate judge in the year 1863, and occupied the same with honor to himself and credit to his constituents for six years. At different periods during the years last, Judge Thompson served as director of the Eaton schools, and safely can it be said that the present good standing of the schools is largely due to the early tireless labors of the judge. Having lots of latent fun about him, he was always welcomed by the scholars. It was his habit to deliver a short, little speech to the pupils in each room, and these were always looked forward to by the young students with pleasure.

It was in the conducting of the office of probate judge in which Judge Thompson displayed his good qualities and his philanthropic feelings, for as all well know, the duties of the office are those where the incumbent is called upon to protect and guard the right of widows and orphans. The possessor of a kind heart and just mind, safely can it be said that Judge Thompson at all times guarded with scrupulous fidelity the interests of the widow and orphan. His decisions and books speak, however, more eloquently than anything that can be written.

In the later years of his life he was afflicted with "hay fever," which, during certain months in the years caused him much suffering and inconvenience. Toward the last the disease grew more painful until it took the form of something resembling paralysis of the brain. Never of a very robust constitution, the decline of Judge Thompson became plainly perceptible. Having business in Lincoln, Nebraska, and thinking that, perhaps a change of climate would give him surcease from the awful pain he was suffering, he took his departure for the above mentioned town on the eighth of October, 1872.

For a couple of weeks he kept his family advised of his condition. Then came a silence of two weeks. On the fourth of November a dispatch came from Lincoln, summoning his wife at once to his beside. She took the next train, but a delayed dispatch came the following morning informing the family that the husband and father was no more. He died of typhoid or climatic fever superinduced, no doubt, by the dreaded "hay fever."

The Masonic fraternity of Lincoln, of which order Judge Thompson was a member in excellent standing, took entire charge of the remains.

During his sickness they tended him with that devotion and tenderness for which this noble order is noted. He was a member of Bolivar Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons, which organization published fitting resolutions of respect, as did also the members of the Eaton bar. The funeral services took place from the Methodist Episcopal church, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Haigh,t assisted by Rev. Mr. Cassatt. The funeral cortege was very lengthy and quite imposing, and was a becoming tribute to the man and his character.

Judge Thompson left a wife, two daughters and a son, who is a young lawyer of considerable ability. The deceased was a kind husband, an indulgent parent and an honest man—three of the most essential requisites for a good citizen and the highest praise that can be written of the dead.

Joel W. Harris was born in Milford township, Butler county, Ohio, on the seventh day of February, 1815, and died in Eaton, Ohio, on the thirtieth day of March, 1866. His father, Joseph Harris, was a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1797, and lived for some time in the State of Pennsylvania, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally settled on a small farm in Butler county, Ohio. He was married three times and was the father of thirteen children, the subject of this sketch being the second son of his second wife, Rachel (Hornaday) Harris. He worked on his father's farm in summer and attended school in winter until he was about seventeen years old, when he was sent by his father to learn the tailor's trade. After finishing his trade he began teaching school and continued in that occupation until 1838, when he entered Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, and pursued his studies there about three years, when, for want of means, he was compelled to leave college and resume his former occupation, teaching school. In 1844, he was engaged in selling dry goods in Darrtown, in his native township, and soon after he was elected justice of the peace. While acting as justice he concluded to read law, and in 1850 he sold his stock of goods and began a regular course of reading. In October, 1851, he entered the Cincinnati law school, where he graduated in April, 1852, along with the Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana. In the fall of 1852, he opened a law office in Eaton, and in July, 1853, he and George W. Thompson, esq., formed a partnership and the firm of Thompson & Harris soon became one of the leading law firms of the county, commanding a large and lucrative practice, and was interested in nearly all the leading law-suits of the county. In January 1864, Judge Thompson having been elected probate judge, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Harris continued in the practice until his death. His disease was *fistula in ano* and for months before his death his sufferings were intense, which caused him in a great degree to abandon his office and seek relief in solitude. As a lawyer, he had no superior at the Preble county bar. He was not an eloquent speaker, but his arguments either to the court or jury, were always a clear, logical and concise statement of the law and the fact on which he rested his cause. He was one of the best pleaders under the code of any lawyer that practiced at the bar. He stood high in the estimation of his professional brethren as a man of honor and integrity. He was always fair and generous to his adversary, and would rather lose his case than gain it by unfair and unprofessional means. He was kind and indulgent to the young and inexperienced members of the profession and was always ready to give them a helping hand and words of encouragement. The following extract taken from the Eaton *Register* in giving notice of his death may properly be given here as it sets forth in few words the high estimation in which he was held: "In his profession he held a high place among those who knew him best. Very few of his compeers excelled him in legal attainments, being acknowledged as one of the best judges of law in this part of the State. He was a man of extraordinary ability, strictly upright and moral in all his intercourse and dealing with men. He was a man of unobtrusive manners and of the kindest disposition."

He was a great reader and had a very retentive memory, making him one of the best informed men in the county. He died unmarried.

Benjamin Hubbard, esq., was born in Princeton, New Jersey, September 16, 1809. His father, Benjamin Hubbard, was a native of the same city, and a pioneer to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1811. In the year 1832 he came to Preble county, where he died in the year 1848, aged seventy-eight years. His mother was Mary McIntyre, born in Philadelphia, and died in Eaton, January 14, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and eleven months. Young Hubbard's grandfather was John Hubbard, who was a native of Holland, and came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in that conflict.

Young Hubbard enjoyed no other opportunities for an education in his youth than those afforded by the common (very common) schools of that early day. By his own energy and efforts to satisfy the innate craving for knowledge, he was enabled to supplement the meagre facilities of the common school and gain an advanced education beyond the general average of his time. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the trade of carriage making in Cincinnati, and followed the same until 1840. Whilst plying his trade in the village of Somerville, Butler county, he commenced reading law under the preceptorship of the late Judge A. Haines, of Eaton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor on the thirtieth day of June, 1844. Directly after his admission he removed his family to Eaton, and commenced the practice of his profession; and with the exception of about two years time which he lived in Greenville, he has been here ever since. Every attorney that was living in Eaton at the time Lawyer Hubbard was called to the bar has since died, which leaves him now the oldest practitioner at the Preble county bar—or the "father of the bar."

Mr. Hubbard was formerly connected with the Eaton & Hamilton railroad company (now the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago company) as its first secretary. In the year 1853 he was elected to represent Preble county in the legislature of Ohio, serving but a single term of two years, declining a re-election. He also was mayor of the village of Eaton for a time.

On the tenth day of June, 1830, he was married to Miss Minerva Morey, of Butler county, Ohio, and of a family of ten children born to this union only one survives, viz.: Albert Edgar Hubbard, now a justice of the peace in Eaton. Mrs. Hubbard died October 24, 1872. Lawyer Hubbard was formerly a Whig, then for many years acted and voted with the Republican party, but of late years has voted independently; but now is a stalwart Prohibitionist.

Hampton Hall, esq., was born at the village of Milton-ville, Butler county Ohio, on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1822. He was the son of the late Judge William Hall, one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Preble county. When Hampton was but six years old his father moved to Camden—then called Dover—in this county, where they resided some seven years, and then went onto a farm immediately south of and adjoining Camden. During the minority of the subject of the present sketch he attended the common schools of the time, during portions of the year, intermitting his school attendance with work on the farm and other occupations, as occasion required. He in this way succeeded in qualifying himself to take charge of a school.

When no more than eighteen years of age he commenced teaching, which he continued for some two or three years. By diligent study at home, and close and careful application at school, and under the instruction of educators at hand, he had attained a higher degree of scholarship than was common at that day, or even at this time, by young men of his age having no greater advantages than he had.

About the time of his attainment of majority Mr. Hall commenced the study of law with the late Judge Haines of Eaton. On his admission to the bar, in the year 1844, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Celina, Mercer county, Ohio. Here, alternately wrestling with the ague and attending to his professional duties, he continued until the fall of 1845, when he left Celina, and returned to Preble county.

He next opened an office in Eaton, where he continued about three years, and then removed to Camden and engaged in other business. In the fall of 1848 (November 13th), he was married to Miss Mary Jamieson. In the year 1849 he and his father bought the mill property on Seven-mile creek, about five miles below Eaton, built and formerly owned by Caspar Potterf, sr. Mr. Hall now gave up the practice of the law and continued to run and manage the mill until the year 1862, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and engaged in the milling business there. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he at present resides.

William James Gilmore, esq., was born in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, April 2, A. D. 1821, His parents, both natives of Virginia, were Dr. Eli Gilmore, a physician of distinction in the county of his residence, and Clara Mosby Clayton, a sister of Alexander Clayton, who for many years was presiding judge of the high court of errors and appeals of the State of Mississippi. Dr. Gilmore, with his family, settled in Israel township, Preble county, in the year 1825, and the subject of this sketch, after obtaining such rudimentary education as was at that early day afforded by the pioneer teachers in the log cabin school-house, attended Westfield and Hopewell academies—the latter being then in charge of the Rev. Samuel W. McCracken, who had previously been professor of mathematics in Miami university at Oxford.

Mr. Gilmore commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas Millikin, of Hamilton, and completed his preparatory course in the office of J. S. and A. J. Hawkins, esqs., of Eaton, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus in the year 1847. After his admission he formed a partnership with Colonel Thomas Moore, and commenced the practice of his profession in Hamilton, Butler county. A year later, this partnership being dissolved, he removed to Eaton, and there opened an office, and in 1849 formed a partnership with Captain J. S. Hawkins, which continued until that gentleman's death in 1852. In that year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Preble county, and was re-elected to the same office in 1854.

In the year 1857, Judge James Clark, of Hamilton, having resigned the office of judge of the court of common pleas, for the first subdivision of the second judicial district, Mr. Gilmore was appointed to fill the vacancy. Having served out the term, he resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge J. V. Campbell, which arrangement continued until 1866, when Judge Gilmore was elected to the common pleas bench, and re-elected in 1871. In 1874 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. To a clear judgment, quick perception, and great caution, he is mainly indebted for the eminent success which has attended his legal career.

On the seventh of September, 1848, Judge Gilmore was married to Miss Sallie A. Rossman, daughter of William Rossman, of Eaton, and two sons have been the issue of this union. Jackson H., the elder of the two, was educated at Miami university, studied law in the university of Virginia under Professor Miner, and graduated at the Cincinnati law school. Upon the certificate of the latter institution he was admitted to the bar in the district court of Cincinnati in 1875, and commenced practice in that city with Messrs. Jordan, Jordan & Williams; but owing to failing health he was soon compelled to relinquish business and go to Colorado, where he spent a couple of years, and then returned to his home in Eaton, very much improved in physical health. The younger son, Clement R. Gilmore, is a student in Wooster university, Ohio.

After the expiration of Judge Gilmore's term of office on the supreme bench he established himself in the city of Columbus, in company with his son Jackson H. Gilmore, in the practice of the law. [Since this was written, the young man has died.]

William A. Bloomfield, esq., was born on the fourteenth day of November, 1820, on a farm about two miles southwest from Eaton. Whilst yet an infant he was taken to Montgomery county, a few miles east of Dayton, where some six years of his childhood were passed. His mother, having married Josiah Grace for her second husband, when our subject was some six or seven years old, the family removed to the, then, village (now city) of Indianapolis. His childhood, under the treatment of his stepfather, was most unhappy, and whilst yet almost a helpless infant, being only between seven and eight years of age, and whilst his mother was sick abed, he was literally driven from home, to become a helpless wanderer, without home or friends. He soon, however, found a kind lady by the name of Hawkins, who gave him food and shelter, and he remained under her protection for a few months, when he was so fortunate as to be again brought to Eaton, under the care and protection of his uncle, Joseph Wilson.

When he was but ten years old, and when he had been in Eaton a couple of years, he commenced to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, in the shop of his uncle, and continued to work at that business until he had attained his eighteenth year. Meantime, whilst working at the bench, having his book before him, and diligently applying all his leisure time in the pursuit of knowledge, almost without the advantages of schools, he had qualified himself for the business of teaching. For several years he was actively engaged in teaching during the "school season," and occasionally working at his trade of cabinet-making. Meanwhile, as leisure would permit, he read law, under the preceptorship of Judge Haines, primarily, and subsequently in the office of Felix Marsh, esq.

He was admitted to the bar on the nineteenth day of June, 1848, and soon thereafter opened an office for the practice of his profession. His success in gaining a lucrative business not meeting his expectations or desires, in the spring of 1852 he went to California, by the way of New Orleans, the musquito kingdom, and Nicaragua. The trips at that time, and by that route, occupied some three or four months. He remained in California some three years, one year employed in mining, in the northern part of that State, and some two years engaged in the lumber trade, in the southern peninsula.

After returning from California Mr. Bloomfield conducted the cabinet business in Eaton for a number of years. On the first day of January, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Sherer, of Somers township, this county. He has been engaged in the family grocery trade for several years.

William Allen, esq., was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 13, 1827. His father, John Allen, was born in Ireland, January 26, 1800, and came to America in 1812. After residing six years in the State of New York, he came to Ohio in 1818, and located in Butler county. In February, 1838, he removed his family into the sparsely settled forests of Darke county, and there erected for their residence a round-log cabin, with puncheon floor and mud-and-stick chimney. He died on the third day of October, 1858, a very much respected citizen. He possessed fine conversational powers, and in the latter years of his life was a preacher of the United Brethren persuasion.

The subject of our present sketch was favored with the advantages of the common district school only, yet by earnest personal application he qualified himself to teach the common English branches at the age of fifteen years, and in this way employed his winters for several years. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of General Felix Marsh, of Eaton, as a student of law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Preble county, on the fourteenth day of June, 1849, and in the month of October, following, opened an office at Greenville for the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1850 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Darke county, and re-elected in 1852.

In the fall of 1858 Mr. Allen was elected a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Ohio, comprising the counties of Darke, Miami, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, and Allen, and re-elected in 1860—thus serving in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. In the winter of 1865 he was appointed by Governor Cox as judge of the court of common pleas of the first sub-division of the second judicial district of Ohio, composed of the counties of Butler, Preble, and Darke, to fill an unexpired term in the place of Judge David L. Meeker, resigned.

In 1872 Judge Allen was a member of the Grant electoral college, and in 1878 was again nominated as a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, from the Fifth Congressional district, but declined on account of ill health.

On the thirtieth day of September, 1851, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Priscilla Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early pioneer of Butler county, who had settled in Darke county in 1834, and died in the summer of 1863, at the age of about eighty years—esteemed by all as an upright man and excellent citizen. The issue of this marriage was four sons and as many daughters, of whom but one son survives. Four of these children died of diptheria under the most afflicting circumstances, and in the brief space of two months. This occurred in the winter of 1861, when Mr. Allen was summoned home from Washington city to the scene of bereavement.

Of local positions it may be mentioned that Mr. Allen is president of the Greenville Gas company, and vice-president of the Greenville bank, a private enterprise conducted under the firm name of Hufnagle, Allen & Co.

Judge Allen began the world in poverty, was reared in a rough log cabin, and enjoyed none of the golden opportunities for social and educational improvement which are so lavishly bestowed on the youth of the present day. His career as a lawyer has been a success, while his record as a statesman was creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents.

Although he has risen from poverty to affluence by his own unaided exertions, Judge Allen is one of the most charitable of men, and his integrity has never been questioned. While his positive character wins him friends true as steel, it also makes bitter enemies; but even his worst enemies concede to him great ability and unswerving honesty of purpose.

Irvin E. Freeman, esq., was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1821. His parents were natives of western New York, and came from thence to Ohio, settling temporarily in Franklin county, in the year 1820. When the subject of this sketch was about three years old, his parents removed to Preble county, and took up their residence in the vicinity of Lewisburg. Young Freeman had no advantages for an education, beyond what were afforded by the common schools of the country.

During his minority he learned the carriage and waggon business, and also wrought some time at the millwrighting. After attaining majority he lived for some two years in Dearborn county, Indiana, and about the same length of time in Champaign county, Ohio. With these two exceptions, his residence has been continuous in Preble county since 1824.

Mr. Freeman read law under the preceptorship of General Felix Marsh and was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme court for Preble county, on the seventeenth day of June, 1850, and at once entered upon the practice, in this and the adjoining counties. After his admission to the bar, he continued his residence at Lewisburg until the year 1858, when he removed to Eaton, where he has remained to the present time. He has been three times elected to the office of prosecuting attorny, and is now, 1880, serving on his third term.

Lawyer Freeman has been twice married—first to Miss Elizabeth Paine, on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1842; and to Miss Catharine Staggs on the twenty-first day of January A. D. 1864—his first wife having died about one year previously. He was admitted to membership in the Masonic order, at Wilmington, Dearborn county, Indiana, in the year 1844. After his return to Ohio he was admitted to membership in Libanus Lodge, N 88, at Lewisburg, and was W. M. for nine years.

Benjamin Franklin Larsh was born in Dixon township in the year 1825. He was the youngest son and child of Colonel Paul Larsh. When he was about four years old his father's family removed to Wayne county, Indiana, where he passed most of the years of his minority. Being of studious habits and fond of knowledge, he succeeded in gaining a very fair education in the common branches of learning. During his minority he learned the business or trade of wood turning, but did not follow it in after life.

In the year 1846 young Larsh returned to Preble county, where he remained the balance of his life. He was engaged in teaching, and in reading law, alternately, some five years, and was admitted to the bar May 6, 1851. He studied the profession in the office of Judge Haines. He never engaged in the practice of the law as a regular business, or profession. On the first of January, 1852, he went into the clerk's office, as deputy under Lewis B. Ogden, where he was employed, under Ogden, C. W. Larsh, Shauk, and W. D. Quinn, most of the time during the remainder of his life. His knowledge of the law, and his close attention to the duties of the office, gained him the reputation, with the judges holding our courts, of being the best practical court clerk in the judicial district.

On the twenty-fifth day of January, 1849, Mr. Larsh was married to Miss Matilda G. Mitchell, daughter of Vincit Mitchell, esq. Two children were born of this marriage—Homer LeRoi Larsh and Mary Elizabeth Larsh, now residents of Topeka, Kansas. He served several terms as justice of the peace, and was for some twenty years clerk of the township. He died on the seventh day of May, in the yaar 1877, of paralysis of the heart.

B. F. Larsh, esq., was about five feet nine inches high, rather heavy built, weighing a little over two hundred pounds, black hair and eyes, and bilious temperament. He was of studious habits, and much given to scientific investigations.

Judge George W. Gans was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1823. He was raised on a farm, and obtained his education altogether in the common or district schools of his neighborhood, never having had the advantages of academic or high schools. At about the age of eighteen years he took a position in a dry goods store, in the village of Geneva, in his native county. He continued in this employment for some time, alternating it with teaching school; and in the meantime read law for about one year, reciting to James A. Morris, esq., an eminent attorney of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

On the fifth day of June, 1847, he was married to Miss Helen M. Morris, also a native of Fayette county; and in the succeding fall the young couple came to Preble county, locating at Eaton. Here Mr. Gans engaged in the business of teaching, sometimes in town, and sometimes in neighboring districts, which business he followed for several years, very acceptably to employes and pupils. During his vacations from the school-room, he again took up the study of the law, in the office of Messrs. Chadwick & Drayer, which he continued for a period of two years, and was admitted to the bar on twenty-sixth day of May, 1851.

Whilst engaged in the profession of teaching, M. Gans took an active interest in everything pertaining to the business of education. He was conspiciously instrumental in the organization and perfection of the teachers institute, and other measures for the increased efficiency of our common school system. Having had to struggle through difficulties in order to gain an education himself, he was desirous that the road should be smoothed for the rising generations. After his admission to the bar he quit teaching, but did not abate any of his interest in the progress of school work; and it may by truly said, that his labors in that direction had much to do in advancing the standard of qualification for the teachers' profession, and in the increased public interest in common school education.

Judge Gans served as mayor of the village, and on the board of education, and in other public trusts, and was an active Republican politician. At the October election, 1857, he was elected to the office of probate judge of the county and was re-elected to the same office in 1860, thus serving six years in that important office. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he took an active part in the enlistment and organization of troops for the army, and his efforts in that behalf only terminated with the suppression of the revolt.

Judge Gans died on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1865, of disease of the lungs contracted about one year previously. He was the father of nine children—three sons and six daughters—six of whom, one son and five daughters, with the mother, survive him. He was of medium size, black hair and eyes, bilious temperament, compactly built, active and athletic. He was fond of society, of genial disposition, well informed on all subjects of a general interest, and entertaining in conversation.

Jacob H. Foos, esq., was born on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1825, in Monroe township, in this county. His father was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born in the year 1781, and emigrated to the west in the year 1804. About the year 1809, he settled in Warren county, about two miles and a half from Waynesville. He was a miller by trade, and operated a grist-mill on the little Miami river for about ten years. In the year 1819 he removed to a tract of wild land, which he had previously purchased, in the northern part of Preble county, the country then being an almost unbroken wilderness, Mr. Foos' family being among the very first settlers in Monroe township. There he opened and cultivated a farm, on which he resided until the time of his death in 1842.

Mr. Foos' mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Roberts, and was married to his father in the Redstone country. She survived her husband some five years, dying in the fall of 1847. The subject of this sketch lived and worked on his father's farm until the attainment of his seventeenth year, attending the district schools, taught in the old log school-house of those early days, during the winter seasons. After the death of his father, being desirous of obtaining a better education than the facilities at hand afforded, he apprenticed himself to the cabinet-making and painting business, in which capacity he worked for two and a half years, after which he worked under wages until by industry and economy he had accumulated sufficient means to attend an academy for two years at Waynesville, Warren county, conducted by Professor David S. Burson, a most admirable scholar and teacher, under whose tuition he obtained a very fair English education.

After leaving school Mr. Foos engaged in the business of teaching, in the spring of 1849, at Euphemia, in this county. At the same time he commenced the study of the law, under the tuition of the late Judge Haines, of Eaton. On the twenty-sixth of May, 1851, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court for Preble county. Having by this time exhausted all his means, he employed his time during the summer of that year in writing for the clerk of the courts.

At the November term of the court of common pleas, 1851, being the first term of court held in the present court house, Lawyer Foos commenced regularly the practice of his profession, being thus just as old in the practice as the court house has existed years. And as an evidence of his success as a practitioner, and his diligence and assiduity, it may be stated that he has never missed being present and attending to business at any term of court held in the house to the present time; and it would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that he has assisted in the trial of more doubtful and difficult cases, both civil and criminal, than any other attorney at this bar.

Lawyer Foos was married on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1857, to Miss Julia A. Morgan, daughter of Thomas Morgan, a pioneer citizen of Eaton. Four children were born to this marriage, two sons and two daughters, one of the latter dying in infancy. The surviving daughter, Minnie V. Foos, is a graduate of the Cincinnati Wesleyan female college.

In politics Mr. Foos has always been a Democrat. In the year 1860 he was the candidate for Presidential elector from this Congressional district on the Douglass ticket. During the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, he took an active part in the organization of troops for the army, and gave efficient aid in furnishing our township's quota of recruits. From the spring of 1869 to that of 1876 he served as mayor of Eaton, and during that period most of the public improvements of any note in the village were constructed, and a general impetus for the improvement and beautifying of the town was brought about. He has uniformly been the advocate of public improvements, and it is to his credit that he has never taken a fee in any controversy or litigation in relation to public improvements, where if his side were successful a needed public work would be dafeated. In former years Mr. Foos was somewhat active in political canvasses, but was never an office seeker. With the above exception of his mayoralty, he has never either held or desired official position. Of late years he has taken but little note or interest in political affairs, but has devoted himself assiduously to his profession and business interests. He has built for himself one among the most sightly and desirable residences in the village, as well as the law office he has occupied for several years past. He also built and owns the banking house occupied by Heistand & Company's bank, and is one of the partners in said bank. In addition to his extensive law library, he has in his home a very extensive library of substantial and standard historical, scientific, biographical and literary works. He has always been a diligent reader, and is consequently well informed on all subjects of solid interest.

Perhaps no present member of the Eaton bar has been the preceptor of as many students of the law as has Mr. Foos. The following list, some of whom have become distinguished professionally and politically, have read law under his tuition, viz: Jesse Ware, Allan May, Lewis Kisling, Vincent Harbaugh, Benton Saylor, B. Frank Van Ausdal, John W. Sater, James C. Elliott, George W. Wilson, Ralph C. Smyer, Warren Fisher, Elam Fisher, Andrew J. Surface, Abel Risinger, Milton Crisler, Charles Ashinger.

In point of ability and standing in his profession, Mr. Foos may be truly said to take rank with the ablest at the Preble county bar. He is especially prominent as an advocate before a jury.

Eugene B. Bolens, esq., son of James Bolens, for many years a prominent merchant of Lewisburgh, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court for Preble county on the seventeenth day of May, 1852. Mr. Bolens never engaged in the practice of his profession here, but in a short time after his admission to the bar he emigrated to the State of Iowa, where he engaged in the publication of a county newspaper.

Robert Miller, esq., was born in Preble county on the sixteenth day of July, 1827. His father, Thomas Miller, was born in Ireland in 1791, and came to the United

States in the year 1818. For six years after his arrival he traveled extensively through this country. He married Miss Martha Mills, of Clinton county, Ohio, whose family came from Ireland in the year 1810. In January, A. D. 1825, Mr. Miller and wife settled in Jefferson township, this county, where they ever afterward lived, and died. Mrs. Miller died August 16, 1851, and Mr. Miller October 15, 1868, at the age of sixty-eight years. He performed a large amount of hard pioneer labor, and was a very useful and much respected citizen.

The subject of our present sketch passed his youth and early manhood on the home farm, attending the common district schools during the winter seasons, and such times as he could be spared from the duties of farm labor. He never enjoyed the advantages of an academic course, but by utilizing his spare moments he prepared himself to assume the charge of a common school, and at the age of nineteen years began to employ his winters in teaching, and so continued for some ten years. In the fall of 1849 he commenced the study of law, under the preceptorship of the late General Felix Marsh, of Eaton, and on the seventeenth day of May, 1852, was admitted to the bar.

In the autumn of 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Preble county, and was twice re-elected, thus serving six years in that responsible office. At the October election, 1863, he was elected a representative in the general assembly of Ohio. He was a member of the county military committee during the war, and during the summer of 1864 served as adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth regiment of Ohio national guards. He was elected mayor of Eaton in 1863 and in 1867. From the year 1866 to the first of January, 1876, he was in partnership in the law practice with Colonel L. A. Harris, the present probate judge of Preble county. In the Saylor–Kemp contest for a seat in the State senate, in 1871–2, Mr. Miller, as counsel for Mr. Saylor, presented to the senate a very-exhaustive and able argument on the right of the disabled soldiers of the National asylum to vote, and which contributed much toward securing for Mr. Saylor his seat in the senate.

As a politician Mr. Miller has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks in the county, and equally zealous as an advocate of the cause of temperance. For many years he has been a member of the Eaton board of education, and as such has had much to do, by vote and influence in the board, in increasing the efficiency of our common school system. In May, 1875, he was lay representative from the Dayton presbytery to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met in Cleveland, Ohio.

On the tenth day of March, A. D. 1857, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Margaret Ann McQuiston, daughter of David McQuiston, of Israel township. Three sons have been born to this union, the eldest of whom, Clarence A. Miller, is a student in Wooster university.

Lawyer Miller is decidedly a self-made man, and has secured the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Squire Littell Pierce, esq., was admitted to the bar May 20, 1853. He was a native of Gratis township, this county. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he went to the northern part of Indiana and engaged in the practice of his profession.

George W. Sloan, esq., was admitted to the bar May 20, 1853. Previous to his admission to the bar he had been engaged several years teaching school, and had been elected and served three years as county recorder. Within a year or two after his admission to the bar he removed to Olney, Richland county, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married on the seventeenth day of March, 1839, to Miss Rachel Banfil, daughter of John Banfil, a pioneer of Preble county.

John W. Woerner, esq., was admitted to the bar May 20, 1853, and immediately thereafter went to the State of Illinois.

John Van Ausdal Campbell, esq., son of Captain William Campbell, was born in Preble county, December 27, 1815. His father was a native of Virginia, but reared and educated in Kentucky. In the year 1806, two years before Preble county was organized, and while its territory was yet a part of Montgomory county, he came to this State and settled in what is now Lanier township, Preble county. In the year 1809 he was married to Miss Catharine Van Ausdal. Captain Campbell commanded a company of infantry in the War of 1812.

In early life the subject of this sketch received what education was afforded by the schools taught in the round-log school-houses of that early day, and later acquired such additional training as qualified him to take charge of a school himself, which he did at the early age of sixteen years, near New Lexington, on Twin creek. His brother-in-law, Major F. A. Cunningham, being county clerk, he was, whilst yet a minor, employed as deputy in his office. Whilst there he improved his spare time by studying law in the office of Messrs. McNutt & Hawkins. In the year 1841, under the administration of President Tyler, he was appointed postmaster at Eaton, which position he continued to hold between nine and ten years.

On the twenty-fifth day of July, 1842, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Ann Eliza Martin, daughter of Judge Robert Martin, of Eaton. To this union were born three sons and eight daughters, all of whom, except four of the latter, have deceased. At the October election in the year 1852 he was elected to the office of probate judge, the first elected under the constitution of 1851. He was subsequently re-elected to the same office, thus serving six years, making for himself an excellent record as a safe and capable business man. On the twenty-second day of May, 1856, he was admitted to the bar.

In the year 1858 Judge Campbell formed a partnership for the practice of law with William J. Gilmore, esq., but the latter being soon afterward elected to fill a vacancy in the office of common pleas judge, the partnership was dissolved, and in the following November (1858), Judge Campbell formed a partnership with Jacob H. Foos, esq., which continued for three years. At the expiration of this time, his partnership with Judge Gilmore was renewed, which continued until February, 1867, when it was again dissolved by reason of Judge Gilmore's election to the common pleas bench. He then entered into partnership with James A. Gilmore, esq., which continued until the last named partner was elected to the common pleas bench. In the year 1873 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and served in said office three years.

Judge Campbell has for many years been a member of the Eaton board of education, and connected with all the moral and educational interests of the community. He has been a zealous supporter of all temperance organizations, and his influence and example have been always exerted upon the side of religion and morality. Since 1841 he has been the secretary and treasurer of the Preble county branch of the American Bible society.

Judge Campbell is regarded as the father of Odd Fellowship in this county, by his brethren. In the year 1842 he became a member of the order himself, and in 1844, assisted by four others, organized the first lodge in Eaton, of which he was the presiding officer. Subsequently twelve other lodges of the order have been organized in the county, as the issue of that one; and for a number of years the order was represented in the grand lodge of the United States, by Judge Campbell.

Judge Jehu W. King is a native of Warren county, Ohio, and was born at Ridgeville, in that county, on the eleventh day of October, 1829. When Jehu was but two years old his father removed to Pyrmont, in Montgomery county, which was the home of our subject, for some twenty-five years. After receiving a sufficient preparatory education in the common schools of his district, and after having exercised the office of teacher himself while yet a minor, he entered Wesleyan university at Delaware, as a student, in the year 1850, about the time he attained majority.

After graduating from college, he again took up the profession of teacher, which he pursued for some eight or ten years, in Montgomery and Preble counties. Judge King has been twice married—first, to Miss Sarah J. Baker, daughter of John Baker, of Montgomery county, on the first day of May, A. D. 1854; second, to Mrs. Sarah J. Taylor, of Winchester, Preble county, on the tenth day of April, A. D., 1860, his first wife having died in March, 1858.

Judge King commenced the study of the law, principally under the preceptorship of General Felix Marsh, and after about three years preparation he was admitted to the bar in the year 1858, by the district court for Butler county. In the year 1857 he had removed to Camden, in this county, where after his admission he commenced the practice, alternating the practice with teaching school for some years. Some little while after his removal to Camden, he was appointed a member of the board of school examiners for Preble county.

In the year 1865 Mr. King was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and re-elected to the same office in 1867—thus holding the office two successive terms. In the month of March, 1866, he removed to the village of Eaton. In the year 1869 he was elected to the office of probate judge, and re-elected in 1872, serving six years in that responsible office. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued to reside in Eaton until the year 1878, when he removed to a farm near Sugar valley, in Dixon township, where he now lives.

As an attorney he stood well at the bar, but his practice has been too often interrupted by official duties to have made a brilliant record. In official duties, his record is "without spot or blemish." Politically he has always been a Republican, and an earnest and able advocate of the principles of that party, both in conversation and in public speeches and lectures; and his counsels have always had due weight with his political party. His influence has always been on the side of religion, morality, and temperance; and his ability as a lecturer is second to that of but few.

Joseph T. Gans, esq., was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court for Preble county, May 7, 1858. He had been engaged in teaching for some years in this county, and soon after admission to the bar removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he still resides.

Robert Wilson Quinn, esq., son of General John Quinn, was born on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1835, at his father's farm in Twin township. His early education was acquired in the country district schools, in which were taught in those days only the common branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, with occasionally a teacher who was capable of giving instruction in the elements of algebra. He entered as a pupil in Farmer's college in the fall of 1853, and remained there (with the exception of six months in which he was engaged in teaching) until about the first of July, 1856.

Soon after leaving school, Mr. Quinn commenced the study of law with William J. Gilmore, esq., of Eaton, who afterwards was one of the justices of the supreme court of the State. After studying nearly two years under his tuition, the subject of our sketch entered the law school of the Cincinnati college, and graduated in April, 1858, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. Among his class-mates, and who graduated at the same time, were Hon. Edmund F. Noyes, United States minister to France, Hon. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky, Judges Avery and Moore, of the common pleas bench of Hamilton county. After graduating he studied nearly one year in the law office of Messrs. Bates & Scarborough, in Cincinnati, and practiced there for a short time.

A short time before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Quinn returned to his father's farm, and did not resume the practice of his profession until after the close of the war. He was married on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1861, to Miss Josephine M. Palmer, of Cincinnati, and has two children now living, both sons. During the war of the Rebellion he served four months in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry (one of the "hundred days" regiments), and was engaged in one skirmish with the enemy, known as the battle of Fulks' Mill, near the city of Cumberland, Maryland.

In the month of April, 1867, Lawyer Quinn removed to Eaton, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continued to the present time. The only public office that he has ever held, was the office of mayor of Eaton, which he held for a short period in 1869, by appointment to fill an unexpired term. In February, 1875, he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of the United States, at Cincinnati. His tastes have led him to devote his attention, almost exclusively, to civil practice, and the settlement of estates, partnerships, and trusts; and he has been engaged, either as attorney or referee, in some of the heaviest and most complex cases of these kinds in the county. He has also been a diligent student of general literature, and especially of history; and he has one of the best selected historical libraries in the county, together with the standard poets, and such books of reference as the American Encyclopedia.

JAMES T. MURPHY, ESQ., was admitted to the bar, May 4, 1860. He was born in Ireland, and immigrated to this country when a very young man. He had a quite fair education, and was engaged in the business of teaching for several years, in Monroe township, in this county. After his admission he opened an office in Eldorado, where he remained some time, and then removed to Darke county.

LEWIS C. SWERER, ESQ., was born on the fifth day of July, 1831, in Jefferson township, near the village of Gettysburgh. He was raised on a farm, and obtained his education in the district schools of his vicinity. At the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching school, which business he followed for several successive years. He read law in the office of General Felix Marsh, in Eaton, and was admitted to the bar, January 13, 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession the same year, in partnership with his preceptor, but the partnership terminated in a few months, when he returned to his father's farm, where he remained until September, 1861. From the twenty-first day of September, 1861, until April, 1863, he served as lieutenant of company E, Fifth Ohio volunteer cavalry.

On the first day of April, 1860, Mr. Swerer was married to Miss Terissa O. Jaqua. After his discharge from service in the army, he resided on the farm until some time in the year 1866, when he removed to Huntington, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of the law—subsequently removing to Winchester, Indiana; from which latter place he removed to Mexico, Missouri, in the year 1869. He continued his residence and the practice of his profession in the last named place until the year 1876, when he returned to Ohio, and now resides in New Paris, this county.

ISAAC E. CRAIG, ESQ., located at Camden, in this county, is the third child, and oldest son, of Isaac and Hope (Jennings) Craig, and was born on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1840, in New Boston, Wayne county, Indiana, where his parents resided for a few years. The father and mother of the subject of our sketch had spent the greater part of their time in Warren county, Ohio, and their partiality for the State led them to return to it in 1847, when they settled at Camden.

Young Craig obtained the rudiments of his education at the village schools; supplemented by an attendance at Greenmount academy, at Richmond, Indiana. He entered Miami university as a student in 1858, and graduated in the scientific department of that institution with the class of 1859. He had already decided upon following a professional life, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge James Clark, of Hamilton. The more advanced study of the profession was pursued at the Ohio Law college, at Cleveland, from which Mr. Craig graduated in 1862. In that year he was admitted to practice in the common pleas and district courts of Cuyahoga county and in the United States courts, and remained five years in the city of Cleveland in the practice of his chosen profession.

In the year 1867 Mr. Craig returned to Camden, where he has since constantly resided, with the exception of a brief interim when he re-located at Cincinnati with the intention to make that his permanent abode. Very soon after his removal to the city (in 1874), however, he was recalled to Camden by the death of his father; and being compelled to give so much of his attention to the business which devolved upon him in settling up the estate, he abandoned the purpose of making the city his home, and re-opened his office in Camden, with the intention of remaining permanently. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Coffin, of Richmond, Indiana.

VICTOR WALDO LAKE, ESQ., was admitted a member of the bar on the twenty-second day of July, 1863. He never engaged in the practice of the law, but is now, and for several years past has been, in the drug and medicine trade in Eaton.

B. FRANK VAN AUSDAL, ESQ., was admitted a member the bar on the twenty-second day of July, 1863, but never engaged in the practice here. On the second day of August, 1865, he was married to Miss Nancy Pottenger, daughter of the late Thomas Pottenger, of Somers township, and after a residence of a few years at Camden he emigrated to Kansas, where he has since been engaged in the improvement of a farm.

COLONEL ANDREW LINTNER HARRIS was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the seventeenth day of November, 1835. His grandfather, Joseph Harris, came from Ireland about 1797; spent a few years in Pennsylvania; then came to Cincinnati, where, on the fourth of March, 1802, he married Jane Kirkpatrick, and finally settled in Butler county soon after the close of the War of 1812.

Benjamin Harris, son of Joseph, and father of Andrew L., was born in Cincinnati on the third day of February, 1803, and married Nancy Lintner, of Butler county, on the third day of April, 1829. A farmer by occupation he was well educated, and was a prominent and very useful member of community.

Colonel Harris had the usual farmer's boyhood; received the rudiments of an education in the district schools of his vicinity, which, by the time that he arrived at school age, had improved very much from their more primitive condition, and completed his education at Miami university. Whilst he was yet almost an infant, his father had left Bulter county, and purchased the farm in Dixon township that was first settled and improved by Henry Bristow, being the southwest quarter of section number two, of that township.

After completing his studies at the university, Mr. Harris read law in the office of Messrs. Thompson & Harris in Eaton, but the war of the Rebellion caused the postponement of his admission to the bar until the twenty-eighth day of April, 1865. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry for three months service, but went out as second lieutenant of company C, and was mustered out as captain of his company in August following. In October he recruited company C, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, for three years service, and was commissioned its captain November 9, 1861.

The first engagement participated in by Captain Harris was the battle of McDowell, West Virginia, on the eighth day of May, 1862, where the Union troops bravely held their ground against six times their number of the enemy, and which General Milroy reported as being the "bloodiest battle of the war for the number engaged." Here Captain Harris was seriously wounded by a gunshot in the right arm, by which he was permanently disabled. Then followed the battles of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, on the eighth of August, and the second battle of Bull run on the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth of the same month. Here for a time the fighting was bloody in the extreme, and company C was in the hottest of the fray. As an evidence of the severity of the fire, it was found that over ninety shots took effect on the colors of the Seventy-fifth during the battle.

On the twelfth of January, 1863, Captain Harris was promoted to the rank of Major, and in the terrible engagement of Chancellorsville, beginning on May 2, 1863, the Seventy-fifth was distinguished for the bravery of its officers and men. In consequence of the peculiarity of its position, it was compelled frequently to change front under a severe fire, but acquitted itself in a most gallant manner. Colonel Reilly was killed and Major Harris was promoted to the command of his regiment, his rank dating May 3. At the battle of Gettysburgh Colonel Harris had command of the Second brigade of the First division of the Eleventh corps, and distinguished himself by a daring and successful charge upon the enemy occupying a ledge of rocks. His command was subjected to a galling fire during the three days of the engagement, and was the first to enter Gettysburgh after the battle. The Seventy-fifth lost heavily, and Colonel Harris was severely wounded.

On the eighteenth of the following August the Ohio brigade, to which the Seventy-fifth belonged, was placed in the trenches on Morris island, and there remained until after the fall of Forts Wagner and Gregg, on the seventh of September. The heat was intense, and the troops suffered severely. Previous to the proposed attack the brigade was moved back to Folly island, in order that if the attempt on Fort Wagner proved unsuccessful, the troops would not all be sacrificed. On the night of the sixth, Colonel Harris, with nine hundred select men, was detailed to make the assault on the sea front, with instructions to assault the works at daylight in the morning; but the enemy observing the operations abandoned the fort.

In February, 1864, the Seventy-fifth was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, and there mounted; and until its term of service expired performed very efficient cavalry duty; in which may be instanced a very daring raid made by Colonel Harris, in the following May, to the head-waters of the St. John and Kissinnee rivers, on which expedition, besides destroying a large amount of cotton and other Confederate stores, he captured and brought in some five thousand head of fine beef cattle, and that, too without the loss of a man.

On the fourteenth of August Colonel Harris was imprudently sent by General Hatch on an expedition to the rear of the enemy, into the interior of Florida, with a little band of only two hundred mounted men. He obeyed orders, took a few prisoners, but was met by a much superior force, compelling his command to ride day and night to keep out of the enemy's hands. On the morning of the seventeenth he halted at Gainesville to rest, supposing himself temporarily secure, but was soon attacked by a force of about fonrteen hundred men. As retreat was impossible, he fought desperately for two hours and a half, when, his ammunition giving out, no alternative was left but to surrender or cut his way through seven times his number of the enemy. Desperate as was the attempt, he succeeded, taking with him about one-half of his little band, and by swift marches reached Jacksonville.

Colonel Harris was mustered out of service as colonel of the Seventy-fifth on the fifteenth of January, 1865. While distinguished for great prudence and caution, and for the care he took of the men of his command, he never faltered when duty called to action. On the thirteenth of March following, as a compliment for his gallant and meritorious services during the war, he was brevetted brigadier general.

In the fall of 1865, he was elected to a seat in the senate of Ohio from the counties of Preble and Montgomery, and served therein two years, in which position he made a very creditable record. On the seventeenth day of October, 1865, he was married to Miss Caroline Conger, daughter of Eli Conger, esq., and to this union one son has been born. In the spring of 1866, the colonel formed a partnership for the practice of law with Robert Miller, esq., which continued until January 1, 1876. At the October election of 1875 he was elected to the office of probate judge of Preble county, and re-elected to the same office in 1878.

Colonel Harris possesses all the elements that constitute a cultured and polished gentleman, but his most prominent characteristic is a conscientious, unswerving adherence to principle. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics, and an intelligent and efficient worker for the advancement of what he believes to be the true principles for the perpetuity of a republican form of government.

Absalom Stiver, esq., was born on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1818, in Montgomery county. Like so many others of the leading men of the community, he received all his education in the common district schools, and by diligent use of all his spare time from other avocations in self-study and reading. In the year 1849 he came to this county and located in the village of Winchester, where he prosecuted the cabinet making business, which trade he had previously learned. He was married on the fourth day of July, 1857, to Miss Rachel Saylor, daughter of Martin Saylor (one of the pioneer settlers of Gratis township), and sister of Dr. Christian Saylor.

In the year 1851 Mr. Stiver was elected justice of the peace, and with the exception of an interval of six years, has held the office ever since, and is now an incumbent thereof. In the year 1854 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and served therein but one term of three years, declining a re-election. In the year 1861 he was elected a representative in the general assembly of Ohio, in which office he served but a single term, again declining a re-election. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1866, in the district court for Preble county, and admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1874.

Lawyer Stiver is esteemed as an attorney of fair capacity, having a competent knowledge of the law and of the forms of business, and a man of sound, exemplary morals.

CHARLES M. EMERICK, ESQ., was admitted to the bar by the district court for Preble county, May 9, 1867. He never practiced at the bar in this county.

THOMAS J. LARSH, ESQ., was born in Dixon township, Preble county, on the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1809. He was the second son of the late Colonel Paul Larsh, a pioneer settler of this county, a sketch of whose life will be found in another place in this volume. In early life the subject of this notice was subject to all the privations and hardships of frontier pioneer life. The farm on which he was reared was on the verge of a wilderness of some miles in extent, and he was some ten to twelve years of age before there was any improvement, by way of farm or house, within a distance of half a dozen miles to the west. Nightly, and almost every night the year around, the howling of the wolves could be heard in the family dwelling, the most dismal sound that was ever heard. Sometimes there appeared, from the sound, to be dozens of them in the pack, and that they were within a few rods of the door.

Up to the age of between nine and ten years our subject had attended two or three short terms of school, taught in the typical log cabin school-house of that day. On the first day of January, 1819, his father having been elected sheriff in October, 1818, the family removed to Eaton, where facilities for schooling were of a somewhat better class. Here he had the benefit, with other members of the family, of the improved advantages in the way of schools. The family remained in Eaton three years to a day, and during that time young Larsh had been in the school-room perhaps two full years. At the time he left school (for he was never afterwards in a school-room until he went in as a teacher) he was a very fair reader, understood the grammar of the English language passably well, and was a fair Latin scholar—could read and construe Virgil and Cicero with reasonable facility.

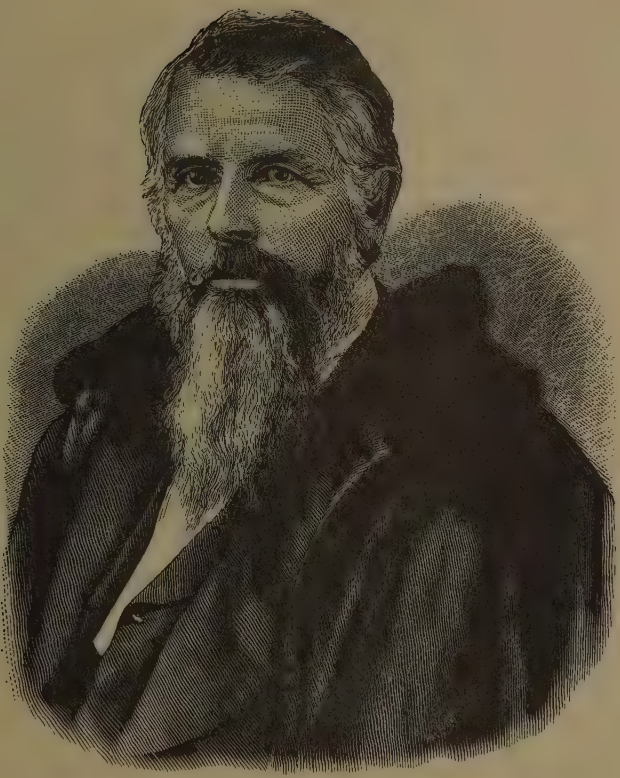
From the first day of January, 1822, to the month of August, 1824, young Larsh was employed upon his father's farm, assisting in all the labors of that avocation as occasion required. At the time indicated (August, 1824) he went into the printing office of the Eaton *Weekly Register*, as an apprentice to Hon. Samuel Tizzard to learn the "trade, art, and mystery" (as his articles of indenture expressed it), of the printing business. In this situation he continued four years. In October of 1828 he went to Montgomery county, Indiana, in company with an uncle who was moving his family to that county, and after remaining there some five or six weeks he went on foot down the Wabash river to Vincennes, and from thence across the country to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained during the winter, at work in a printing establishment—most of the time at press work on stereotype plates.

In the month of March, 1829, after returning home from Louisville, he went to Piqua, Miami county, where he was employed in the office of the Piqua *Register*, until August of that year, and then commenced teaching school in the vicinity of that town, and continued at that business one year. In June, 1831, he bought the Richmond *Palladium* printing office from Nelson Boone (who had started the paper six months before), and commenced the publication of that paper on the first day of July of that year. He continued the publication about two years, and then sold out to Hon. David P. Holloway.

After disposing of the printing business Mr. Larsh engaged in the farming and lumbering business at a farm and water-power about five miles below Richmond, on Whitewater. There he remained about six years, and then sold out and came back to Preble county, and bought a steam saw-mill in Jackson township, which he operated about six years.

Meantime Mr. Larsh was married, on the eleventh day of May, 1831, to Miss Margaret Manning, daughter of John Manning, the original proprietor of the city of Piqua. There were born to this union five children, two daughters and three sons—two of the latter dying in infancy.

At the October election, 1847, Mr. Larsh was elected to the office of county surveyor, and soon after his election removed to the village of Eaton, where he has uninterruptedly resided up to the present time. It may be as well to say here, that by subsequent re-elections, from time to time, and with longer or shorter intervals, he has held the office of county surveyor between fifteen and eighteen years. In the month of April, 1850, he was elected to represent Preble and Montgomery counties in the Constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of the State. That convention met in Columbus on the sixth day of May, 1850, and after a session of about two months, on account of the breaking out of the cholera in that city, it adjourned to meet in



Thos. J. Larsh

Cincinnati on the first day of the following December. It met accordingly, and having completed its labors adjourned early in the succeeding March.

After the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Larsh was employed for about two years as editor of the Eaton *Weekly Register*, then published by William B. Tizzard, esq., the son of the original proprietor of the paper. In the year 1857 and again in 1858, he visited the State of Iowa, to prosecute the business of selecting wild lands and locating military bounty land warrants thereon. In pursuit of this occupation he traversed a considerable portion of the newer or western portion of that State on foot, and selected and located some fifteen to twenty thousand acres of land.

In the year 1860 Mr. Larsh was elected to the office of auditor of Preble county, and by two subsequent re-elections held the office six years. During his incumbency the business of the office was largely augmented and complicated by township, and county and State levies for the purpose of furnishing support for the families of soldiers in the field, and for bounties for volunteers. The business of the office, however, was conducted with such care and skill, that no complaint was ever heard as to the efficiency of its administration. Afterwards, during the incumbency of Mr. Barnhiser in the office, Mr. Larsh served two years as his deputy.

On the tenth day of May, A. D. 1867, our subject was admitted to the bar, as an attorney and counsellor at law, by the district court for Preble county. He has never engaged in the practice of his profession as a regular business, but occasionally takes charge of a case of minor moment, or assists in the settlement of probate business.

On the first Monday of January, 1876, he went into the State treasury as chief clerk, under appointment of Major J. M. Millikin, State treasurer, where he remained two years conducting the business of that office to the entire satisfaction of his principal, and of every one having business with the office.

After returning from his sojourn at the State capital, he again went into the auditor's office as deputy, under Samuel Oldfather.

On the twenty-fourth day of June, 1836, Mr. Larsh was admitted to membership in the Masonic order in Webb Lodge No. 42, at Richmond, Indiana. In the year 1844, being then a resident of Jackson township, this county, he transferred his membership to Bolivar Lodge No. 82, Eaton, Ohio. Subsequently he received the royal arch degrees, and has been admitted to membership in Reed Commandery, Dayton, of Knight's Templar. In the year 1851, as worthy master of Bolivar Lodge, he attended the grand lodge of Ohio at Cincinnati, and was a regular attendant on the sessions of that body for more than twenty years, and was twice elected to the office of junior grand warden. He also for many years represented his chapter in the grand royal arch chapter of the State, and was twice elected to the office of grand high priest of the grand Chapter.

Of Mr. Larsh's family, only one daughter and three grand children are now alive. His eldest daughter, born in Richmond, Indiana, May 1, 1832, the wife of S. T. Finney, died in Illinois in the year 1857, leaving one daughter, who is now the wife of Walter S. Van Tuyl, of West Alexandria. His only son that survived infancy—Bluejacket Larsh—enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry (Colenel Harris' regiment) in 1854, and was captured by the rebels in Florida, taken to the infamous Andersonville prison, and there he was so reduced by starvation and exposure that when finally sent forward for exchange to Florence, South Carolina, he only lived two days after arriving at that place. Mrs. Margaret Larsh, our subject's wife, died on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1869. Since his bereavement Mr. Larsh has made his home for the most part with his only surviving daughter, Ollitippa Unger, wife of John H. Unger, who has two children, a son and a daughter.

William Wallace Pardue, esq., was admitted to the bar by the district court for Preble county, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868. He was not a citizen of this county, nor ever practiced here.

William E. Chambers, esq., was admitted to the bar, by the district court for Preble county, May 14, 1869. He was the son of James L. Chambers, esq., formerly of Butler county, and who came to this place about 1862, and was connected for some years with the machine-shop and flooring-mill. Soon after his admission to the bar, young Chambers removed to Ottumwa, Iowa.

Samuel H. Quinn, son of General John Quinn, and brother of Robert W. Quinn, esq., was called to the bar, May 14, 1869. Immediately after his admission he went to Cincinnati and commenced the practice of his profession in that city.

George W. Wilson, esq., son of Jefferson Wilson, is a native of Somers township, this county, and was called to the bar May 14, 1869, at the same time with the two gentlemen last named. After his admission he engaged in the practice in this place for a few months, but soon after was employed in the internal revenue service of the Government, in which he has been engaged up to the present time, residing in Hamilton.

James C. Elliott, esq., son of John Elliott, was born in Dixon township, this county; read for the bar in the office of Jacob H. Foos, esq., and was admitted to the practice May 10, 1870. He commenced practicing first in the town of Bradford, Miami county, but subsequently removed to Greenville, Darke county, where he is residing at present.

Alexander F. Anderson, esq., a citizen of Paulding county, Ohio, was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law, by the district court for Preble county, on the tenth of May, 1870.

Frederick L. Wood, esq., of Montgomery county, was admitted to the bar by the district court for Preble county, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1871. Nothing is known here of the antecedents or present status of the two gentlemen last named.

Luther C. Abbott, esq., is a native of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, born in 1831. In youth he received an academic education, and at an early age commenced teaching in his native state. In the year 1856 he came to Preble county and taught school for some two years. He read law in the office of the late Judge Haines, and was called to the bar in the year 1859, and at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued some eight years. In 1861 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1863 was re-elected. He was also three times elected mayor of Eaton. In 1879 he removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he now resides and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

William W. Aker was born at New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, October 19, 1833. In addition to the ordinary district school facilities, he had the benefit of an academic course, and was subsequently engaged in teaching for some twelve years in this and adjoining counties. He attended a course of instruction at Smith's Commercial college, and graduated from that institution. After reading law for two years he took a regular course in the law school of Cincinnati college, and graduated in 1872, and was admitted to the Bar in the district court for Hamilton county immediately thereafter. In the year 1862, during the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Ninety-third regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company H.

After his admission to the bar he established an office for the practice of his profession in West Alexandria, where he has since resided. In the year 1853 he was married to Miss Harriet N. Stevens, of Cincinnati.

James Alexander Gilmore, esq., was born on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1834, in Israel township, Preble county. His father, Dr. Eli Gilmore, was a Virginian, and immigrated to Preble county in the year 1825. During his minority, the subject of this sketch received a passably fair education in the common schools, as good as could be obtained at that time, but had no benefits of an academic training. In the year 1852, when at the age of eighteen years, he went to Eaton, and entered as a student in the law office of his brother, Judge Wm. J. Gilmore. Whilst pursuing his studies there, he worked in the several county offices as occasion and opportunity offered. In the year 1854, he went to the city of Cincinnati, and entered the law school of Cincinnati college, where he graduated in 1855, and was admitted to the bar by the district court of Butler county, on the day after he attained his majority.

After his admission he returned to Eaton and commenced the practice with his brother, where he remained until the year 1858, in which year he went to Indiana and established an office for the practice of his profession in Greencastle, Putnam county. Here he remained two years, and then returned to Eaton. Previous to his return, however, in the year 1859 he married Miss Lizzie Applegate, at Greencastle. At this time he remained at Eaton but a single year, returning in 1860 with his wife to Greencastle, where her parents resided.

In the fall of 1861, Mr. Gilmore enlisted in the forty-third regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, for service in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Pretty soon after his regiment was mustered into service, he was detailed in the quartermaster's department, where he served during the term of his enlistment—three years. His regiment was one of the first that entered Memphis. Afterwards the command went to Helena, Arkansas, thence to Little Rock, Camden, etc., remaining, however, most of the time at Little Rock.

Having been in the service the full term of his enlistment, he was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. His wife having died whilst he was in the service, soon after his discharge he re-enlisted in the ninety-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry—one of the regiments forming the twenty-third army corps. With this command he went to North Carolina. He was again detailed from his regiment, and served his time principally in the judge advocate's department. A part of the time, however, he was a clerk under Captain Phineas R. Minor, in the commissary department.

After his discharge, in 1865, upon the conclusion of the war, our subject spent a year in the west, and then returned to his old home in Eaton, and formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Judge J. V. Campbell. On the twelfth day of November, 1869, he was married to Miss Ada M. Hendricks, daughter of General George D. Hendricks. Some time after his marriage he removed to the city of Hamilton and opened an office for the practice of law, where he remained two years and then returned to Eaton, and has resided here ever since. Still retaining his partnership with Judge Campbell, he continued his law practice until the spring of 1879, when he was elected an additional judge of the court of common pleas for this sub-division, which office he now holds.

Judge Gilmore is an able advocate before a jury, logical in presenting his cases before the court, and quite distinguished as a lecturer.

William A. Weaver, esq., was admitted to the bar by the district court for Preble county on the fourteenth day of April, A.D., 1874.

John M. Shaefer is a native of this county, and was born April, 1820. He commenced reading law with General Felix Marsh in 1854, and discontinued it to engage in other pursuits. About 1860 he resumed his reading, this time with Robert Miller, esq., and was admitted to practice April 24, 1874. The same fall he opened an office in Camden where he has since resided. He was elected justice of the peace in Somers township in 1861, serving until 1870, and was mayor of Camden from 1858 until about 1868.

Frank G. Thompson, esq., was admitted to the bar on the ninth day of May, 1876. He is the only son of the late Judge G. W. Thompson, and is a native of Eaton. He is a young man of fair promise, who has not been engaged in the practice of law long enough to have established a reputation as a practitioner; nor is he old enough to have formed such acquaintance as would command a remunerative line of business in the profession. He has served for some two years as the secretary of the Preble County Agricultural society, in which department he has acquitted himself with credit.

Levin T. Stephen, esq., son of John R. Stephen, esq., is a native of the village of Eaton, and was admitted to the bar on the ninth day of May, 1876. Young Stephen has been engaged to some extent in the business of teaching school, and since his admission to the bar, and even before, we believe, has been employed as local editor of the Eaton *Weekly Register*.

Mr. Stephen's education was obtained wholly in the public schools of the village of Eaton, and his erudition will compare favorably with that of many young men who can boast of academic or collegiate polish. His practice of the law has been quite limited as yet, but will doubtless increase as his ability comes to be better known. He is of very retiring disposition, and too modest to push himself into notice.

MARCUS L. HOLT, ESQ., is a native of Morrow county, Ohio, and was born on the nineteenth day of July, 1841. After the usual preparatory training in the district schools in the place of his nativity, he entered as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, and in due time graduated, having gone through the classical course of that institution. Then for two years he had charge of the academy at Berkshire, Ohio, in conjunction with his sister. In the year 1864, after having taught some five years, he came to Eaton and was employed as principal of the public schools of this place for one year. He then conducted a school in the city of Richmond, Indiana, for one year, after which he returned to Eaton and was engaged in the mercantile business in company with his brother-in-law, William E. Doyle, for two years.

Shortly after closing up his mercantile business, the Excelsior School Furniture Manufacturing company was organized here, in which Mr. Holt was a partner and business manager up to the time the establishment was removed to Indianapolis, and for some time afterwards, we believe.

On the thirty-first day of August, 1865 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Walters, daughter of Mr. Joseph Walters. He read law in the office of Messrs. Campbell & Gilmore, and was called to the bar May 9, 1876. He engaged in the practice of his profession soon after his admission, and is succeeding in building up a practice as rapidly as most young men.

OSCAR SHEPPARD, ESQ., was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 15, 1844, and in the year 1857 removed with his father's family to near Newark, Licking county, where he continued to reside until the year 1861. In July of that year he enlisted in Captain Edwin Nichols' company C, Twenty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he served until the close of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. His regiment was a part of the famous "Ohio legion," and he participated in all its battles and engagements. He re-enlisted with his regiment January 1, 1864, "for three years or during the war;" was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; was present at the surrender of Johnson in North Carolina, in 1865; participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out of service as sergeant major of his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, in the month of August, 1865.

After his return from the successful termination of the war, having then just attained his majority, he resumed his educational pursuits, first in the public schools of Newark, and then in the national normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. In the year 1869 he came to Preble county, and during nine years thereafter was engaged in teaching—for six years of that time as principal of the public schools in West Alexandria. In the year 1873 he was appointed a member of the board of county school examiners, and has been twice reappointed.

In the year 1872 he commenced the study of law in the office of Jonathan Rees, esq., of Newark, where he remained during three vacations. After a short interval he resumed the study in the office of Messrs. Campbell & Gilmore, in Eaton, where he completed his preparatory course, and was called to the bar on the ninth day of May, 1877. In June, 1878, he opened an office in the village of West Alexandria, where he is now engaged in the practice.

On the fourth day of September 1877, Mr. Sheppard was married to Miss Alice C. Gale, daughter of John H. Gale (deceased), of West Alexandria.

LEWIS M. DILLMAN, ESQ., son of Joseph Dillman, of the vicinity of Camden, was admitted to the bar on the ninth day of May, 1877. We believe Mr. Dillman is now (1880) travelling in the State of Illinois in the interest of a school book publishing company.

JOHN A. MOORE, ESQ., was admitted to the bar, by the district court for Preble county, April 28, 1879. He is a citizen of New Paris, this county.

JOSEPH GIDEON MCNUTT, ESQ., was a native of Eaton, and born October 7, 1833. He was the only son of John M. U. McNutt, esq., and Jane C. Hawkins McNutt. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced in this county, and also in Indiana, but we have not been able to get hold of any records that would enable us to trace his history. His friends in Indiana have been written to on the subject, but no answer obtained. He died at Richmond, Indiana, March 2, 1877, of consumption.

WILLIAM A. NEAL, born February 2, 1853, read law under Winfield Freeman, esq., then of Eaton. He was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Ohio March 5, 1878, and at once commenced practice in Eaton, where he still resides. He was elected mayor of Eaton April, 1880.

MARCUS BRUTUS CHADWICK, ESQ., son of Samuel R. Chadwick (an emigrant from western New York, and a merchant of New Paris, afterwards of Winchester, in this county), was educated at Miami university, and after being admitted to the bar as an attorney at law, came to Eaton in the year 1848, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1853 he quit the practice, and bought a farm and saw-mill in Gasper township. After several years he removed to Shelby county, Indiana, where he at present resides. We have been unable to obtain any further data for a more extended notice. Mr. Chadwick has been written to, but no response received.

JOHN B. DRAYER, ESQ., a native of Butler county, after being called to the bar, came to Eaton in the year

1850, and secured a partnership in the law practice with M. B. Chadwick, esq. He was here but a few years, and removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he has been on the bench as circuit judge for a number of years.

Felix M. Marsh was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, May 15, 1843, and received his education in the public schools of that place and at Miami university. He read law with his father, Felix Marsh, and was admitted to practice in the United States court at Washington city, District of Columbia, in the year 1867, in which city he was residing at the time, being employed in the general post office department. He was appointed to a position in that department December 20, 1864, and remained there until April, 1871, when he resigned and returned to engage in the practice of his profession, associating himself in business with his father. After the death of his father, he and his brother, William, formed a partnership, and are conducting a good business.

William B. Marsh was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, July 15, 1845. He received his education at the Eaton public schools. He read law under his father, General Felix Marsh, and was admitted to the bar at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, in 1867. He commenced practicing at Camden, this county, and was elected a justice of the peace of Somers township in April, 1867, and re-elected in 1870. He was elected mayor of Camden in 1871. In 1877 he removed to Eaton and has since been engaged in a rapidly growing practice. He has made quite a reputation in the county—for a young attorney—as a successful criminal lawyer.

Elam Fisher is a native of Preble county, and was born July 26, 1846. The education which he received at the public schools of Eaton, was supplemented by an attendance at a commercial school in Dayton and a classical course at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1869. Shortly afterward he commenced the study of law under Jacob H. Foos, esq., of Eaton, and in the fall of 1869 entered the law school of Michigan university, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in 1871. The same year he was married to Miss May Still, of Evansville, Indiana. After his marriage he settled in Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. Being in poor health during his residence in that city, he decided to return to Eaton, and in June, 1872, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Foos, and since then has been in active practice, and has assisted in the conduct of a great many cases. Mr. Fisher possesses a good legal mind, and is a patient, careful investigator.

Walter Sayler was born at Winchester, this county, October 3, 1857. After attending the public schools of that village, he went to the National normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated in the scientific course in 1876. He commenced studying law under Robert Miller, esq., of Eaton, in 1878, and in the fall of 1878 returned to Lebanon and took a classical course, which included the law course, after which he resumed his studies with Mr. Miller. He has practiced in justices' courts, but at this writing has not been admitted to the bar.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS.

THE EATON AND HAMILTON—CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO.

The Eaton & Hamilton railroad company was organized under special charter in 1849, and its object was to construct a railroad from Eaton, Preble county, by such route as the directors might select, to Hamilton, Butler county. The late Judge Abner Haines performed very valuable service in securing the charter, and the instrument itself was drawn up by Joseph Hawkins. The road was in operation to Eaton in the spring of 1852, and later in the same year the track was laid and rolling stock run over as far as Westville. The incorporators and first directors of the company, who had their residences in Preble county, were Dr. Lurton Dunham, of Camden; Cornelius Vanausdal, Ellis Minshall, and Alfred Denny, of Eaton. Cornelius Vanausdal was the first president of the company, but held that office less than a year. Jesse B. Stephens was secretary, and Josiah Campbell, treasurer. Abner Haines succeeded Vanausdal as president, and Ezekiel W. McGuire came in as treasurer, and remained in that position of trust for many years. John Woods, of Hamilton, was the third president, and served a little over a year, David Barnett, of Barnett station, succeeding him, and was president of the company for a period of nine years—from 1854 to 1863—when the railroad passed into the possession of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad company. It is a fact worthy of note that the iron originally laid upon the line of the Eaton & Hamilton railroad was purchased in England. Charles Seymour, a civil engineer in the employment of the company, communicated with his brother in England—Sir Digby Seymour, member of Parliament—who simply negotiated the company's *promise to pay*, and without using any bonds of the corporation secured all of the iron necessary. It was bought in England for about thirty dollars per ton, and when it reached its destination was worth from sixty to sixty-five dollars. It was carried to New Orleans as ballast by cotton vessels, only a mere nominal sum being charged for freight, and from the southern seaport was sent up the river to Cincinnati. The original subscription to the stock of the Eaton & Hamilton railroad was sixty-five thousand dollars, of which sum the amount raised in Preble county was about forty thousand dollars. Afterwards a much larger amount of money was raised, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars being secured from Cincinnati railroad fund alone.

November 1, 1864, the Eaton & Hamilton company leased for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, that part of the Richmond & Miami railway extending from the point of connection therewith on the State line to the junction or switch about two miles east of Richmond, Indiana; and also the use, in common with the Dayton & Western railroad company, of the remaining portion, extending to the city of Richmond. The company becoming financially embarrassed, suit was brought against it in Butler county common pleas court by Joseph B. Varnum and the co-trustees for foreclosure of mortgage and sale of road. Pending the proceedings, June 1, 1865, an agreement for a reorganization of the company, and the capitalization of its stock and debt, was submitted to its stockholders and creditors, which was acceded to. In pursuance thereof, the road was sold by order of the court, and was purchased by trustees for the benefit of the parties to the agreement of capitalization. May 3, 1866, the reorganization was perfected by filing certificate thereof with the secretary of State, the new company assuming the name of Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad company. February 18, 1869, this company leased its road and property in perpetuity, assigning also its lease of the Richmond & Miami railway to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad company, the lessee paying expenses of operating, maintenance of road and property, payment of interest on bonded debt, etc.; any surplus of earnings to inure to the benefit of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad company. The line has since that time been operated by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad company.

The Piqua branch of the Eaton & Hamilton road was projected a number of years ago, and had it been built would, undoubtedly, have proved profitable in itself, and a great advantage to Eaton and Preble county. The Louisville & Sandusky railroad was one among many of the projects which never reached perfection. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of work was performed on this line, but the company becoming embarrassed in the great railroad panic of 1855, abandoned the road. Its line will probably be used some time, and possibly in the near future, by the Evansville, & Bellefontaine & Lake Erie railroad company.

A chapter might be written upon the several railroad enterprises which have been undertaken in this part of the State, and which have fallen through and failed of success from various causes.

THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD

Next to the Eaton & Hamilton or Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, the one in which Preble county has the most interest is the Dayton & Western.

This company was chartered February 14, 1846, to construct a road from Dayton to a point on the State line between Ohio and Indiana to be selected by the directors. Construction was commenced in July, 1848, and the road opened for business October 11, 1853, from Dayton to State line, thirty-eight miles. January 14, 1863, the company leased to the Dayton & Union railroad company the permanent use in common of its track from Dayton to Dodson, fifteen miles, subordinate to the necessary use of the same by the lessor, for the sum of eight thousand dollars yearly, payable in monthly installments, to be supplemented, when the gross earnings of the Dayton & Union railroad shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars per annum, by ten per cent. on all such excess. Under date of February 4, 1865, the company leased from the Richmond & Miami railway company of Indiana, for ninety-nine years from January 1, 1865, renewable forever, the entire control of its road, right of way, buildings, etc., from its western terminus on the line dividing the States of Ohio and Indiana, to the point of junction or switch where its road diverges and runs to Eaton and Hamilton; also the use of the remaining portion to its western terminus in the city of Richmond, three miles in all, for the semi-annual payment of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, payable each first of January and July. February 4, 1865, the company entered into an agreement to lease the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia railroad companies, for ninety-nine years from January 1, 1865, renewable forever, its road, property and privileges, excepting certain leased premises and other property in Dayton, the shop, machinery, tools, etc., and providing that a contract between the Dayton & Western and Columbus & Xenia companies of March 12, 1863, be surrendered and settled up to the above date. The lease was made subject to a contract of lease between the Dayton & Western and Dayton & Union railroad companies of January 14, 1863, by which the latter have the use of the Dayton & Western track from Dayton to Dodson. Also of a contract dated May 26, 1864, between the Dayton and Western and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad companies, relating to the joint use of tracks of the two companies in Dayton and the bridge over the Great Miami river. The lease of the Richmond & Miami railway was also transferred and assigned, the lessees assuming all the stipulations and conditions of the several named contracts of the Dayton & Western company, and agreeing to carry out its several provisions. The Dayton & Western company agreed to procure, to be transferred to the lessees, a majority of its capital stock, not less than one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate. The lease was made subject to a deed of trust, dated November 1, 1864, to secure the payment of seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, bonds of the Dayton & Western railroad company, due and payable January 1, 1895, the lessees assuming payment of the semi-annual interest thereon as rental for said property, and also agreeing to indorse and guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, the Dayton & Western company agreeing, upon the full payment thereof and the interest thereon, to convey in fee simple to the said lessees of the railroad and property thereby leased. The Columbus & Xenia company assigned its interest in the foregoing lease to the Little Miami railroad company, to take effect December 1, 1868, and it was transferred by that company, together with its own and other leased lines, to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway company, taking effect December 1, 1869, and the road since that time has been operated by that company, in connection with its own and other leased lines.

It was originally intended that this railroad should be located through Eaton, but this measure was defeated by the Dayton and Montgomery county people who had agreed to subscribe or had subscribed in the Dayton & Greenville road, and who were unable or unwilling to assist two companies. Therefore, for the sake of saving a heavy outlay, the two roads were united and used the same track from Dayton to Dodson, and from that point westward the Dayton & Western company constructed an independent line. The incorporators of the Dayton & Western company in Preble county were Joseph S. Hawkins and Nathaniel Benjamin, and in Montgomery county Valentine Winters, Horatio Phillips, Jonathan Harshman, and Alexander Grimes. The directors in Preble county were Nathaniel Benjamin, Ellis Marshall, A. J. Hawkins, Captain Butler, and Dr. David Cox, of New Paris.

The road was constructed in 1851 and 1852.

CHAPTER XIX.

STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF POPULATION.

The following table shows the population of Preble county in 1820, and thereafter each twenty years:

	1820.	1840.	1860.	1880.
Jefferson	876	2,164	1,842	2,244
Monroe	303	1,176	1,807	1,823
Harrison	815	1,706	2,217	2,085
Jackson	615	1,260	1,578	1,296
Washington	1,562	2,459	3,166	3,961
Eaton	255			
Twin	865	1,675	1,890	1,965
Dixon	841	1,290	1,213	1,161
Gasper	.....	836	901	865
Lanier	1,096	1 618	1,738	1,916
Somers	1,171	1,820	2,061	2,172
Gratis	1,000	1,931	2,136	2,150
Israel	838	1,547	1,631	1,799

Townships.	Pounds of Wool.
Israel	9,364
Dixon	5,775
Jackson	6,855
Jefferson	2,532
Somers	2,730
Gasper	1,045
Washington	3,781
Monroe	5,351
Gratis	4,747
Lanier	2,335
Twin	1,744
Harrison	2,375
Total	48,634

VALUATION (1879).

Names of townships, towns, etc.	No. of acres.	Value of land.	Real estate val. in villages, cities, towns.	Val. chattels & valuation of dogs.	Total value.
....	$	$	$	$	$
Israel township	22825	997,950	53,480	412,963	1,464,393
Dixon township	22588	929,760	1,000	211,800	1,142,560
Jackson township	21549	938,170	19,720	353,169	1,311,059
Jefferson township	21973	915,350	8,730	317,583	1,241,663
New Paris corporation	......	....	90,945	110,852	201,797
Somers township	22009	885,790	....	256,670	1,142,460
Camden corporation	.....	....	131,110	137,748	268,858
Camden school dist	889	49,730	....	34,190	83,920
Gasper township	14872	529,660	....	157,278	674,938
Washington township	27289	1,222,720	....	347,250	1,569,970
Eaton corporation	......	....	796,454	644,069	1,440,523
Eaton school district	895	142,250	....	24,258	166,508
Monroe township	22019	875,540	24,495	347,640	1,247,675
Eldorado corporation	......	....	46,580	37,687	84,267
Gratis township	18992	715,680	4,390	188,500	908,570
W. Elkton corporat'n	......	....	25,005	30,663	55,068
W. Elkton school dist	1719	81,620	....	28,465	110,085
Winchester corporation	......	....	52,000	50,385	102,385
Winchester school dist.	2669	114,350	....	50,420	164,770
Lanier township	22669	999,510	....	291,005	1,290,515
W. Alex. corporat'n	......	....	62,950	117,394	180,344
W. Alex. school dist	190	19,820	....	6,825	26,645
Winchester school dist.	161	7,990	....	2,495	10,485
Twin township	21718	832,545	10,580	279,085	1,122,210
W. Alex. corporat'n	......	....	60,200	77,805	138,005
W. Alex. school dist	496	31,580	....	....	31,580
Harrison township	14092	581,330	81,240	309,514	972,084
Lewisburg corporat'n	......	....	63,950	87,157	151,107
Lewisburg school dist	820	48,140	....	11,746	59,886
Special S. dist. No. 1					
Harrison township					
⅓ of township	7680	331,370	....	66,132	397,502
Totals	268034	11,250,855	1,532,829	4,978,148	17,761,832

CLASSIFIED VALUATION OF LIVE STOCK (1880).

TOWNSHIPS, PEECINCTS AND WARDS.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		MULES &c		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value.
		Dollars		Dollars		Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.
Israel	813	49,730	1,624	27,462	39	2,985	1,851	7,493	4,352	13,920
Dixon	697	44,265	1,395	24 ,870	29	2,560	1,279	4,465	5,253	19,145
Jackson	814	48,183	1,388	24,215	18	1,050	1,976	6,128	4,039	13,696
Jefferson	707	43,153	1,469	2 3,073	34	2,245	892	2,850	2,880	8,744
New Paris	92	5,840	64	1,259	5	350			128	385
Somers	620	40,925	1,035	20,847	27	1,795	708	2,189	2,367	9,736
Camden	84	5,350	44	900	4	310	20	60	101	405
Gasper	396	24,380	786	13,824	15	552	764	2,344	1,816	5,105
Washington	951	57,513	1,572	26,645	25	1,940	1,362	5,072	3,538	12,259
Eaton	255	15,580	85	1,841	7	530			199	672
Monroe	757	47,340	1,417	21,895	27	1,650	815	3,105	2,735	8,660
Eldorado	41	2,230	30	600	2	125			64	215
Gratis	667	43,725	1,448	24,413	36	2,800	1,363	5,278	3,174	10,369
West Elkton	48	2,575	31	564	3	300	21	60	174	580
Winchester	50	3,150	42	645	3	220			119	355
Lanier	714	46,855	1,475	22,060	30	1,735	757	2,805	3,267	8,590
West Alexandria	101	6,275	42	855					122	330
Twin	625	50,405	1,388	23,530	12	800	803	2,395	2,931	9,329
Harrison	875	54,500	1,302	20,913	20	1,385	817	2,584	2,500	7,719
Lewisburgh	74	4,325	41	800	2	200			79	273
Total No.	9,381		16,678		338		13,428		39,838	
Total value		595,299		281,211		23,532		46,828		130,483

LANDS AND PRODUCTIONS.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BUCKWHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.		CORN.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Israel	3,266	57,505	2	24	7	84	1,123	31,274	15	588	4,897	169,630
Dixon	3,036	57,584	6	62	15	174	829	26,776	125	3,073	5,378	190,130
Jackson	2,297	49,293	15	105	7	40	829	28,233	56	1,921	4,433	237,480
Jefferson	2,498	50,676	16	142	7	135	836	24,583	54	1,708	4,043	139,305
Somers	2,557	45,830	1	10	15	182	1,136	33,355	108	4,116	5,025	185,690
Gasper	1,774	28,658	9	38	5	66	520	15,754	52	1,215	2,621	82,523
Washington	2,800	53,334	24	229	1	16	1,150	31,662	77	2,475	4,969	149,392
Monroe	2,247	53,809	....	....	....	....	925	30,680	.....	.....	3,234	119,385
Gratis	2,806	46,651	45	607	2	28	894	34,290	140	4,740	3,812	127,535
Lanier	2,440	39,183	2	38	1	3	707	25,927	137	5,006	2,263	79,190
Twin	2,510	52,675	3	45	1	12	1,113	33,495	264	9,285	3,206	108,215
Harrison	2,646	54,020	12	150	5	122	1,314	38,022	132	3,167	3,917	123,693
Total	30,877	589,218	135	1,450	56	862	11,376	354,051	1,160	37,294	47,798	1,712,138

TOWNSHIPS.	MEADOW.		CLOVER.				FLAX.			POTATOES.		TOBACCO.	
	Acres.	Tons Hay.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels Seed.	Acres Plowed Under.	Acres.	Bushels Seed.	Lbs. of Fibre.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Pounds.
Israel	424	445	2,862	269	251	233	874	5,061	....	163	11,815	......	....
Dixon	496	552	244	229	....	....	996	6,084	....	79	6,502	23	22,400
Jackson	768	939	2,122	467	482	90	902	4,944	....	113	7,662	37	43,645
Jefferson	1,142	748	1,817	387	518	105	978	5,598	....	54	4,957	8	6,900
Somers	399	431	564	472	116	277	634	4,246	....	42	6,235	13	10,700
Gasper	386	413	249	212	82	39	527	2,743	....	51	4,069	31	31,995
Washington	984	956	1,370	445	427	191	1,218	3,583	....	57	4,879	103	118,407
Monroe	140	123	954	391	358	177	687	5,192	....	4	310	22	18,650
Gratis	595	621	1,465	225	312	190	440	2,347	2,000	71	6,025	133	121,715
Lanier	297	313	179	175	16	....	153	1,115	....	40	4,070	316	360,668
Twin	402	410	2,105	1,432	276	339	219	1,356	37,000	66	6,042	389	440,700
Harrison	504	551	1,105	660	568	36	794	5,261	9	93	7,035	301	387,921
Total	6,537	6,502	15,036	5,461	3,405	1,677	8,416	47,530	39,009	834	72,601	1,376	1,563,701

TOWNSHIPS.	BUTTER	ORCHARDS.				LANDS.				
	POUNDS	ACRES	BUSHELS APPLES	BUSHELS PEACHES	BUSH. PEARS	ACRES CULTIVATED	ACRES PASTURE	ACRES WOOD	UNCULTIVATED OR WASTE	TOTAL ACRES OWNED
Israel	45,720	352	10,270	......	265	16,033	734	5,159	307	22,223
Dixon	50,895	331	10,882	......	327	10,314	6,294	5,393	38	22,039
Jackson	54,040	265	7,055	......	220	9,615	3,016	3,773	1,259	17,663
Jefferson	31,815	329	3,175	......	....	10,945	2,752	3,780	315	17,792
Somers	61,460	323	13,380	......	10	14,987	5,689	3,681	1,230	25,687
Gasper	26,850	136	6,797	.... .	....	6,750	1,877	3,413	1,293	13,333
Washington	45,016	293	11,562	......	192	16,328	1,194	6,773	206	24,501
Monroe	35,350	126	3,870	......	....	11,650	626	3,608	10	15,894
Gratis	40,517	339	10,030	......	441	4,373	3,307	4,890	1,111	17,681
Lanier	36,240	181	4,890	......	540	7,626	1,149	3,342	230	12,387
Twin	33,635	257	9,040	18	354	11,296	1,795	5,177	5,104	23,372
Harrison	55,165	415	4,455	......	112	13,066	1,070	4,425	1,106	10,767
Total	516,703	3,347	95,406	18	2,561	136,983	29,503	53,614	12,209	232,309

THE TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES
OF
PREBLE COUNTY.

EATON VILLAGE AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE BEGINNING.

William Bruce, the founder of Eaton, emigrating from Kentucky in 1805, and seeking desirable lands, became favorably impressed with the appearance of the country now covered by the county seat of Preble, and its environments. It is probable that he had in his mind from the start, the project of laying out a town, and that he was led to choose the locality which he did, because of the excellent water power which he saw that Seven Mile creek would furnish at this point. Very likely he chose during that prospecting tour the exact site of his mill, planned the town which he desired to found and pictured in imagination as he stood upon the bank of the creek, and gazed into the dark aisles of the dense forest, the home which would, if his hopes were realized, a few years later, be clustered upon this spot. Undoubtedly he had lively and pleasant anticipations of the reward which the future had in store for the pioneer of such a land as he saw around him, and his hopes sprang up from a soil whose richness warranted their flourishing to fruition, or to change the metaphor we may say that if the sturdy Scotch pioneer indulged his fancy, in building "castles in the air," those castles had at least a solid foundation in reason.

Bruce's confidence is evidenced by the fact that he selected and purchased three sections of land.

In the winter of 1805–1806 he laid out the town plat of Eaton,* and it was recorded February 20, 1806, at Dayton. In laying out the town, Mr. Bruce gave evidence of those qualities of character, which afterwards became so familiar and so admirable to his acquaintances. The most liberal provisions were made for schools and churches, and the public buildings which he foresaw would be needed when the western portion of Montgomery county should be independently organized, as it was two years later.

NAME.

The village was named by its proprietor, when laid off, in honor of General William Eaton, who at that time had just covered himself with glory in the Tripolitan war and won the admiration of all Americans. He was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in the year 1764. As a boy he served in the Revolutionary war, and after its close engaged in literary pursuits; and desiring to obtain a thorough education, entered Dartmouth college. He was appointed a captain under General Anthony Wayne in 1792, and in 1798 was made consul to Tunis. He was also appointed navy agent of the United States, and to co-operate with Hamet Bashaw in the war against Tripoli. With Hamet Caramanly, who had been deposed from the throne, he concerted an expedition against the usurper then reigning, and obtained permission from the United States to carry out his plans. Early in 1805 Eaton met Hamet at Alexandria, was appointed General of his forces, and at the head of the small army, consisting principally of mounted Arabs, set out for Tripoli, making a perilous and fatiguing march of one thousand miles across the desert, and after fifty days arriving at Derne, a Tripolitan city, in the harbor of which he found the American fleet in readiness to assist him. The city was assaulted and taken after a short, sharp fight, in which many of the attacking force were killed and General Eaton slightly wounded. A few days later the Tripolitan army endeavored to regain the captured town, and although ten times as numerous as Eaton's force, they were repulsed. A month later the enemy was again defeated. Just as General Eaton had reached the climax of his success, diplomatic interference closed the war and the most important results which should have been secured by General Eaton's exploits were lost to the Nation. General Eaton returned to the United States and died in 1811. Such, in brief, was the life of the brave man after whom this village is named. It seems rather a curious coincidence that both the county and its principal town should have been named after American officers who gained their greatest distinction in the same war, but whatever singularity there may seem in the fact disappears when we recall to mind the fact that the village was laid out and the county established just at the time when the exploits of Commodore Preble and General Eaton were fresh in the minds of the people.

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* "First—The town lots are three rods wide and twelve rods long, excepting the fractional lots and four whole lots west of Walnut street, which are one hundred links in front and one hundred and sixty-nine links long.

"Second—Barson and Preble streets are six rods wide; all other streets are four rods wide; the alleys are one rod wide.

"Third—The lines, streets, etc., are run agreeably to the sectional lines west of the Miami, by which the compass was regulated, except North Water street which is north thirty degrees and forty minutes west and south.

"Fourth—The width and breadth of the out-lots are marked on them. That part of Eaton west of Preble street is on section number three, township seven, range second east of a meridian, and that part of Eaton north of said street is on the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, township eight, same range. The surveyor general of the United States has not caused this section to be subdivided, and it is probable that when he does, a small alteration will be made in the lots bounding upon the north and west boundaries of the quarter section, and will make them either larger or smaller.

"Fifth—The proprietor reserves for himself, his heirs and assigns forever, the ground between Water street and the creek, for the purpose of building mills, or water works, or if wanted for conveying water over to such mills or water works, or leaving saw-logs, piling boards, etc., as may be necessary for a saw-mill. But the said ground shall remain free, as a common, when unoccupied for the special purposes.

"Sixth—The ground marked off round the town lots on the north-east and south of the same is reserved for future disposition to be laid off in town lots or sub-lots as the proprietors may think proper. The streets are to run through the same in all respects like to the other parts of the town, to which it is attached whether town or out-lots.

EARLIEST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of Eaton were without any doubt John Mills and his wife Mary. They arrived on the first day of April, 1806, and located on the ground which we can but designate as the northwest corner of Main and Beech streets. On their arrival they immediately built a small cabin of poles or very light logs, such as could be easily handled by two pairs of hands, for they had no assistance whatever in the work.

David E. Hendricks and some members of his family came to the site of the village, the day after Mills arrived, April 2d, and located in a rude log cabin, intended only as a temporary shelter, on the spot now known as the old brewery lot. After finishing the little cabin which was to afford his family shelter, Mr. Hendricks returned, on the same day, to his home, on the site of Camden, which he had occupied two or three years, to get those members of his household who had not already moved to the new settlement. It is related that during his absence his daughter, Julia, the late Mrs. Geutte, undertook a visit to the cabin of their only neighbor, for the purpose of getting a pail of water, but owing to the density of the underbrush, lost her way. She wandered about for some time but could not find the cabin for which she had started, nor discover the way by which she had come from her father's. Ar last, after she had almost given up hope, and taken into as calm consideration as possible, the idea that was forced upon her, that she must remain all night in the woods, her dispair was suddenly dispelled by the sound of an axe, and very sweet music must the reverberating strokes have made for her ear. Guided by the sound, she made her way through the thick brush to Mills cabin, and the wood-chopper guided her home. This happened very near the site of the court house. Mr. Hendricks returned the following day with the remainder of his family, among the members being George D., then a very young child, carried in the arms of his mother, who was mounted upon a horse.

Both Mills and Hendricks not long after their arrival built log houses which were designed to serve as permanent abodes, and constructed in a very substantial manner. Mills' cabin was completed just in time to be the birth place of his first child—the pioneer baby of Eaton. The child, which was named Polly, was born May 1st. Nothing is known of the Mills family except that at an early day they removed from the settlement. Whether they returned to the older settlements or pushed forward to the not far distant frontier, there perhaps to become the first settlers of another village, is a matter upon which we can only speculate. It is most probable, however, that the latter is the correct supposition, for settlers in the western country seldom turned back and many led by the spirit of adventure or by expectation of bettering their condition, were almost constantly advancing, even in the foremost wave of the ocean of population. Although Mills arrived upon the site of Eaton one day previous to David Hendricks, it is doubtful if the distinction of being the pioneer of Eaton may not be more appropriately and justly conferred upon the latter than the former. One thing is sure the Hendricks family were the first settlers of the village who became permanent residents. There is no indication that Mills intended to

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"Seventh—The squares marked A, B, C and D are twelve poles square. A is for the purpose of building a court house on and other public buildings for the use of the county; B for an academy and school-house for the town; C and D for churches or meeting houses, to be divided into lots smiliar in all respects to those on the plat, and each or every congregation within the town and county that will be hereafter organized, and will build a good house for public worship on the same, shall have one, the first congregation organized to have choice of the lots, and so on. They are not to be occupied for burying-grounds.

"Eighth—The lot marked E is for a burying-ground, to be divided into six equal parts by lines drawn from east to west. The northern lot shall be for the use of strangers and persons belonging to no regular congregation; the other five for use of first five congregations who may build meeting houses in Eaton. The first congregation shall have choice, and so on.

William Bruce.

State of Ohio,
Montgomery county, S. S. }

"Personally appeared before me, Daniel C. Cooper, one of the justices of the peace of said county, and the above named William Bruce, proprietor of the town of Eaton, and acknowledged the plat and description as set forth to be agreeable to the original of said town. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of February, 1806.

[SEAL.] Daniel C. Cooper.

"Examined and delivered to owner February 24, 1806.

David Reid,
Recorder of Montgomery county.

The State of Ohio,
Montgomery county, S. S. }

"I, Warren Munger, recorder for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing plat of the town of Eaton, in the county of Preble, and the State of Ohio, and the descriptions and explanations, is a true copy of the record now remaining in my office at Dayton, in said county. Given under my hand, and I have hereunto affixed the seal of the recorder's office of said county of Montgomery, this twenty-seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

[SEAL.] Warren Munger,
Recorder of Montgomery county."

make this settlement his permanent home while proof that David E. Hendricks had such intention from the very first is afforded by the fact that he erected as soon as he was able not a simple log cabin but a two-story heavy log house—the same which is now the residence of S. H. Hubbell.

William Bruce, the proprietor, with four men he had employed, two of whom were named Ringer and two Rogers, came on at the latter part of April and began digging the mill race, which is still in use. On the first day of May, 1806, there was a public sale of lots, and on that day Bruce brought to the town his sons Hardin and Charles, and other members of his family. A Mr. Wiseman and two brothers named Coapdick were among the early arrivals, as were also John Liston and William Drake, both from the vicinity of Middleton. A Mrs. Harper came in and built the third cabin on the town plat. A Mr. Ferguson and David and Abram Eaton, older brothers of Daniel F. *Heaton* (they spelled their names differently), came from the Great Miami and located in the vicinity of the village. About the same time came other settlers, among whom may be mentioned Colonel Samuel Hawkins and his sons Joseph C., John J., Benjamin F., Samuel, and Bird Hawkins, Isaac Smith, Elias Rien and Eden Hardin; all from Little Twin, in Montgomery county; also Samuel Watts, Elias Dawson, Richard Hardesty, Samuel Carr, Henry Whitesell, John Banfill, sr., with his sons Enoch and John.

Sixteen cabins were built during the first season of Eaton's existence.

In the spring of 1807 the few residents of the embryo village made a "log rolling" to "clear up" Main street from Colonel Hawkins' tavern, east of the public ground, west to the creek. Men, women, and children joined in the work of gathering and burning the logs and brush, and it is asserted that when the day's work had been concluded all of the men who had been engaged at it abandoned themselves to a general drunk, and manifested their satisfaction by casting their wool hats and coon skin caps upon the burning log heaps.

William Shiffeel, brother of Judge Shiffeel, of Pennsylvania, came out in 1806, and returned in 1807 with his family. He was a shoemaker and travelled through the village and surrounding country, from cabin to cabin, to perform his work, a *modus operandi* known in those days as whipping the cat. He built a cabin in the rear of the lot where the Presbyterian church stands, but remained there only a short time, being succeeded by William Steele, a cabinet-maker, who removed to Indiana in 1819, and in after years represented his county in the legislature.

Alexander Mitchell and Alexander C. Lanier both arrived in 1807. The former, who was from Kentucky, died in Eaton of cholera in 1849. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and for many years county treasurer. Lanier was from North Carolina. He was one of the prominent men of his time, but did not remain in the town, leaving in 1817 for Madison, Indiana, where he died in 1820. His son, James F. D. Lanier, became a very prominent New York banker, and *his* son, Sidney Lanier, who drifted back to the State from whence his grandfather emigrated, became well known as a poet, magazinist, and general man of letters. His fame rests largely upon his National anthem, produced in 1876.

Cornelius Vanausdal and his brother Isaac came in about this time, and the former began operating in the fur trade, and opened a general store.

Christian, John and Phillip Helm settled in 1807, and the first named died in 1810. The other two were saddlers, and long followed their trade in the village.

Mr. Griffith, a wheelwright, came in 1808, and set up a shop on the southeast corner of Beech and Wadsworth streets.

Dr. Walter Buell came in 1808 from Kentucky and built the "long row"—four log cabins end to end, which were used as a barracks during the War of 1812. William B. Wilson, also from Kentucky, came in 1808, but soon moved into the country west of town. He was a cabinet-maker. Charles Hand, who married a daughter of Captain David E. Hendricks, came the same year, as did also Joseph Wasson, blacksmith. He was a native of South Carolina, a man held in very high esteem, and a good citizen. John Shaw, the first butcher, came in a little later. His brother-in-law, George Worthington, whose wife was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Hawkins, arrived about the same time. Worthington, after leaving Eaton, laid off the village of Westville, and in later years removed from there to Attica. James Butler, a major of militia, and after the war a colonel, came to the settlement about the same time as the above, and left in 1818. John Gentle, who married Julia Hendricks, was another early settler. He removed from town to a farm where he died in 1825. William Castor and his wife Polly originally from Pennsylvania, but a settler in Clermont county, Ohio, about 1800, came to Eaton in 1811. After a short time he removed to a farm on Seven-mile, north of Eaton. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and performed distinguished service. He was born in 1783, and lived to be upwards of ninety.

Isaac Stephens, father of A. H. Stephens, M. D., a native of Virginia, born in 1786, came to Eaton in 1812, from Tennessee. His father, John Stephens, came later, and died in the village in 1819. Isaac Stephens was a prominent and very useful man. He was the second postmaster, and served for a very long term of years. He was also justice of the peace and county collector. He married, in 1817, Elizabeth McCauley, who died in 1827. He was married twice after her death, his second wife being Berthena Stephens, and his third, Julia Ann Wilson. He died in 1865. Isaac Stephens' brothers, David Lewis, Jesse B., Peter, Joseph, William and John, were all residents of the village after 1819.

Isaac Banta, from Virginia, was a settler in Eaton prior to the War of 1812. He died in the village in 1819. William S. Henderson, the second physician of the village, came in from Kentucky in 1813. Henry Monfort, from Warren county (formerly from Virginia), arrived in 1814. He died of cholera in 1849. Hugh Andrews, a "New Light" or Christian preacher, came the same year, and lived in the village until his death in 1820.

Lemuel Jamieson, a carpenter, came in 1813, and about 1830 removed to New Paris. Thomas and Samuel Abbott came the same year. They were shoemakers; and the elder brother was also a Baptist preacher. John Gardner was another accession to the population in 1815. John Acton came to the village in 1816, bringing with him his wife Nancy (Buchanan) and children. Acton was born in Maryland, but came to Ohio from Rockbridge county, Virginia. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1854. Their children, Mary R. (Robertson), John P. Acton, and Isabella (wife of Lieutenant Hubbell), are all living. Thomas Morgan, a very ingenious mechanic and cabinet-maker, whose handiwork is still to be seen in many of the older homes throughout Preble county, settled in Eaton in 1816, and lived here all of his life. A son, Robert W., and daughter, Julia (Foos) are residents of the town. The same year as the above, William Kline came to the village from Pennsylvania. He was a resident of the town until 1844, when he removed to Logansport, Indiana, where five of his children now reside. He died in 1855. Jacob Kline, twin brother of William, came to the village a year after the arrival of the former. The brothers carried on wagon making and did a large business, a portion of the time singly, but for many years in partnership. The Klines were born in 1795. Jacob died in 1875, and his wife in 1879. They had four children, Mary E. and Margaret, deceased, William H. and George, now residing in Eaton.

Ludwell G. Gains, a Presbyterian preacher, who spent much of his time in teaching school, and who is chiefly remembered for his extreme cruelty to his pupils, came to Eaton in 1818.

William Rossman, father of James Rossman, came in 1819; John R. Weldon and Paul Larsh, the same year; the latter resided three years, and was sheriff

Samuel Tizzard and wife Elizabeth (Brackin), who had settled at Chillicothe in 1814, came to Eaton in 1820, and established the *Register*. Mr. Tizzard was born in 1787, and died in 1844.

David McKemy and his wife, Nancy Davidson, came in 1821 from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and located next north of town. Mr. McKemy followed coopering. He was born in 1791, and died in 1826; his wife was born in 1789, and lived until 1863. They had four children, R. G. D., William, Elizabeth and John A., of whom the first mentioned is the only one living. R. G. D. McKemy was born in 1817, and married Kate McFadden. He has been a prominent citizen of Eaton, engaged in various business enterprises, etc.; was justice of the peace for twelve years.

The same year as the above, John L. Dickey located in Eaton, coming from North Carolina with his wife, Martha (Adams), who is now living at Camden with her son-in-law, George W. Jones. Dickey was employed much of his time upon county affairs, as tax collector, appraiser, etc. He died in 1848.

Judge William Curry, who was born in 1792, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, came to this county in 1808, and to Eaton in 1824. He has ever since been a resident of the village.

LATER SETTLERS AND OLD RESIDENTS.

Jonas Albright, son of John Albright, a very early settler in Harrison township, came to Eaton in 1826 and lived here until 1845, when he moved to Indiana, where he is still living. He had been married in Harrison to Margaret Myers, by whom he had ten children, of whom W. T. Albright, owner of the *Register*, was the second.

Philip, a brother of Jonas Albright, came to Eaton in 1827, and after a short time moved to Darke county.

Thomas Nation and his wife Anna, who is still living, came also in 1827.

David Brown and his wife, Mary Hubbell, came to Eaton from Springfield, Ohio, in 1826, and remained until 1831, when they went to Texas. Brown was engaged in the dry goods business and later in pork packing, being the first who carried on that industry.

Mrs. Jane Hubbell, widow of Jacob, came to Eaton in 1828, and with her came several sons and daughters, (brothers of S. H. Hubbell). Jane (Hathaway) resided here but a short time; William T. died in Eaton; Sarah (Sweeney) and Lydia (wife of Joseph S. Hawkins) are also deceased; and Jacob R. is living in Dayton. S. H. Hubbell preceded the rest of the family, arriving here in 1827. He was born in 1808 in Clark county, Ohio, and as he is still living, is seventy-two years of age. He went into business for himself in 1830, and in 1842 became a partner of John M. Gray, with whom he continued for twelve years. At the expiration of that time he went to Cincinnati, and in 1865 returned to Eaton and resumed the business he is now engaged in. He married Isabella H. Acton, and they have four children: Clara H. Richey, in Indiana; William, in Cincinnati; and John A. and Jacob in Eaton.

Josiah Campbell came to this county the same year as Mr. Hubbell (1827). His father, William Campbell, came in 1828 and lived here until his death in 1836; and his brothers, William, Samuel, John and Ebe, all arrived in the neighborhood prior to 1830. They were from Sussex county, Delaware. Josiah Campbell married Sarah, daughter of Judge Curry.

Benjamin Lockwood, his wife, Mary (Robison) and several children came to Eaton in 1829 from Sussex county, Delaware, and two sons, U. R. and William S. came in 1839. Benjamin Lockwood was born in 1790, and died in the year 1860; his wife was born in 1789, and died in 1870 Their children were, Joshua R., N. R., and William S. deceased, S. H., in Colorado, E. P., G. R., John S., Mary A., and Samuel, now resident at Eaton, Charles W., in Muncie, Indiana, and Jonas deceased.

John V. Campbell removed from Lanier township to the county seat in 1834. As a full biography of Judge Campbell appears in the chapter upon the bar, we make, in this connection, only the foregoing brief mention.

Alfred Denny, born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1819; located in Eaton in 1835. He has followed the drug business and other branches of merchandizing, and in 1844 his health having become poor, he went into the employment of the American Fur company, with which he remained until its failure in 1857. He was Indian agent for the Upper Missouri country, under Lincoln, and has held other government appointments, being employed at the United States Senate, etc. During the war he served as quartermaster. He married Frances B. Holliday.

Jacob Chambers of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, came to Eaton Monday, September 14, 1835, at one o'clock, and has ever since been a resident of the town, and nearly all the time in active business.

J. R. Brookins, M. D., originally from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, came to Eaton in 1847, and after practicing medicine for about ten years, abandoned his profession and gave his whole attention to the drug business, in which he had engaged when he first came to the village. His son, W. C. M. Brookins, was associated with him as early as 1853, and, on his death, became his successor. Mr. Brookins was married to Margaret MacClay. Both died in 1878.

Benjamin Hubbard and his wife, Minerva Morey, came to Eaton in 1846 from Butler county, where their parents, respectively from New Jersey and New York, had settled in 1810 or 1811. Mr. Hubbard's mother also came to Eaton with him, and died here at the age of ninty-nine years, eleven months, and ten days. Mrs. Minerva, wife of Benjamin Hubbard, died in 1872, and the latter is still living. His only son, A. Edgar, is assistant cashier of the First National bank.

INTERESTING INITIAL ITEMS.

The first wedding which took place in the village was celebrated in a cabin on the west side of Beech street, between Main and Somers streets. This cabin was used as a barracks during the War of 1812, and was known by the name of "The Old Barracks" for years afterwards. A part of the building is still standing, though covered and concealed by modern improvements. The high contracting parties alluded to above, were John Harbison and Mary Brown. They were married December 1, 1807. The license was obtained at Dayton, the county seat of Montgomery, of which nearly all of the territory now included in Preble was a part. The newly married couple built a cabin for themselves and commenced housekeeping the spring following their union. Their home was on the northeast corner of Barron and Israel streets, which property has ever since been known among the older people as the Harbison property.

The first child born was Polly, daughter of John and Mary Mills, who were said to be the very first persons who came to the site of Eaton. She was born May 1, 1806.

A little daughter of Daniel Eaton (or Heaton) was the first person who died in the village. She died of whooping cough in September, 1806, and was the first person buried in Mound cemetery. Before there were any settlers in Eaton, or upon its site, in the year 1805, an infant daughter of Samuel Brannon died near the present limits of the town, and was buried in a lot on North Maple street. This was very likely the first death in the township of Washington.

In the summer of 1810 Alexander C. Lanier built the first frame house in Eaton, which was the wonder of the time. It was located on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets (where the Odd Fellows building now stands). After it was raised and roofed it was blown down by a violent storm, but was rebuilt.

The first brick house was built in 1815 by Benjamin Byram. It stood on the north side of Somers street, between Barron and Cherry. Many of our readers will remember that fine old brick house with its dingy walls and curb roof. The house was torn down years ago, but some of the bricks that entered into its composition are preserved in the walls of the building now standing upon its site. The house which succeeded the first brick is now occupied by Mrs. James Sampson.

Another brick house was put up in 1815, on the south side of Main street, between Barron and Beech, upon the lot now owned and occupied by Mr. H. B. Van Ausdal. This house was built by Alexander C. Lanier. James Holladay performed the carpenter work.

The first religious meeting was held in the house of David E. Hendricks, in the winter of 1807, by Elder Smith, of New Christian (New Light) faith.

David E. Hendricks dug the first well and the first cellar in the town—where M. S. H. Hubbell now lives.

A Mr. Brown brought the first stove ever seen in Eaton. He came to the settlement in the spring of 1807, but the stove which he imported was not brought to the town until many years later.

THE VILLAGE IN 1824.

The honorable Judge William Curry came to Eaton to reside in 1824. He says that he thought himself at that time quite an old man, his youngest child being two years of age. As a matter of fact, he was himself just thirty-two years of age. But Judge Curry coming to Eaton in 1824 found several of the present aged inhabitants of the town, mere children. Dr. Stephens was then a young boy (six years old) playing about the streets; R. D. G. McKemy, Robert Morgan, John P. Acton, and William B. Tizzard were also of tender years. If Judge Curry in 1824 began to feel himself quite an old man, how must he now feel when he sees these gray headed men upon the streets whom he remembers as children, and recalls to mind their cotemporaries and companions, who have passed away themselves, ripe with years.

Judge Curry found Eaton a very small hamlet, indeed. It consisted of forty or fifty houses, a few of them small frame structures, but the majority log cabins. The old brick court house stood on the ground occupied by the present edifice, and Cornelius Van Ausdal had just erected the three-story brick building on the corner of Main and Preble streets, into which he had moved his goods, but not his family. The "town" was confined, mostly, to Main (then called Preble) and Barron streets. There were no houses at all on the bottom except one small cabin used as a hat shop. Mr. Avery bought of Matthew Harbison the property where Mrs. Cunningham now lives, on Barron street, which was then the extreme outside limit of the village. Nor did the little cluster of houses extend farther north than the site of the town hall. A small, one-story frame stood on the corner now occupied by that building, and there was another across the road from it, while all around extended a grove of maple and beech trees. On Main street there was a row of houses, mostly of either rough or hewed logs, and they were most numerous about where the Reichel house now stands. Henry Monfort was keeping a tavern about where Jacob Chambers' store and residence now is, and John Hawkins another where the Union house at present stands. There was another tavern, kept by one Warrand, on the south side of the street, and on ground now covered by some of the buildings in commercial row, and the log house built for a tavern (the first in town) by David E. Hendricks, now occupied by S. H. Hubbell, was the most conspicuous building on West Main street. There were a few other buildings scattered along the street, principally upon the north side, and a one-story house upon the ground now included in H. C. Hiestand's door yard. "The public church" had just been erected.

The principal amusement of the men as well as boys in those days, was playing "town ball," and for this purpose they repaired quite frequently to the commons—the cleared bottom lands adjacent to the village. Saturday afternoons was the favorite time for the practice of this game, quoit pitching, and indulgence in various other athletic sports and pastimes.

This year, 1824, a Fourth of July celebration was had on the spot where Dr. Small's house now stands, then covered with a fine growth of trees, forming a very beautiful grove. A dinner was served, speeches made, and the customary amount of patriotic noise making indulged in. It is remembered that Cornelius Van Ausdal's big musket was discharged prematurely as he was loading it, and that the iron ramrod was fired through a bystander's hat. In after years the Fourth of July celebrations were held on the public ground adjoining the court house, and at "the old garrison."

EATON IN 1839.

Warren Jenkins' "Ohio Gazetteer," published at Columbus in 1839, has the following in regard to this village:

> "Eaton, a post town and seat of justice for Preble county. * * * It is handsomely situated on the east bank of St. Clair's or Seven-Mile creek, three-quarters of a mile east of old Fort and St. Clair and near the center of Preble county. The creek immediately at the town has a fall of about twenty feet in eighty rods, thereby affording, in proportion to the quantity of water (which is rather light of a dry season), one of the most valuable sites for mills and machinery within this section of country. This water power is to some extent improved, there being one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one fulling-mill, one carding machine and one machine for manufacture of gun barrels, erected on and propelled by it. There is also one extensive steam grist-mill erected and in successfull operation in the town. Eaton contains about one hundred and forty-five dwelling houses, fifteen of which have been erected the preceding season; about thirty mechanical shops of the various denominations, three taverns, fifteen stores and groceries, two school-houses, one Methodist, one Presbyterian and one public meeting house, a court house, three public offices, a jail, two tanneries, four pork houses, one printing office, from which is issued a weekly paper, three lawyers and three physicians. The number of inhabitants may be safely estimated at one thousand. * * * Eaton is supplied with mails by daily lines of stages—from the east by Dayton, west by Richmond, Indiana, from the south by Hamilton, and from the southeast via Lebanan, etc., weekly, on horseback."

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The pioneer religious organization of Eaton, and, for that matter, of Preble county, was that of the Christian church. The Eaton church of this denomination was first organized at the house of Nathan Sellers, about one mile south of the village, in the year 1807. The organization grew out of a camp meeting held on the premises of Mr. Sellers and conducted by Reuben Dooley, Barton W. Stone, David Purviance and William Kinkade. Elders Dooley and Stone had at this time just commenced their labors. The following, from Stone's Biography, affords a glimpse of the manner of religious work then carried on and the difficulties which had to be surmounted. Stone says:

> "We preached and baptized daily in Eaton for many days. No house could contain the people that flocked to hear. We had to preach in the open streets to the anxious multitude. At night, after service, the cries and prayers of the distressed in many houses around were truly solemn. Almost the whole town and neighborhood were baptized and added to the Lord. We left this place and preached and baptized in many others. We were poorly clad and had no money to buy clothes. Going on at a certain time through the barrens, a limb tore Brother Dooley's striped linen pantaloons very much. He had no other, nor had I a pair to lend him. We consoled ourselves that we were in the Lord's work and that He would provide. He tied his handkerchief over the seat, and we went on and preached to the people. That night we lodged with Brother Samuel Wilson, whose wife presented Brother Dooley a pair of home-spun linen pantaloons."

Soon after the organization was effected in Eaton the public church was built in the southwest part of the village. That structure, which long remained standing, and became widely known as "the old Public church," was used by the Christian church in common with other religious organizations. The church appears to have prospered for the first fifteen years of its existence, and to have numbered among its members many of the pioneer families of Preble county, among whom may be named the Sellers, Dooleys, Crawfords, Bruces, Brubakers, Hardys, Duggins, Bantas, Shidelers, Flemings, Baileys, Bloomfields, and Vanausdals. The early ministers of the church were Reuben Dooley, William Kinkade, David Purviance. John Hardy was pastor of the church at the time of his death, in 1819.

About the year 1823 the peculiar doctrines of Alexander Campbell were first preached in this county. As Mr. Campbell's system made immersion a test of fellowship its introduction caused a serious division in the church, which finally resulted in the abandonment of the organization.

The church was reorganized in 1841 upon the fourth Sunday of October, and since then has led an interrupted career of activity. At the time of the reorganization, or very soon afterward, Nathan D. Sellers "was appointed, set forward, and ordained as deacon." Elder P. Banta was chosen as pastor and had pastoral charge of the church at Eaton from that time until 1845.

The pastors of the church since 1841 have been Peter Banta, J. F. Sloan, E. W. Humphreys, J. T. Linn, T. M. McWhinney, J. D. Lauer, Levi Purviance, James Maple, Z. T. Sullivan, and C. W. Garoutle, the present incumbent, who took the charge in 1877.

The first mention made in the church records of the movement towards building the house of worship now in use, occurs under date of June 23, 1860. At that time E. W. Humphreys, Samuel McClane, and Joseph Donahoe were appointed and authorized as a committee to circulate a subscription paper, to ascertain how much money could be secured for the proposed work. A building committee was also appointed, consisting of N. Lockwood, Charles Street, James F. Sloan, and Joseph W. Quinn, treasurer. Setting out to build a church upon the subscription plan, all went well for a time, but at last the committee found it impossible to raise any more money, and the amount seemed wholly inadequate to the purpose. Affairs looked rather gloomy, but the deadlock was broken by the late Cornelius Van Ausdal, who came forward and donated the balance that was needed, about fourteen hundred dollars. The church thus built is the brick structure on Beech street. It cost between four and five thousand dollars. The first meeting was held in this church on the second of Janaary, 1862, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev J. T. Linn.

The organization has now about one hundred and fifty members, and is in a flourishing condition, owning in addition to its church property a substantial and comfortable brick parsonage. The officers of the church are —trustees, William Bloomfield, William A. Coovert, Joseph Quinn; deacons, Joseph Quinn, William Bloomfield, Wilson Clawson; clerk, William A. Coovert.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

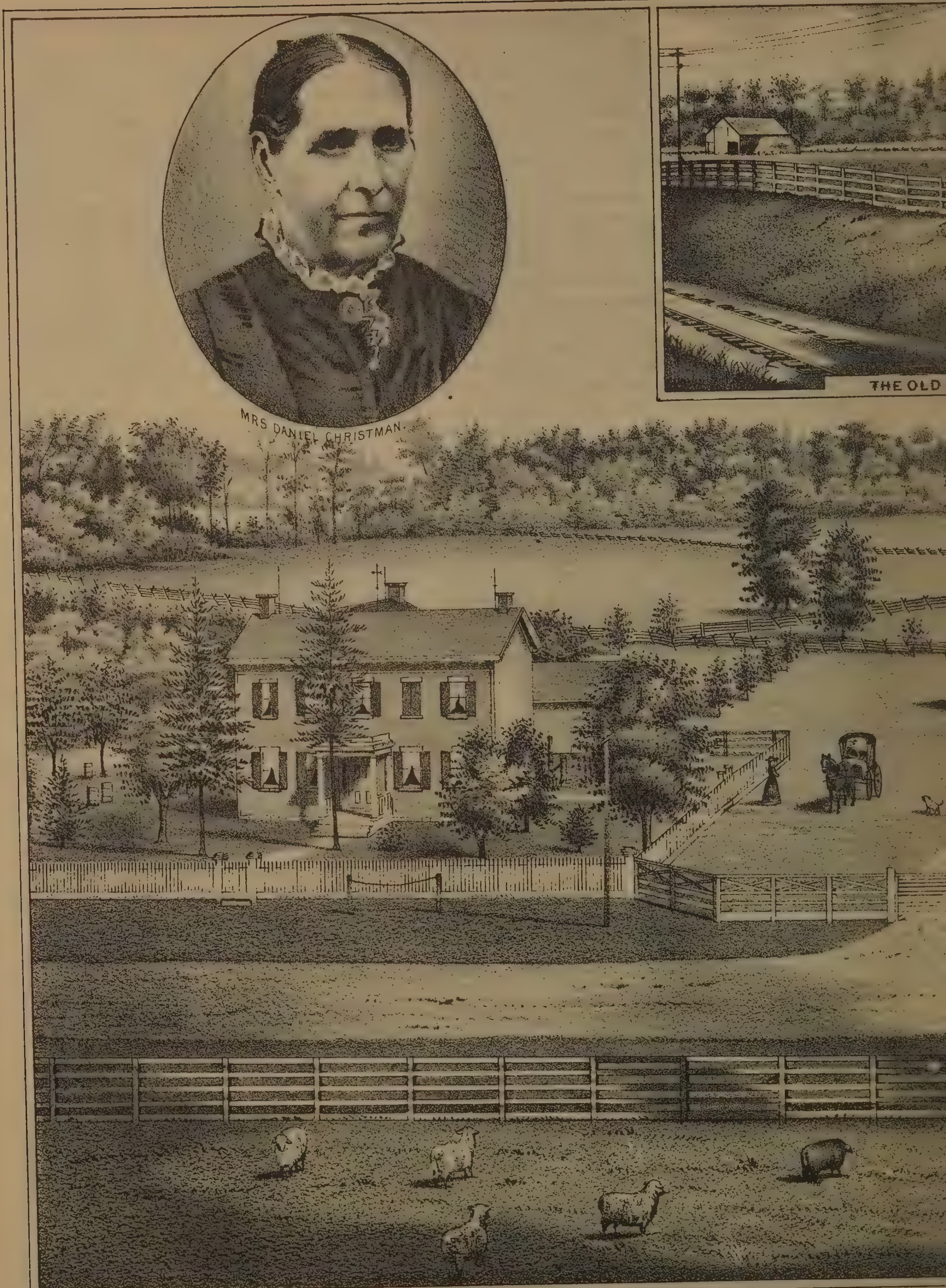
The introduction of Methodism in Eaton was the preaching of the Rev. John Holmes, of Baltimore conference, in a small log cabin occupied by William Castor, in the spring of 1811. The house stood on the lot since owned by William A. Bloomfield. From this time onward there was preaching in the village for a number of years, services being held in the court house, in David E. Hendricks' tavern, and in private houses. Among the preachers of this period were Moses Crume, John C. Brooke, Russel Bigelow, and John P. Durbin, all good men and the possessors of those peculiar qualities which were indispensable in the pioneer days of religious work. These services were held irregularly and it does not appear that a class was organized until 1824, at which time the Eaton class was reported as having paid twenty-five cents quarterage, at a conference held in Darke county. This class was within the Greenville circuit, of which John Strange was the presiding elder, and J. Murray, and S. Calvin the preachers. The number, few and poor at Eaton, were led as a class by Jacob Middleton, and were under the care and supervision of the preachers of Greenville circuit. A prayer meeting was established in the old jail and afterwards moved to the house of Class Leader Middleton. After several years residence in Eaton, during which he labored most zealously, and, according to all testimony, with very great good effect, Mr. Middleton removed from town, and after that prayer and class meetings were most commonly held at the house of William D. Stephens, and preaching was listened to every Sunday at what was called the Preble meeting-house. About 1828 the members of the Methodist church began to feel the need of having a house of worship which they could call their own, and the subject being discussed, William Arrasmith proposed to furnish the necessary timber, William D. Stephens to make the framework, Jonas Albright to do the plastering, while Daniel Black volunteered to do all the necessary teaming, and Peter Longnecker and others agreed to furnish labor and money. A little church was nearly completed before the summer of 1829, which answered very well the needs of the small society, and remained in use for many years.

The first quarterly meeting held at Eaton was in 1830, January 9th. From the entire receipts of the circuit at this meeting Elder Wright reserved four dollars and fifty cents, and Elder Reeder twenty-three dollars and thirty-one and one-fourth cents, the total receipts being twenty-seven dollars and thirty-one and one-fourth cents, and Eaton, standing at the head of the list of contributors, credited with the sum of one dollar and eighty-seven and one-half cents. Only the year before the total receipts were two dollars and seventy-five cents. It is recorded that of this sum thirty-seven and one-half cents was paid for sacramental wine. It was then moved that twelve and one-half cents be paid Elder Wright, and the remaining two dollars and twenty-five cents be given to Elder Reeder. Upon this a brother in the "amen corner" rose up and remarking that it was a positive shame to send the elder away with so small a sum, moved as an amendment that he be allowed the sum of twenty-five cents. The amendment was unanimously adopted and "the brother" went away with his quarterly salary donated. Preachers in those days did not live in luxury. At another quarterly meeting held in Eaton in the fall of the same year as the above, the conference appointed Henry Eidson, William D. Stephens, and Daniel Seas a committee to estimate the amount necessary to furnish fuel, house rent, table expenses, etc., for the circuit preacher. This committee afterwards reported an allowance of sixty dollars per year, and of this amount preacher John A. Baughman really received only nine dollars and twelve and one-half cents.

At the fourth quarterly meeting held in Eaton, July 18, 1831, the church was in all probability formally dedicated, which had been commenced in 1828, and nearly finished.

The expediency of building a parsonage at Eaton for the residence of the family of the circuit preacher, was first taken up at a quarterly meeting in 1831, and it being thought advisable the preacher was authorized to collect money for the building of said parsonage. He subsequently collected from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred dollars, and purchased a lot for thirty dollars, on which was not long after erected the first house which served as a Methodist parsonage in Eaton, and one which has ever since been in use as a residence.

By 1830 the Methodist church of Eaton numbered sixty-eight members as follows: William D. Stephens, Mary Stephens, Margaret Albright, Daniel Black, Elizabeth Black, Hannah Jamison, Juliet Jamison, Zadock Tomlin-



MRS DANIEL CHRISTMAN.

THE OLD

RES. OF **DANIEL CHRI**

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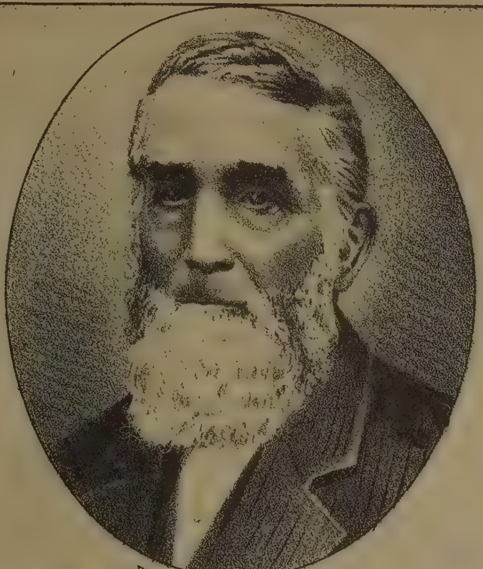

DANIEL CHRISTMAN

N, Washington Tp. Preble Co.O.

son, Ann Tomlinson, Eliza Tomlinson, Jane Van Sickel, Margaret Stephens, Lucy A. Stephens, Sarah Dexter, Berthena Stephens, Joel Nation, Elizabeth Nation, Philip Acton, Benjamin Lockwood, Mary Lockwood, Philip Nation, Hester Acton, Eleanor Acton, Peter Longnecker, Nancy Longnecker, Lucinda Longnecker, Warren McCabe, Elizabeth McCabe, Viletta McCabe, Pleasant Jennings, Jacob Sheets, Nancy Sheets, Hiram Oram, Jane Oram, William Campbell, sr., William Campbell, jr., Ebe Campbell, Catharine Briant, Sarah Sheets, Patsey Foster, Comfort Hopkins, Robert Adams, Ceves Frum, Sarah Kilkenny, John Niccum, Jereta Niccum, Cortland, Niccum, Elizabeth Small, Esther Banning, Charlotte Van Zant, Joseph Stephens, Sarah Adams, William Morris, Jemima Westhoven, Eliza Westhoven, Mary J. Snyder, Samuel Trait, James Tingle, John Love, Sarah Love.

In 1832 the Ohio conference recognizing the zeal of the society, separated it from the Greenville circuit, and it was thenceforward known as the Eaton circuit.

About 1838, the necessity of a new church more centrally located in the village engaged the attention of the ministry and laity, and while some were opposed to the measure, the majority warmly favored the building project. Finally James Kilkenny paid five hundred dollars to Cornelius V. Banta for the two lots on which the church was afterwards erected. On February 1815, the following persons were appointed a board of trustees for the erection of a meeting house on Main street: Samuel P. Wilson, Jacob Chambers, Jonas Albright. James Kilkenny, William Sallee, John V. Campbell and Daniel Black. At a meeting held in December, 1839, a subcription paper was made up, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars subscribed toward building. With this encouraging start the project was advanced swiftly toward realization. The contract for building was let to James Albert, Preston Smith and Christopher Wysong, one year and nine months being allowed for its fulfillment. The building was commenced and when the walls had reach about half the height intended, Mr. Wysong, failing in business and withdrawing from the firm of contractors, his place was taken by R. Y. Lanier. From this time on for several months the stringency of finances throughout the country retarded the progress of the work. The old frame church was sold for two hundred dollars to Benjamin Lockwood, who in payment made the seats for the new. Notwithstanding the many difficulties with which the society had to contend, the building progressed and on Sunday, September 25, 1842, it was dedicated. The sermon on that occasion was preached by James B. Finley, one of the pioneers of western Methodism, whose remains now lie in Mound Hill cemetry. Over one hundred and ninety persons made subcriptions on that day, and the total amount realized was one thousand and seventy-four dollars. From this time onward the church was in constant use until the summer of 1871. On Sunday, the twenty-first of May, it was used for the last time, the new church, the present handsome house of worship being dedicated on the following Sunday. The dedicatory services at the new church were held upon a bright May morning, the twenty-eight, and the commodious auditorium was completely filled. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Wiley. After the conclusion of his discourse, Charles F. Brooke, treasurer of the board of trustees, presented a report showing the financial condition of the church, viz: that the receipts, principally from subscriptions, had been twenty thousand three hundred and forty dollars and thirty-six cents, and the disbursments a trifle over that amount. The total indebtedness was shown to be over six thousand dollars, and it was stated that for two thousand dollars additional the trustees thought they could complete the church. Dr. Wiley then proceeded to lift the subscription and in a short time the entire eight thousand dollars needed was subscribed. The sum which it was thought would be sufficient to wholly complete the church, viz: twenty-eight thousand dollars proved inadequate and when it was finally finished the cost including interest on borrowed money amounted to about forty-five thousand dollars. But the expenditure of this large sum secured for the Eaton society a house of worship which was fully adequate to all of their then present and prospective wants. No town of its size in the whole country possesses a more commodious or handsome church edifice.

Following is a list of the Presiding elders and preachers of the Eaton Methodist Episcopal church, from the time of organization down to the present, except some of the earliest already given:

1824—John Strange, presiding elder; J. Murray, S. Colvin, preachers.

1828—James B. Finley, presiding elder; Samuel Shaw and James Huffman, preachers.

1829—John F. Wright, presiding elder; Joseph Reider, preacher.

1830—Greenbury R. Jones, presiding elder; John A. Baughman, preacher.

1831—Same presiding elder; J. G. Bruce, John A. Baughman, preachers.

1832—James B. Finley, presiding elder; Stephen H. Holland and John A. Baughman, preachers.

1833—Thomas A. Morris, presiding elder; William Sutton and Daniel Poe, preachers.

1834—William B. Christie, presiding elder; Charles W. Swain and David Warnock, preachers.

1835—James Quinn, presiding elder; C. W. Swain and Francis A. Timmons, preachers.

1836—James B. Finley, presiding elder; J. A. Reeder and S. T. Conrey, preachers.

1837—James B. Finley, presiding elder; David Smith and J. A. Reeder, preachers.

1838—James B. Finley, presiding elder; A. B. Stroud and Andrew Irwin, preachers.

1839—George W. Walker, presiding elder; A. B. Stroud and W. R. Davis, preachers.

1840—George W. Walker, presiding elder; A. B. Stroud and Andrew Irwin, preachers.

1841—James B. Finley, presiding elder; Joseph McDowell, William O'Connor, and Joseph A. Bruner, preachers.

1842—James B. Finley, presiding elder; Joseph Mc Dowell and Asbury Lowrey, preachers.

1843—James B. Finley, presiding elder; P. A. Muchner and S. F. Conrey, preachers.

1844—William H. Roper, presiding elder; George W. Maley and Moses S. Smith, preachers.

1845—William H. Roper, presiding elder; William Rutledge and William I. Lee, preachers.

1846—William H. Roper, presiding elder; William Langard and William Rutledge, preachers.

1847—George W. Walker, presiding elder; W. R. Davis and James E. Wilson, preachers.

1848—George W. Walker, presiding elder; W. R. Davis and A. W. Musgrove, preachers.

1849—George W. Walker, presiding elder; P. A. Muchner and A. W. Musgrove, preachers.

1850—George W. Walker, presiding elder; Levi White and D. A. Dryden, preachers.

1851—Charles Elliott, presiding elder; Levi White and Willinm S. Haynes, preachers.

1852—William Herr, presiding elder; Isaac Neff, and S. T. Creighton, preachers.

1853—William Herr, presiding elder; C. W. Swain, and N. Callender, preachers.

1854—This year Eaton church was made a regular charge and given a residue and preacher. Up to this time it had been a station and visited by the circuit preachers. William Herr was presiding elder and L. F. Van Cleve, preacher.

1855—Michael Morley, presiding elder; L. F. Van Cleve, preacher.

1856—Michael Morley, presiding elder; William Smith, preacher.

1857—Michael Morley, presiding elder; William H. Fyffe, preacher.

1858—Michael Morley, presiding elder; M. Kauffman, preacher.

1859—James F. Chalfant, presiding elder; W. J. Ellsworth, preacher.

1860—James F. Chalfant, presiding elder; J. W. Weakley, preacher.

1861—James F. Chalfant, presiding elder; J. W. Weakley, preacher.

1862—William H. Lawder, presiding elder; L. D. Clayton, preacher.

1863—A. Lowrey, presiding elder; L. D. Clayton, preacher.

1864—W. H. Sutherland, presiding elder; William S. Hartley, preacher.

1865—William H. Sutherland, presiding elder; Thomas J. Harris, preacher.

1866—Same.

1867—M. Dustie, presiding elder; A. Meharry, preacher.

1868—M. Dustie, presiding elder; A. Meharry, preacher.

1869—Same.

1870—Same.

1871—John W. Weakley, presiding elder; J. W. Cassatt, preacher.

1872—A. Lowrey, presiding elder; J. W. Cassatt, preacher.

1873—Same.

1874—C. W. Ketcham, presiding elder; John F. Morley, preacher.

1875—C. W. Ketcham, presiding elder; Thomas Collett, preacher.

1876—Same.

1877—C. W. Ketcham, presiding elder; T. S. Cowden, preacher.

1878—William Runyon, presiding elder; T. S. Cowden, preacher.

1879—Same.

The present number of church members is three hundred and forty.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

No records of the planting of the Presbyterian church in Eaton are to be found; and most of the facts herein stated have been collected by the present pastor in interviews with Judge Curry, Mrs. Margaret Kline and others. It seems that the earliest Presbyterian congregations were assembled in shops (Thomas Morgan's is mentioned), in private houses, and in the court house. Afterwards meetings were held in the public church, near the banks of Seven Mile creek. The names of the ministers who preached occasionally cannot all be mentioned. Rev. Peter Monfort and Rev. Alexander Porter are remembered. Mr. Britch, an Englishman, who afterwards met with a tragical death in a western State, by freezing, preached a while. Rev. Nicholas Pittinger, one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in Highland county, came to Preble at an early day, built a framed church near New Paris called Beulah, and preached occasionally at Eaton. After Mr. Pittenger's time the Rev. John M. Crabb preached at the New Lexington church, and also at Eaton. The Rev. T. E. Hughes, of Sommerville, sometimes preached and held communion here, but during what years cannot be definitely stated. Rev. Peter Golliday was ordained in Eaton and was minister several years. R. Irwin was here a short time.

The Rev. J. C. Mitchell preached here a number of years, and then went to Virginia to settle up his father's estate. During his absence of about a year, the Rev. R. M. Badeau supplied his place, perhaps in 1849. Mr. Mitchell, on his return from Virginia, resuming his place. The Rev. John Marqvis was his successor, and remained for a year or two. From about 1855 to 1860 Rev. H. W. Taylor was the pastor. He was called to Franklin, Ohio, and was succeeded here by the Rev. G. H. Webster, who was installed pastor, and remained as such from 1860 to 1865. Rev. G. M. Haid followed him, and remained in charge for about one year—1866. Rev. F. L. Lenour was pastor for about three years, closing his labors in 1870. Rev. J. W. Scott supplied the pulpit during 1871. In February, 1872, the Rev. John Haight began to preach, and continued until the summer of 1873. Rev. W. W. Colniery supplied the pulpit in 1874. In February, 1875, the present pastor, Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, began his work in the society. Mr. Reynolds was born in Cincinnati in 1831, July 14th; graduated at Woodward college in 1851; entered the theological seminary at New Albany, Indiana, in 1852, and Princeton in 1853, from which he graduated in 1855. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Miami university in 1860. Previous to coming to Eaton Mr. Reynolds had occupied a number of pulpits in the limits of the Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Columbus and Dayton presbyteries. He was one of the Christian commission at Chattanooga in 1863, and also in front of Petersburgh.

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* The facts of this church history were mainly collected by the Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, and presented by him in a centennial sermon, July 2, 1876.

The present house of worship was built in 1824, or the following year. Mrs. Mary Hawkins, in her will, left a legacy of one thousand dollars, which, in 1866, was applied to making repairs in the church building, rendering it more comfortable and pleasant.

In the winter of 1846–47, Rev. N. L. Rice delivered a series of sermons, which resulted in the conversion of about twenty persons, among whom were Judge Curry, Elizabeth Gardner, Mrs. William Kline, Mrs. Ann Gilmore, Mrs. Julia M. Foos, Robert Miller and Mrs. Maria Smith.

Following is a list of the elders of the church, with the dates of their ordination: Abner Dooley, ordained June 28, 1829; Joseph Wasson, ordained June 28, 1829; Isaac Westerfield, ordained August 17, 1830; James L. Ward, ordained November 27, 1836; Jacob Westerfield, ordained November 27, 1836; Joseph Patton, ordained September 9, 1838; Daniel Walker, ordained September 9, 1838; Kobert Davidson, ordained May 12, 1844; William Curry, ordained June 27, 1850; John D. Miller, ordained May 6, 1863; James Golliday, ordained May 6, 1863; Robert E. Pryor, ordained March 16, 1867; Robert Miller, George Kline, J. J. Robinson.

Following is a list of the deacons: Isaac Westerfield, June 28, 1829; Peter Aten, June 28, 1829; Daniel Walker, June 28, 1829; William Curry May 6, 1863; R. E. Pryor, March 16, 1867; J. J. Robinson, A. E. Hubbard, William H. Orot.

The church has now about eighty members, and is officered as follows: Elders, Robert Miller, George Kline, John B. Munger; deacons, J. J. Robinson, A. E. Hubbard, W. C. M. Brookins, Jacob Brisigman; treasurer, J. J. Robinson.

The Sunday-school connected with the Presbyterian church was organized March 25, 1844, with the following officers: Superintendents, R. G. D. McKemy and Julia D. Paramore; treasurer, secretary and librarian, John A. McKemy. There were sixty scholars at the time of organization. The present superintendent is N. G. Griffis. Those who occupied this office after Mr. McKemy were Daniel Walker and William Curry.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES).

The church of Christ, or Disciples, was organized in Eaton about the year 1830, but owing to the loss of the old church books, it is impossible to give the exact date. For the same reason and because, also, of the death of nearly all the original members, it is impossible to give the names of the early ministers or the times at which they were here. Among them, however, may be named Benjamin Franklin, then a young man, and S. K. Houshour.

The meetings were held in the old public church, and also, often at the houses of members, many of whom were farmers living in the adjoining country. The Christian church had previously had an existence here, but some of its members now entered the new organization, although the old one still continued to hold meetings.

The Disciples continued in a fair state of prosperity from the time they were organized, and about the year 1846 the public church having become dilapidated, they resolved to build an edifice of their own, and accordingly purchased a lot on the southeast corner of Barron and Sommers streets, of Alexander Mitchell, but deeming the amount of ground insufficient, they afterward purchased three feet more of Lovina Mitchell, granting her the privelege of joining walls, a grant which afterward entailed a vexatious lawsuit upon the church. Up to this time Henry Monfort had been the principal resident preacher, although meetings were very frequently held by others, usually lasting on those occasions several days at a time.

Among the earlier members of the organization here were Henry Monfort and wife, Abner Dunlap and wife, John Quinn and wife, Jacob Fall and wife, Asa Clawson and wife, George Thompson and wife, Martin M. Beble, Andrew Fall, and others. The new church edifice was built about the year 1848, but was not entirely completed until about the time of the cholera, in 1849. This scourge desolated the town during the months of July and August of that year, Eaton losing by death nearly one-tenth of all of its inhabitants by it. The church edifice was turned into a hospital and used as such when needed as long as the pestilence continued. The church lost by death some of its most efficient members, among them Henry Monfort and wife. After the cholera had abated the building was refitted and prepared for public worship, but the membership was further depleted about this time, or shortly after, by the removal of several of its most prominent members, leaving it in a crippled condition. The building, together with the lot, had cost about two thousand two hundred dollars, and there was still a debt of about five hundred dollars hanging over it. This debt was afterwards paid, principally by Abner Dunlap, George Thompson, and John Quinn. Dr. J. P. Brookins and wife located in Eaton about this time and became active and efficient members of the church. Preachers were employed regularly during the next few years, among others, Elder John R. Frame, Elder Z. Brown, and Elder Enos Adamson, while occasional meetings were held by the more noted ministers of the church. But the crippled financial condition of the congregation prevented its flourishing as it should, and no doubt would otherwise have done; and the unfortunate permission given to Lovina Mitchell and her assigns to join walls and extend the wall above the roof of the church, resulted in a permanent injury to the latter and culminated in a lawsuit with Dr. W. H. H. B. Minor, in which, although the church was finally successful, the loss was greater than the gain. From that time on preaching was only had occasionally, although the meetings were kept up until about 1872, when the age and infirmity of the only remaining elder, John Quinn, compelled him to cease activity. After his death, and that of his wife, both of which events occurred in February, 1873, no services of this church were held in this house. In the meantime the Christian church had been re-organized and for a number of years, by the permission of the Disciples, its meetings were held regularly in this house at such times as it was not used by its owners, until they built an edifice of their own. The Universalists also used the building until it was sold in the fall of 1873. After the death of Elder Quinn, the membership having been reduced to about half a dozen, the trustees determined to sell the building, especially as the roof seemed to be bad, past remedying, and was by some even thought to be unsafe. They accordingly petitioned the court of common pleas, and in August, 1873, the lot and building were sold for three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. This money, after payment of costs, was allowed to accumulate, so that in the beginning of the year 1879 it amounted, after the payment of taxes, to about the sum of five thousand dollars. In the meantime Dr. J. P. Brookins and wife and Sarah Quinn had died, and the membership was reduced to four persons, to-wit: Abner Dunlap and wife, Sarah Thompson, and Tabitha Collins. Mr. Dunlap being the only surviving acting trustee.

In February and March of 1879 Elder T. D. Garvin, of Columbus, Ohio, a traveling Evangelist, employed under the direction of the missionary board of the church, came to Eaton and held a series of meetings for about one month, in the Universalist church, a very neat and substantial edifice, which they had erected, and the use of which they not only kindly donated, but took care of during the entire series of meetings. This series of sermons, or lectures, for most of them partook largely of the nature of the latter, uniformly attracted crowded audiences, and was pronounced by many the ablest series ever delivered in Eaton. On the thirteenth of March, 1879, the church was re-organized with a membership of twenty-nine persons. Abner Dunlap was continued as one of the trustees, while R. W. Quinn was elected in the place of Jacob E. Krug, who had resigned, and W. L. Scott in that of J. P. Brookins, deceased. At a subsequent meeting the organization was more fully carried forward by the appointment of Noah Shirkey, W. B. Dunlap, and R. W. Quinn, as deacons, since which time no further changes have been made. In the spring of 1879 the church purchased a lot on the west side of Barron street, about one-third of a square from the old building, and in the summer and fall of that year erected thereon one of the neatest and most convenient church edifices in Preble county. Second in Eaton only to the Methodist church in size, it in some respects exceeds even it in convenience. It is thirty-six feet wide, by seventy-one in length (including the tower), is built of brick in the most substantial manner, with a slate roof and iron cornice, so as in a great measure to protect it from fire without. It is heated by a furnace in the cellar, and contains a baptistry, together with the necessary dressing rooms, so that immersion (which is the only mode of baptism practiced by the church) can be performed within the building itselt, in full view of the congregation, and in a manner calculated to guard against that levity which is too apt to characterize an audience when assembled in the open air on such occasions. The entire cost of the building, including the furniture and lot, was about six thousand dollars; all of which has been provided for. In addition to this the "ladies social" of the church has completed the same at a cost of about two hundred dollars.

The building was completed during the years of 1879 and 1880, and was dedicated in a sermon by Elder T. D. Garvin, on March 14th, of the latter year, precisely one year and a day from the re-organization of the church. Several persons were added to the church at this and subsequent meetings, so that the membership now numbers about fifty, and the organization is in a very healthy and efficient condition, with an excellent Sunday-school, a "ladies social" connected with the church, and all going forward in harmony.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The early history of Universalism in this locality is somewhat obscure. There being no records to which reference can be had, tradition and the memory of individuals are the only sources of information. It is believed that Hon. Samuel Tizzard was the first pronounced Universalist here. He came to this village, as stated in another place, in the year 1820. He being an earnest, zealous, and well informed advocate of the peculiar doctrines of the denomination, it was not very long until he found, here and there, a few congenial spirits of like faith. It is doubtful if there was ever a preacher of that faith in the county before the year 1825. About that time Rev. Jonathan Kidwell, of Union county, Indiana, first made his appearance here, and created a wonderful excitement by preaching the doctrine of universal salvation from sin. He was probably the first preacher of that faith in the county—at least the first that is remembered. After several irregular visits here, he was engaged to make regular monthly visits which were continued some two or three years. Meantime, other clergymen of the denomination made occasional missionary calls, preaching more or less acceptably to the limited congregations gathered on short notice. Among these the Rev. Daniel St. John, of Brookville, Indiana, is remembered; also Rev. D. Parker and Rev. Mr. Dodge.

During this time (probably in the year 1826 or beginning of 1827,) there came to this place a clergyman who had been preaching for the Methodist denomination, in the interior of Indiana, by the name of Daniel Hawley, and gave notice that he would deliver a discourse upon the subject of the future destiny of the human race. He was entirely unknown here, nor did he know any one, or know that there were any here who entertained views similar to his own. His first sermon was delivered to a good audience, and at once put him *en rapport* with the little flock of believers here. Being wholly unsettled—without home or employment—and finding sympathy and congeniality here, he at once concluded to remain, and seek employment as a school-teacher. He accordingly sent back to Indiana for his wife and child, and soon secured employment as teacher of a writing school. He continued to preach occasionally, here and at other points in the county, for several months, pursuing the business of teaching, and gaining the confidence and esteem of all who made his acquaintance. After the lapse of some months, Mr. Hawley left here to visit some point on the Miami,—Franklin or Middletown, perhaps—in the pursuit of some enterprise not now remembered, and was never afterwards seen or heard of by any one of his acquaintances here. It was not known that he ever arrived at the place he started to go to, nor was it ever known what became of him.

Toward the close of the year 1827, the first Universalist church was organized here, under the pastorship of Rev. J. Kidwell. Unfortunately the records of this congregation have been lost or destroyed, and the facts concerning it rests wholly on the memory of individuals. It is believed that nineteen names were enrolled as members of this first church. In recalling the names, however, only the following can be remembered, viz: Samuel Tizzard, Elizabeth Tizzard, Daniel D. Hall, Jane Hall, Mrs. Polly Holladay (afterwards married to Captain L. T. McCabe), Nicholas Day, Lucinda Day, Joseph Stephens, Robert Quinn, Asa W. Meloy, Arka Place, Ira K. Place, and James Alred. The only one of them now alive, (1880,) is Colonel Robert Quinn.

This organization was kept up, sometimes with regular monthly services, and at other times with only occasional preaching by such clergymen as could be procured, for some three or four years. After the removal of Mr. Tizzard to Cincinnati, and other changes by removal and otherwise, the organization was abandoned. A few adherents to the faith being still left here, though in an unorganized condition, occasional preaching was maintained as opportunity offered; frequently, however, at at very long intervals, for many years.

Up to the year 1856 there was no subsequent effort made towards organized work by the Universalists of this place and vicinity. During that year, a church building was erected on Paint creek, in the "Dooley settlement," about five miles south of Eaton, called Friendship church. At that place, and during that year a church organization was effected under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. S. Bacon, who had been holding regular monthly services in the vicinity for a couple of years. The adherents of the faith in Eaton joined in this organization, which consisted of some twenty-five members. Rev. Bacon was continued in the pastorate for many years, preaching once each month. The better to accommodate all the members, it was arranged so as to hold the morning service at Friendship, and an evening service at Eaton—occupying for that purpose the chapel of the Disciples, or Christian church, which was kindly loaned for that purpose; and which occupancy continued until the church building (corner of Barron and Sommers streets,) was sold and converted to business purposes.

Mr. Bacon's pastorate continued until the year 1863. His successor was Rev. T. S. Guthrie, who remained until 1871, and was succeeded the next year by Rev. C. H. Dutton.

Preparatory to an organization in town, separate from the church at Friendship, the members here withdrew, by consent, from that church, and held a meeting on the eighteenth day of August, 1872, at which time a constitution was adopted, and an organization effected under the name of the "First Universalist church of Eaton," consisting of about forty members. Previous to this time money had been raised and a lot purchased, corner of Cherry and Sommers streets, with the view of the erection at some time of a church edifice. The next year after the organization of the church, the chapel of the Disciples, as before noted, was sold and relegated to business purposes. Rev. Dutton's pastorate continued but a single year, during the closing portion of which the church meetings were held in the city hall. Mr. Dutton was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Blackford, and he by Rev. William Tucker, D. D., each of whom continued but a single year.

In the spring of 1873 the subject of the erection of a church building began to be talked up by the members. Meetings were held to consult about the matter, and subscriptions taken up for the purpose. It was not until the summer of 1874, however, that contracts were let and work commenced upon the edifice.

On the fifteenth day of October of that year, in the presence of a large assembly of the citizens, and after an appropriate and most eloquent address by Rev. J. G. Adams, of Cincinnati, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. J. H. Foos, esq., mayor of Eaton, also delivered an address. Revs. Blackford and Polk were also present, and assisted in the ceremonies.

Progress was made from time to time, as means could be collected and contracts effected, so that early in the year 1876 the house was in such condition as to be used as a place of meeting. It was not until September, 1877, that the edifice was fully completed and ready for dedication. On Sunday, the twenty-third day of September, 1877, after a most appropriate and eloquent sermon, by Rev. S. H. McCallister, D. D., president of Buchtel college, the church edifice was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by appropriate rites and ceremonies, participated in by the following named clergymen, viz: Rev. S. H. McCollister, D. D., Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D., Rev. William Tucker, D. D., Rev. C. A. Lander, and Rev. O. P. Kimmel.

The entire cost of the church, exclusive of the lot, is a trifle above six thousand dollars. The lot cost six hundred dollars, and is very eligibly located, being very near the center of the village, at the intersection of two handsome and well improved streets, and just outside of the noisy and business part of town.

During a portion of the time while the building was in course of construction, the church was without a stated pastor, but had preaching occasionally, as supplies could be obtained. In the early part of 1877, Rev. C. A. Lander was called to the pastorate, who continued as such for two years. He was succeeded, in March, 1879, by Rev. Frank Evans, who died on the second day of October following.

On the first day of January of the present year, 1880, a call was extended to Rev. J. M. Getchell, which was accepted, and he at once entered upon his duties as pastor, preaching on each alternate Lord's day. An arrangement has also been recently effected, in accordance with which Mr. Getchell will occupy the pulpit of this church every Lord's day during the ensuing year, 1881.

Rev. L. P. Blackford, pastor of the Universalist church in Norwich, Connecticut, and Rev. W. M. Kimmel, pastor at Barre, Vermont, are contributions from this church to the ministerial field. Also, Rev. O. P. Kimmell, who, after a short but brilliant clerical career, died in March, 1880, at the early age of twenty-four years. Rev. J. D. Lauer, formerly a clergyman in the "Christian" denomination, first identified himself with Universalism in becoming a member of the church in Eaton. He ministered to the church for some time after attaching himself to it; and has proved quite an accession to the ministerial force of the denomination.

THE FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF EATON

was organized March 19, 1870, and consisted originally of but twelve members. The Rev. B. J. George, Alexander A. Stokes and L. L. Harris were appointed as a building committee with Mr. Stokes as treasurer, and upon the first of August, 1870, ground was broken preparatory to the construction of the present handsome house of worship on Decatur street, which was built at a cost of about six thousand dollars. The pastors who have served this society have been Revs. B. J. George, —— Lamb, and William Depoy. The first named served five years, and his successors, of course, shorter periods. Mr. Depoy left in 1878, since which time no pastor has been employed. The organization has had as many as one hundred members, but now numbers about sixty.

ST. MARY'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

The first services of the Roman Catholics in Eaton were held in 1852 or 1853, in a building near where Dr. Sewell now lives, by Father Carney. Soon after that time Father O'Connor was located in the place and remained for a number of years. A building was fitted up as a church, and for a time the society was in a prosperous condition; but the interest flagged, and the financial support becoming less strong, the Catholics were compelled to give up their church, and for a number of years services were held at the residence of Michael Ryan. About 1865 the upper floor of the building on Main street, now used as a priest's residence, was fitted up and services were regularly held there until the present church was built, in 1879. This edifice was dedicated August 24th. It is a well built structure, sufficiently commodious for the congregation that assembles in it, and cost about thirty-two hundred dollars. For a number of years after Father O'Connor's time the church was supplied by priests from Hamilton, Middleton and Oxford, Fathers D'Arco and William Daly serving most of the time. Then came Father Bowe; and he was succeeded by Fancis Varelmann in 1876, who removed in the summer of 1880 to Xenia. For eight years the church has been a parish—previously being known as a station. There are about three hundred and fifty Catholics in the parish, a portion of them belonging in the town of Eaton, and a portion in the surrounding country.

EDUCATIONAL.

Eaton, like most all of the Ohio settlements, secured at a very early day those twin institutions of civilization and sister safe-guards of well ordered society, the school and the church. William Bruce, the founder of the town, in fact, made provision for the establishment of churches and schools, when he laid out the plat, donating the lots at the corners of Preble (now Main) and Barron streets as sites for a court house and other public buildings, two churches, and "an academy and school-house for the town." A school-house of very primitive character was built upon the lot provided for the purpose, sometime prior to 1812. Before this building was erected, however, and sometime in 1807, or the following year, the first school in the village was opened in one of the log cabins on the south side of Wadsworth street, west of Judge Haines' late residence. The teacher was one John Hollingsworth. Robert Miller, esq., from whose sketch in the Ohio centennial educational volume, this history is principally compiled, quotes Hon. George D. Hendricks as saying that the early school-houses were constructed of logs, had but little furnishing, and were not even "chinked" or daubed, until the cold of winter made such measures necessary. A log was removed at a convenient height and the apperture being covered with greased paper, served as a window. He says:

> "The second class of school-houses were the hipped-roofed frame buildings. School accommodations were furnished by subscription and most teachers permitted indigent pupils to attend free of charge.
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> "A special act was passed by the legislature of the State, December 23, 1811, appointing three trustees—Alexander Mitchell, William L. Henderson, and Samuel Hawkins—to sell lots designated for churches and a school-house and invest the proceeds in lots in other parts of the town, better situated for such purposes and in the building of a public church and school-house. From an old record containing the proceedings of these trustees, it appears that the square set apart by Bruce for an academy and school-house was sub-divided into four lots and sold for four hundred and nine dollars and sixty-six cents at the aggregate, and that thirty dollars of this amount was paid for another lot and the balance was expended in the erection and furnishing of a frame school-house thereon. This building was used both as a court house and meeting-house, while the court house was building."

From this time until the organization of the schools under the act of 1849, but few details can be given, as no records appear which pertain to this period. A long succession of pioneer teachers came and went, remaining only for short terms, from the early days of Eaton history up to 1826. In the latter year "Hon. Abner Haines came to our town," says Mr. Hendricks, "staff in one hand and a pair of new shoes in the other." By the generous aid of C. Van Ausdal and Sheriff John Hawkins, he raised a school, as all previous schools were raised, by subscription. The terms were one dollar and fifty cents per scholar for spelling, reading and writing, and two dollars additional per quarter of sixty-five days for arithmetic and English grammar. The judge made a very successful teacher, but did not long follow the pedagogical profession. He was succeeded by George D. Hendricks who taught during 1827-28-29 and 1830. He had previously taught in the county and had a good reputation as an instructor. He soon enrolled on his list one hundred and twenty pupils, and had an average daily attendance of from seventy to one hundred. He "kept school" from eight to ten hours a day, "setting" all of the "copies" and making and mending all of the quill pens for from forty to sixty scholars, out of school hours.

The school population of Eaton had increased long before the passage of the act of 1849, beyond the capacity of the building preciously erected, and no successful attempt had been made at grading or classification. Upon the re-organization of the schools under this act, district No. 4 was created, including the town and territory, one and a half miles square. The act provides for the election of six directors and their division into three classes, so that after the first election two directors should be elected annually, for the term of three years. It further provided that the board should have the entire management and control of the schools in the district, and required them to establish within its bounds three or more common schools in which the rudiments of an English education should be taught for at least eight months of the year; to determine what branches should be taught in any or all of the schools; to levy taxes, not exceeding three mills on the dollar, to be assessed on the valuation of the taxable property in the district, to raise funds in addition to the common school fund to defray the expense of the system; to appoint a board of examiners; to adopt text books, etc. The persons most active in securing the passage of this were probably the first board of directors elected under it, who were: Abner Haines, W. H. H. B. Minor, John Acton, Hiram Jones, Benjamin Neal and Richard M. Stannah. At that time Hon. George D. Hendricks and Hon. Felix Marsh, both citizens of Eaton, were members of the legislature, and urged and voted for the adoption of the act.

The change in the school system met, at first, with some opposition, but it was soon acquiesced in and put in operation. Under the provisions of the act contract was entered into with Pierson Smith, in the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-three cents, for the erection of a two story brick school-house, with four rooms. The work was to be done under the superintendence of Ellis Marshall, then a director, who was also authorized to sell the old frame building on the lot in the north part of the town on which the new building was to be erected, and also the old brick building and lot in the south part.

On the thirtieth of November, 1850, Superintendent Marshall reported the building completed according to contract, with a few unimportant exceptions, and the first school was opened in it December 2, 1850, under the following teachers: David M. Morrow, superintendent; Enos Adamson, Mary A. Goam and Miss M. E. Merthiet. Mr. Morrow, who was a grandson of the governor of the State, by the same name, died in 1875, in Wisconsin.

It was not long before this building proved inadequate for the accommodation of the increasing number of pupils, but no formal action was taken by the board for the erection of an additional building until the twenty-second of January, 1859, when they resolved to build another school-house. In the meantime school-rooms were rented, and the public church was used for school purposes until the second building was completed. The second building was not completed until September 12, 1864, and then only three rooms were finished and occupied. This event marked a new epoch in the history of the Eaton schools. Six departments were opened, and three teachers assigned to each building. The corps consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen: M. L. Holt, superintendent; S. S. Dix, Sophie Miller, Maggie McClung, Maria Ballentine and Lucy Stroud.

The new building finished in 1864 is of brick, two stories in height, and contains eight school-rooms. It is pleasantly situated in the southeast part of the town, upon an elevated site of four acres. Many improvements in buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., have been made from time to time in recent years. The two buildings to which allusion has been made contain an aggregate of twelve rooms, nearly all of which have been furnished with the Excelsior seat, manufactured at Eaton. The rooms which require it are supplied with maps and charts, and are all provided with large sized black-boards. In 1874 the grounds of the south building were properly graded, forming a gentle descent on the north (fronting Israel street), with a more abrupt decent to the west, and nearly level grounds on the east and south.

The highest department of the Eaton schools, says Mr. Miller, "was growing into a high school from 1850 to 1872, at which last period it fully organized as such." The first class graduated from this school at the close of the school year ending in June, 1872, when regular commencement exercises were held as they have been each year since. The principal of the high school, when the first graduation took place, was Miss Catharine Oaks.

Up to 1867 it could hardly be said that the principal teacher, though sometimes called superintendent, had the full control and authority of superintendent. The following is a list of principals prior to 1867, and the superintendents subsequent to that date: D. M. Morrow, 1850–51; James Long, 1851–52; Samuel McClure, 1852–53; J. S. Morris, 1853–60; A. McAdow, 1860–61; J. N. Lake, 1861–62; A. C. Messenger, 1862–63; S. S. Dix, 1863–64; M. L. Holt, 1864–65; J. N. Lake, 1865–66; S. S. Dix, 1866–67; C. C. Fetherling, 1867 (vacancy); W. L. Shaw, 1867–69; Peter Sellers, 1869–70; W. C. Barnhart, 1870–73; B. F. Morgan, 1873–74; W. L. Shaw, 1875–79; J. M. Withrow, 1879.

Following are the names of the gentlemen who have served on the board of education since the organization in 1850, given in the order of their election: W. J. Gilmore, W. H. H. B. Minor, Ellis Minshall, George W.

Thompson, A. Haines, W. B. Tizzard, C. F. Brooke, George D. Hendricks, C. W. Swain, J. W. King, William Curry, E. W. McGuire, Robert Miller, Benjamin Neal, Thomas J. Larsh, John V. Campbell, J. N. Lake, S. S. Dix, R. G. D. McKemy, B. Hubbard, P. M. Crume, J. P. Brookins, Melyne Miller, J. A. Crume, R. E. Pryor, Joseph Wilson, Joseph Fisher, J. L. Chambers, J. D. Lauer, W. A. Swihart, W. C. M. Brookins, W. C. Huston, Hiram Jones, Josiah Campbell, B. H. Alexander, L. C. Abbott, John Acton, R. M. Stannah, S. H. Hubbell, J. B. Drayer, M. Filbert, R. Homan, G. W. Gaus, Joseph N. Pinney, H. B. Van Ausdal, C. P. Thum, C. W. Larsh, J. W. King, C. F. Brooke, W. C. Huston, Robert Miller, John V. Campbell, S. S. Dix, A. S. Harris, Winfield Freeman, J. B. Welsh, P. M. Small, A. J. Reynolds. The board, at present, is composed of: S. S. Dix, president; W. C. M. Brookins, secretary; J. B. Welsh, P. M. Small, A. J. Reynolds and C. F. Brooke.

The growth of the Eaton schools during twenty years of their history is shown in the following comparative statement:

	1855.	1875.
Number of pupils enumerated	495	722
Number of pupils enrolled	379	548
Average daily attendance	203	413
Number of teachers	5	11
Number of school-rooms	5	11
Number of grades	4	10
Number of weeks in session	32	36
Amount paid teachers	$1,284.40	$5,864.91
Total expenditure	$2,512.45	$11,361.73
Value of school property	$10,000.00	$30,000.00

THE PHYSICIANS OF EATON.

Ministering unto all who need their services, going forth to the poor and lowly as well as the rich, doing practical good to poor suffering humanity, the physician is always widely known, and if he fulfills the high office of his choice is universally loved, respected, and revered.

It is eminently proper that a liberal space in the chapter of Eaton history should be devoted to the physicians who have dwelt and who now dwell within the village.

The pioneer practitioner of medicine in Eaton was one of those good and gentle men in whom was exemplified much that goes to make up the ideal physician. Kind, conscientious, and self-sacrificing, old Dr. Walter Buell was regarded in the early days of Eaton's existence as a public benefactor. But little is known and but little can be said of him. He was a very valuable nurse, and therein probably lay the greater part of his success, for like most of the medical practitioners of his time he had not that thorough book hnowledge which is so easily attained at the present day. His advantages of education were undoubtedly limited. But if he lacked in scientific knowledge, the deficiency was amply atoned for by his strong common sense, his devotion to duty, and close application to study by experience and observation. He came to the infant settlement in 1808, and his cabin was one of the first built upon the town plat. Remaining in Eaton until some time between 1826 and 1830 he was for a score of years the "village doctor," and in those primitive days was known throughout the thinly settled county for miles around, often riding far beyond the bounds of Preble county. His wife dying he married again in Eaton, and it was not long after that event that he removed to Indiana.

Dr. Buell was not the sole practitioner in Eaton for more than three or four years, for about 1811 a Dr. Henderson, from Cambridge, Bourbon county, Kentucky, came to the village and remained until his death in 1824. He was a very eccentric man, and very violent. If he became displeased with man or woman, it mattered not which, he would burst into a terrible rage and give utterance to a fusilage of the most violent curses. He had only a very few actual friends, but just in proportion as his regard for people was narrowed, it was intense. His friendship was focused. When he did form an attachment it was fast and for life, the most pronounced and true devotion. Notwithstanding the fact that he was not generally liked, almost everybody conceded that he had great ability, and was a very skilful physician. People had confidence in him, and he enjoyed an extensive practice. He married his second wife in Eaton, a Miss Mary Sellers, who was also from Kentucky.

Abont 1819 Dr. Johns came to Eaton and remained a short time—not more than two or three years. The next in order was a man who remained in the village all of the rest of his life—Dr. Jesse Paramore. He was also from Caneridge, Kentucky, and an acquaintance of Dr. Henderson's, having read medicine under the same preceptor, a Dr. Mitchell, of Paris, Kentucky. He died in 1857, and was a constant resident of the village up to that time, with the exception of four years, when he lived upon a farm near by. He was a very successful physician, especially with fevers, which were in early years very common in the settlement. In spite of the fact that he had an extensive practice he accumulated only a small portion of this world's goods, as he charged small fees even when patients were abundantly able to pay, and none at all when they were in poor circumstances. He married Rachel Minor.

Dr. Daniel Egbert located in the village about 1822, coming from Lebanon, Warren county. He remained only a short time, securing an appoitment in the United States navy.

Thomas A. Cunningham, born and raised in the county, began the practice of medicine in Eaton in 1826 or 1827. He had followed his profession only a short time, until 1832, when he was made clerk of the court. He went to Congress soon after, and was then made deputy paymaster of the army by James K. Polk, and sent to Mexico. He died in 1864. Had he lived a short time longer he would have been made paymaster general, as he was the oldest deputy in the service. As a physician he was characterized by great kindness, tenderness and sympathy. He was a fast friend and a good man. Politically he was quite a power—the leader of the Preble county Democracy.

Dr. Mount located in Eaton in 1830, but three or four years later removed to Hamilton, where he died a few years ago. Drs. Nixon and Horning, partners, began practice in 1831 and continued until the year 1835.

The first named had practiced previously in Winchester.

One of the most prominent of the early physicians was Pliny M. Crume, who arrived in this place about 1833 from Butler county, where he was born and raised. He was well read in medicine and very successful in business. He remained in town until 1863 or the following year, when he removed to Wabash county, Indiana, where a son lived. He became professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Baker's school, of Cincinnati.

Alfred Ayers came about 1836 and remained a short time, practicing in partnership with Dr. Paramore. He removed to Greenville and, retiring while there from practice, went to Butler county, where he ended his days.

William H. H. B. Minor came to Eaton in 1835, and commenced practice with Dr. Paramore, with whom he had previously read in 1838. When Paramore moved out on his farm Dr. Minor formed a partnership with Dr. Crume, which was continued three years. He retired from practice in 1851, and went into the dry goods business, which, after a short time, he abandoned for the drug business, at which he felt more at home. In this branch of trade he remained for many years. Dr. Minor was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 5, 1812. He attended Drake's college in Cincinnati. His wife, still living, and to whom he was married in 1839, was Miss Lovina C. Holaday.

Dr. Parker came in 1833, and removed to Michigan in 1835.

David Baker, of Pennsylvania, began practice in Eaton about 1840, having previously been located for a short time in Alexandria. He secured a considerable practice, and during his twelve years residence was quite uniformly successful. He removed to Cincinnati.

Albert Huber, a young man from Pennsylvania, was a partner of Baker's from 1842 to 1848. He moved to Hamilton, where he is still living.

Dr. Anderson, from Indiana, practiced two or three years in the 'forties,' and then went to Lebanon, where he died.

J. C. Helm commenced practice in 1844 or 1845, having read with Dr. Crume. He was for some time a partner of the old doctor, and then practiced alone. He finally removed to Peru, Indiana, and was succeeded by Dr. Welsh.

Dr. James B. Welsh was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1821. When he was eight years old his father died, and at the age of fifteen he removed with his mother to Indiana. Soon after he obtained his majority he commenced, in an irregular way, the study of medicine, being at the same time engaged in school teaching. He attended his first course of lectures in the winter of 1848-9, at the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, and subsequently practiced, but did not graduate until the spring of 1858. He immediately afterward located in Eaton. Dr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Eva J. Garver, May 16, 1841. His wife died February 22, 1878, and September 11, 1879, he was married to Catharine Oaks.

Dr. P. M. Small was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 5, 1834. He grew to maturity there, and desiring to take up the study of medicine, attended the Electic Medical college of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1859. He then began practice in Eaton, and has ever since been a resident of the town, except while attending lectures in Cincinnati. He entered the Miami Medical college, and graduated from it in 1872. He was married in 1859 to Martha Austin.

Dr. A. H. Stephens, although not so long a practitioner in Eaton as some others, has probably practiced in the county more years than any physician now living. He was the son of Isaac Stephens and Elizabeth McCollie, who settled here in 1804. The doctor was born September 26, 1818, and was reared in this village. He attended the Ohio Medical college, of Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in 1846. Beginning practice in Cincinnati, he remained there one year and then removed to Iowa, where he was located for a few months. In 1848 he moved to Camden, Preble county, where he was in practice thirteen years, in partnership with Dr. L. Dunham. At the expiration of that period, in 1861, he went into the army as regimental surgeon, being attached to the Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, a Cincinnati regiment, and originally known as the Guthrie Grays. He was in the service three years, and on leaving located in Eaton, where he has ever since resided and been in the active pursuit of his profession.

Dr. W. F. Thomas is a native of Maine, born January 18, 1829. He began reading medicine in Boston and finished in Cincinnati, where he graduated from the Eclectic college in 1854. He practiced some eight or nine years in Cincinnati, when he removed to Nashville, Tennessee. He received a diploma from a medical college of the regular school in that city, and practiced there until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In 1862 he came north and settled in Springfield, Ohio, where he remained in practice some four years. He then spent some time in the west, after which he came, in 1868, to Eaton. Dr. Thomas was married October 18, 1864, to Amanda Hedrick, of Clarke county, Ohio.

Dr. John H. Bruce was born in Eaton, October 4, 1840. He served in the war of the Rebellion as private in company F, Fifth Ohio cavalry, for something over three years. Early in the year 1866 he commenced the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. George W. Bruce, of Winchester, Indiana, but completed his reading with Dr. James B. Welsh, of Eaton. He graduated from the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, in the spring of 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Camden, this county, and eighteen months afterward removed to Eaton, where he has since been engaged in practice.

Dr. James L. Quinn is a native of this county, having been born in Twin township September 21, 1841. He began in the spring of 1866 the study of medicine under Dr. Welsh, of Eaton, and in the fall of 1867 began a course of lectures at the Miami Medical college, Cincinnati, where he graduated in March, 1869. Upon his graduation he was appointed, after a competitive examination, resident physician of Cincinnati hospital by its board of trustees, which position he held one year. He then opened an office in Cincinnati and practiced for some eight months, when he removed to Muncie, Indiana. A few months afterwards he came to this county, and in May, 1872, engaged in his profession at Eaton. May 6, 1873, Dr. Quinn was married to Elizabeth Quinn.

Dr. Alfred A. Lovett, born August 14, 1849, in Hamilton county, Ohio; commenced the study of medicine under Dr. E. L. Hill, of Oxford, Ohio, an allopathist, and subsequently had for his preceptor Dr. H. M. Logee, of the same place. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical college, Philadelphia, having previously taken a collegiate course at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio. After a practice of something over two years in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, he came in 1878 to Eaton. Dr. Lovett was united in marriage, April 26, 1880, to Miss Nettie, daughter of Dr. W. H. H. B. Minor, of Eaton.

Dr. Frank M. Michael was born in Winchester, this county, December 27, 1849. He began the reading of medicine under Dr. Bruce in 1874, and at the session of 1876 and 1877 and 1877 and 1878 was a student of Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati. He subsequently, in February, 1879, graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, and soon afterwards entered upon the practice of his profession here. March 1, 1880, he was appointed physician to the infirmary, which position he now holds.

Dr. William A. Campbell began the practice here in the spring of 1880. He graduated at the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, in March of the same year, having read with Dr. Stevens, of this city.

EARLY AND LATE MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The first mechanical industrial pursuit entered upon in Eaton was milling. William Bruce built his first grist-mill in the summer of 1806. It was a very primitive affair, indeed, a small structure of logs, within which a pair of stones shaped by long and patient labor from natural boulders, did in a rough way the duty of buhrs. Nothing but corn was ground in this mill, and not very much of that, although all that was necessary for a few years for the supply of the settlement.

In 1810 Mr. Bruce erected his second mill, the building now standing upon Seven Mile creek, and from which the sound of the wheels still goes forth. It is related that when the raising took place, not a single man in the large assemblage dared to climb up on the frame to take up the timbers, the structure being so much higher than those to which they had been accustomed. Finally the wife of Jacob Roman, the millwright, climbed to the top, and with a bottle of whiskey in each hand, walked entirely around the building, stepping upon the plates. This banter and from a woman was too much, and the men should by the example set them, were soon swarming upon the frame, and in a short time had completed the laying of the rafters. When the building was completed, Ferguson Mitchell won a wager of three gallons of whiskey by standing upon his head at the extreme end of the comb of the roof.

Not long after the building of this mill, a small distillery was established in the settlement, and there were several other establishments set up by enterprising tradesmen; among them a tannery by Richard Leeson, but the next manufacturing interests of any importance which claim mention, were two woollen carding establishments. This was in the year 1815. At this time an old Scotchman, commonly called "Billy" Watts, came to the village, and began wool carding by horse-power machinery. His shop was located on the south side of Main street, on what is now known as the Anderson Jones property. About the same time William Bruce also started a woollen carding and fulling mill.

By this period ~~in the history~~ of Eaton there were several small manufactories, or more properly, shops in the village, beside those of which we have written. Among the most useful was a pottery established in 1813, by one Joseph Harman, a Hessian and a Tory, who had just located in the village. This much needed institution was situated at the northwest corner of Maple and Wadsworth streets. Harman's Tory sentiments did not win him the kindly feeling of the people, and after a time he left. The business of making pottery was, however, continued at the same place, by James Crockett, after whom the lot was for many years called the Crockett property.

John Harbison had also located in the village in 1811, and was its first wagon-maker. His shop was located where William Kline now lives, on the corner of Main and Maple streets.

The tannery heretofore mentioned as having been established by Richard Leeson, was the first in town. He sold out after a few years, to Judge Nesbit, of Alexandria, and he, in 1824, to Judge Curry, who run it for twenty years.

From about 1815 until 1838 there seems to have been but little progress in manufacturing worthy of notice—but few new enterprises. In the year last mentioned, however, a man named Enochs began the business of wool carding and spinning near the Presbyterian church.

Van Ausdal & Sturr started in 1835, in a building on the east bank of Seven Mile creek, a grist-mill and distillery which they carried on with fair success for five or six years.

Eli Thompson also had a mill in the old brewery building, south of the Main street bridge, a few years later. This building was erected in 1848 or 1849, by Wise, Miller & Houston.

The present brewery was built by several Germans from Dayton, among whom, and taking the leading part, were Messrs. Fasnacht and Rau, who are now residents of Eaton.

During the fifties there were several attempts made to build up manufacturing interests. In 1859 a foundry was established near the depot, but the company, not finding business very remunerative, sold out after a short experience and removed to Cincinnati. Judge George W. Gans was prominent in the management of this enterprise. Not long after the above mentioned business was discontinued, Josiah Campbell and E. W. McGuire started a plow factory in the same locality, but after running one season, their business became so involved that they were obliged to suspend operations. A hominy mill and two or three other enterprises of ephemeral existence succeeded this venture, and successively passed away.

It remained for the Brooke Brothers, Charles F., J. C. and William and Mr. Joseph Walters, all active, enterprising men, to inaugurate, in 1873, a huge enterprise, and to begin operating a manufactory which, had it been maintained to the present time, would have materially advanced the town in wealth and business activity. The gentlemen named were the principal stockholders in the Excelsior School Seat Manufacturing company. This company had the only heavy manufacturing business ever carried on in Eaton. They employed a capital of about seventy-five thousand dollars, and gave work to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. As the name of the company would imply, its manufactures consisted of school furniture. Orders came in very fast, and the company had all that it could do to meet them, even while employing a hundred and fifty men. Goods were sold in all parts of the United States, and even shipped to South America. The sales amounted to two hundred thousand dollars or three hundred thousand dollars per year. A large foundry was run in connection with the manufactory, in which were made the necessary castings, and in this department alone the force of men employed was from fifty to seventy-five. The manufactory of the Excelsior School Seat company occupied several large buildings near the depot, some of which have since been destroyed, and some of which have, since the removal of the company's works, been devoted to other purposes. The suspension of work in this factory, which was a great blow to Eaton as well as the men directly interested, was caused namely by the hard times which followed the panic, and which ruined so many other fine enterprises throughout the country. The company, as reorganized, is still carrying on the business, but has its manufactories located in Richmond, Indiana, and at Cincinnati.

About 1864 J. L. Chambers, Dr. Welch, N. B. Stephens and Charles Larsh, established a manufactory for making agricultural implements. They used the building which is now known as the Robinson planing-mill, for about three years, when the company was dissolved.

Robinson & Company are the proprietors of an extensive planing-mill, which was the first manufactory of the kind in the county. It was started in 1867. They occupied the building on Maple street, near the railroad track, which had been previously used by the company making agricultural implements. Until 1876 the firm consisted of J. J. Robinson and J. S. Chambers, but the latter sold out in that year, and in the year following J. J. Robinson took his son into partnership, under the firm name of Robinson & Company.

L. Gable & Company are carrying on the planing-mill business on a large scale, near the railroad station, and have facilities for turning out all kinds of building material, such as doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, and planed lumber. They have the latest improved machinery for making sash and blinds—the same as is used in the Lake Superior country. The building was erected by L. and J. Gable in 1870, and the business has been carried on by them continuously since that time.

Wagon making was first carried on in Eaton in the year 1811, by John Harbison who has already been alluded to. The next wagon makers were Jacob and William Kline, both of whom manufactured wagons for a great many years. William Kline came to Eaton in 1813, and Jacob in 1816. The former remained here until 1844, when he removed to Logansport, Indiana, and the latter lived in Eaton until his death in 1875, carrying on business until 1858.

Carriage making is carried on in Eaton by three houses, of which John S. Orth's is the oldest. He began making wagons and carriages in the village in 1839, and in 1840 built the large shop which he at present occupies and in which he has carried on business uninterruptedly for forty years.

Henry Kister started in business early in the seventies, and Huggins & Weaver in the winter of 1876—77.

Besides these establishments, there are the two wagon making shops of Smith & Coe.

There are three saw-mills in the village—John P. Acton's the oldest, being started thirty years ago or more. Bruce Vandoren's at a considerably later period and Wheeler Frum's in 1874.

Flax manufacturing was commenced in Eaton as early as 1856. Cotton & Bell began spinning and weaving the flax fibre into ropes and sacking, and continued in the business for a number of years, but sold out finally to D. M. Morrow. He in turn sold to Foster & Morgan, and this firm to the present owners, J. S. Gary. The spinning and weaving was abandoned in 1863, after the mill had been burned, and when the business was again resumed it was simply that which is at present carried on—the separation of the fibre from the woody part of the stock. Mr. Gary purchased the mill in 1879, and since that time has had it in active operation all of the time, and shipped away very considerable quantities of fibre, which has been used elsewhere for upholstering purposes, and the manufacture of paper, sacking, etc.

The steam grist-mill, at present owned by Josiah Campbell, was built by Kinzie & Reynolds in 1870. They received material assistance from some of the people of Eaton, who were anxious to encourage manufacturing, and who foresaw that any considerable development in this line would aid in building up the town. The mill property, although paying well upon the money invested in it, disappointed the hopes of those who were most sanguine. Bell & Stephens purchased the mill of its original owners, and Bell dying not long after, the property was placed under the management of an assignee, and by him finally sold to Mr. Campbell in October, 1879. The mill has four "runs" of buhrs, does all kinds of grinding, and at present has a large western patronage.

Cigar manufacturing is one of the most important industries in Eaton, and gives constant employment to about one hundred persons. Theodore Harbaugh was probably the first man who made cigars in the town. He had a little shop as early as 1845. Numerous other individuals carried on the manufacture on a very small scale after that, but the business never assumed magnitude which made it worthy of especial remark until J. S. Quinn began manufacturing. His business was at first as insignificant as that of any of his predecessors, but it was slowly developed, until about thirty hands were employed in rolling of the fragrant weed. Mr. Quinn began manufacturing in 1863, and retired in 1870. A Mr. Klinger, who was in partnership with him toward the last, removed to Alexandria, and there carried on the business.

The next men who engaged in the business on a large scale were M. F. Ayres and F. P. Filbert. They began manufacturing in 1872, under the firm name of Ayres & Filbert, and continued for a year or so, when they separated, and each followed cigar manufacturing alone. They employed when together, at one period, as many as fifty men, and now each one of them employs about twenty-five. There is another firm at the business, which carries on about an equally large concern—the house of Coovert & Jones, which has been in existence since 1878. Charles W. Acton has a smaller shop. Each one of the three larger shops has the capability of manufacturing a million and a half cigars per annum, and this amount of production has been actually reached by two of them at least.

Nearly all the tobacco used is of home growth. It may be of interest to some readers to know something of the history of this branch of agriculture in this vicinity, and it is certainly not inappropriate to speak of it in this connection.

The tobacco crop of Preble county now amounts to more than a million and a half pounds every season. It is believed that the first tobacco raised in the county was grown in 1838 by an old German named John Gentner. He had a small quantity, perhaps an acre, and after it had grown, he hardly knew what to do with it. By accident, however, he secured a buyer, and realized more money from that one acre of tobacco than from any ten acres of his ordinary farm products. From this time on it was raised in small quantities by other farmers, but not systematically grown or in considerable quantity until by J. L. Quinn, in 1850. Their general attention was given to the production of tobacco, and the amount put in became larger each year, until it was entitled to rank as one of the staple crops of the county.

Mr. Quinn began buying tobacco in 1863, and was the first who engaged regularly in the business. He used as a store-house the old brick building, near the railroad station, which is now the ware-house occupied by John Glick, as the agent of C. W. St. John, a Dayton tobacco buyer. Mr. Quinn has never been entirely out of the business, although he devotes but little attention to it at present. Christopher Musselman, John Glick, and Kingbush, the latter from Cincinnati, each handle large quantities of Preble county leaf in this place, and the local manufacturers also buy large quantities.

MERCANTILE HISTORY.

The first store was opened in Eaton by Cornelius Van Ausdal in 1808, and it is a noteworthy fact that alone or in partnership he conducted business in the town until 1863, a period of fifty-five years, and the greater part of this time at one stand—that which still bears his name and at which his son continues the business. The pioneer store was, however, situated where the Reichel house now stands. It was a small building, but in it was begun a business which ultimately reached huge proportions. After a short time Mr. Van Ausdal erected a house on the ground ~~just west of~~ commercial row, and now included in the county property. Here he resided and had his store until 1824, when he erected the building on the northwest corner of Main and Preble streets, which he occupied until his retirement, in 1863. Mr. Van Ausdal had the natural qualifications necessary to make him a successful merchant, but it is probable that although confident of a fair degree of success, he never anticipated the wide popularity which he attained. His store was not only known in early days throughout the county of Preble, but its reputation spread through thinly settled western Ohio and eastern Indiana, and he drew custom to Eaton from almost as wide a field as now does Cincinnati. Indians and whites came from great distances to purchase goods at Eaton, and the former brought in for exchange or sale great quantities of furs, while the latter class made the store the market for what little surplus produce they had. It is a fact significant as showing the importance of this pioneer trading post, that the early merchants of Richmond, Indiana, procured from it the goods which they retailed. Among the Indians who were often at the store, and with whom the proprietor was well acquainted, was the great chief Tecumseh, his brother the Prophet, and others almost equally famous. As the country was developed and other stores were established at various points in southern Ohio the trade became more purely local than it had been, but Mr. Van Ausdal's reputation was too well established to allow of a dropping off in the patronage of the people living within a convenient distance, and he still did an immense business, and one which after the first period of decline grew apace with the settlement of the town and surrounding country. During a period of five years, 1828 to 1833, Mr. Van Ausdal was interested in the wholesale dry goods business in Cincinnati, and for a portion of the time resided in New York, and did the purchasing for both the Cincinnati and Eaton stores.

Begeau & Lanier (Alexander C.) went into business about 1810, and continued for three or four years.

Job Pugh, a Quaker, had a store in Eaton at the close of the War of 1812.

Early in the village life of Eaton, a Mr. Brown had a small dry goods store and grocery where Oscar Van Daren now lives.

James Butler came into the infant settlement and opened a store which had a small share of patronage for a few years. He left about 1818.

Dr. Walter Buell sold goods for a time corner of Beech and Preble streets, where General Marsh afterwards lived.

About 1816 or 1817, Isaac Banta kept a stock of goods in a one-story house where the Reichel house now is. Henry Monfort bought the goods about 1819, and after conducting a merchantile business for a short time took John G. Jameson in as a partner. In 1832, Levin T. McCabe bought out Jameson, and the business was carried on by Monfort & McCabe until several years later the firm name was changed to McCabe, Vandoren & Co. McCabe sold out in 1841 to Monfort, and the business was conducted until 1843, by Monfort & Vandoren. Mr. McCabe again went into business in 1847, selling groceries for one year by himself. He then took as a partner David Graft, but bought out the interest again, and, in 1849, took as a partner John L. Bruce. They carried on the retail and wholesale business. In 1853 the firm became Bruce, Houk & Co., and did an extensive wholesale business. Houk died, and McCabe, who had been the "Company" in the firm, sold out to Wilson & Lannis. Mr. McCabe built a warehouse in 1852 and went into the business of buying and shipping grain, being the first in Eaton to engage in that line. He shipped the first goods that were brought to Eaton by rail, and sold the first fresh fish in the village. His grain and produce business was very large, and in one season he bought twenty-one thousand bushels of flax seed. He continued in business until 1855.

In 1826 or the following year, Daniel Brown came with a very good stock of goods from Cincinnati. He had considerable ability as a business man, and became popular and prominent. He finally engaged in the pork purchasing business and carried that on as well as his general merchandise until 1836 when he removed to Texas. Hubbell (S. H.) & Sweeney were the successors of Brown. They sold in 1839 to Vandoren & Banta, and they in 1843 to John M. Gray & Hubbell. The latter soon after moved the goods to Indiana.

Jacob Spacht went into business in 1826, and was bought out in 1832 by Levin T. McCabe.

John Alexander was the keeper of a general store as early as 1833. After conducting the business for a short time alone, he went in with Brower, and the firm remained in activity until 1842, when Mr. Alexander removed to Huntington, Indiana. He was auditor of Huntington county for eight years prior to his death in 1861.

John Harrington started in 1843, and Hazeltine & Young in 1848. Neither of these stores were carried on for more than three or four years.

John G. Harlan went into business as a partner with Van Ausdal in 1825 or 1826, and several years later he established a store of his own where S. H. Hubbell now is and there carried on business for several years.

Hettle & Dix started in business in 1826 or the following year, where Marsh & Lockwood's building now is, and remained in activity for five or six years, being quite successful.

Nearly all of the merchants of whom mention has been made kept general stores and all dealt in dry goods. This branch of business during more recent years has been conducted by the following firms and individuals in the order in which their names are given: Davis & Hawk, David Hawk, Thomas H. Russell, Benjamin Neal, Marsh & Lockwood, W. H. H. B. Minor & O. Minor, O. Minor alone, W. H. H. B. Minor alone, Emmanuel & Marqvis, A. Epply, J. B. Epply, Hubbell, Epply & Wilson, Wilson, & Hubbell, Elijah Taylor, Brazier & Campbell, Daniel Lesh, Brownell & Brother, J. Oglesby, Stephens & Company, Stephens & Brother, Stephens & Huston, Huston & Swihart, M. F. Stephens, Stephens & Scoven, Thomas Dryden, Deem & Welch, J. T. Deem, Deem & Brother, Deem & Hawkins, A. Coffman, A. Leedy, Coffman & Brother, J. R. McLeath, Deem & Lake, J. W. Cooper, Simeon Goldman, Lou Jackson, and N. B. Stephens.

The first grocery store which amounted to anything was started by a Mr. Slayback in 1827. After 1840 the business of selling groceries became generally a separate business. Prior to that time it was carried on in connection with the sale of dry goods. Following Mr. Slayback the principal grocerymen have been the following: John DeGroot, Hubbell & Acton, —— Stannah, John Stephens, Hubbell & Acton, John P. Acton, R. S. Cunningham, Nathaniel Lockwood, Levin T. McCabe, George Lockwood, Charles & James Harbaugh, Campbell & Brazier, J. Longnecker & Sons, J. Bender.

John Alexander opened the first drug store in 1832. The business has since then been carried on by the following persons, down to and including those at present engaged in it: Stephens & Dugans, Minor & Dugans, Minor & Denney, Crume & Brookins, Brookins & Son, Farr & Brother, J. R. Beaty, Minor & Farr, Samson H. Hubbell, W. H. H. B. Minor, V. W. Lake & Hubbell, Michael & Son.

EATON BUSINESS HOUSES 1880.

The following is a list of the business houses of Eaton, properly classified and rendered of additional value by the fact that the year when each entered business is designated.

DRY GOODS.

W. M. Wilson & Son (J. F.), 1874.
Van Ausdal (H. B.) & Co. (James Nelson), 1808.
J. W. Cooper, 1877.
Andrew Coffman, 1864.
S. Goldman, 1877.

CLOTHING.

C. P. Thum, 1857.
E. Koons, 1879.
J. T. Woerner, 1867.
M. Sturm, 1871.
M. Filbert, 1839.

DRUGS.

Michael (F.) & Son (F. M.), 1872.
J. P. Brookins & Son (W. C. M.), 1847.
V. W. Lake, 1871.

GROCERIES.

John Lander, 1867.
W. W. Jefferson, 1876.
W. C. & C. W. Bruce, 1877.
G. R. Lockwood, 1880.

J. T. Deem & Son (A.), 1879.
W. A. Cleveland & Co. (H. A. Schurtz), 1876.
J. Rhea & Son (F. F.), 1867.
Eidson (W. A.) & Young (I. B), 1880.
Longnecker (J. N.) & Sons (S. W. and J. A.), 1871.
J. P. Filbert, 1876.
E. H. Cook & Co. (J. A. Hubbell), 1879.
S. H. Hubbell, 1876.

HARDWARE.

J. C. Bonner & Brother (W. A.), 1868.
Eidson (G. H.) & DeGroot (A. B.), 1862.
Unger (J. H.) & McCabe (J. A.), 1879.

JEWELERS.

C. G. Schlenker, 1864.
J. Chambers, 1835.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. Michael, 1874.
J. L. Lockwood, 1845.
E. P. Lockwood, 1854.
J. W. Filbert, 1877.

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS.

John Glick, 1878.
O. G. Kingbush & Son (G. C.), 1880.

LIVERY STABLES.

D. C. Oxer, 1874.
John Benning, 1880.
P. Miller, 1879.
Henry Ressler, 1880.
J. S. Cox & Son (W. N.), 1875.

MILLINERY STORES.

Mrs. R. Crouse, 1876.
Mrs. E. J. Atwood, 1874.
Miss Kate Wolf, 1878.

FURNITURE.

G. W. Churchill & Son (C. F.), 1874.
John Harshman, 1844.

DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

Cook (P.) & Conger (J. H.), 1879.
J. L. Quinn.

LUMBER AND COAL.

G. W. Deem, 1877.

UNDERTAKERS.

Darragh (E. E.) & Alexander (J.), 1878.
G. W. Churchill & Son (C. F.), 1874.

GRAIN.

J. H. Musselman & Sons (C. and J. H.), 1877.

HARNESS.

J. T. Deem & Son (J.), 1877.
Phinehart (H.) & Whitmore (M. F.), 1876.
A. A. Seibert, 1838.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern was kept by David E. Hendricks in the house which he built, the oldest one in Eaton, and now occupied by S. H. Hubbell. He opened it very soon after his arrival in 1806, and continued to carry it on for several years.

George Worthington built the house which, as modernized, is kept by Mr. McLaughlin, and known as the Union house. This tavern which was known as "the White Hall," was also kept by John C. Hawkins, and a man by the name of Ross.

Paul Larsh was landlord at a tavern which stood, where Bonner's hardware store now is. His term of occupancy was during the three years he was sheriff, dating from 1819.

Dr. Buell kept a tavern on the corner of the lot where J. H. Foos resides, and one McMahon and George Worthington were afterwards in the same house.

Henry Monfort, at an early day, kept tavern where Jacob Chambers' store is, and Samuel Larsh succeeded him.

During the early twenties John Worland and Staples Thompson were landlords of the house which Paul Larsh had formerly occupied.

In 1823 Alexander Mitchell had a tavern stand where Bender's saloon now is.

Thomas Morgan, in 1829 or 1830, opened a tavern where the Eagle house now stands, and continued to carry it on for a number of years. About the same time the Brower Brothers became the entertainers at Mitchell's old stand.

Staples Thompson kept a tavern for a number of years at the east side of the court house lot, and was succeeded by James Maxwell.

In 1832 a tavern was built where William Bloomfield's store now is, and used for a number of years.

The first regular stage house was the National, which stood on the ground now occupied by Commercial Row. John De Groot was its first landlord in 1833, and was followed by others.

A little later than the above, Gasper Potterf built a small house for public entertainment which was kept by George Lease and his son, Frank, and afterwards by —— Goode who called it the National house.

The Eagle house was built in 1836-'37, by Henry Monfort and L. T. McCabe. Thomas Morgan was its first landlord. This house which was a wooden structure, was burned, and the present brick was built on its site. Monfort became the sole owner in 1842, and when he died in 1849, the house went into the hands of Thomas Auter. Jacob Winters followed him as landlord, and then it was carried on by Winters & Shaffner, in partnership. Martin M. Stephens next had possession, and then it was owned by Stephens, and John Fleming who is now the sole owner.

The Reichel house in which is included the old Methodist church, was put into shape as a hotel in 1867, by Maurice Doty, a fine three-story front being erected to fill in the space between the front of the old church and the street. After passing through the hands of several owners, the hotel was bought in 1876, by John Reichel. He leased it to George P. Lockwood who carried it on until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Reichel himself became the landlord.

BANKING.

THE OLD STATE BANK.

A company consisting of about one hundred and twenty-five stockholders, took the initial steps toward organizing the Preble county branch of the State bank, April 20, 1847. The branch bank was to be located in Eaton, which town was then in the second banking district of Ohio, and it was decided that it should have a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. This bank was organized under the law of 1845. On July 19, 1847, seventy-eight stockholders assembled and elected nine directors, viz: John Stump, John Gallaher, John Hunt, Nathaniel Benjamin, Emmanuel L. Hoffman, Pling M. Crume, Eli Campbell, Edward P. Wait, and John M. Gray. The last named resigned soon after his election, and Ellis Minshall was chosen to fill his place. The directors elected Mr. Minshall, president, and John M. Gray, cashier. It was decided to advertise to receive proposals for a building to be used as a banking office, and that course being taken, Judge William Curry came forward with a proposition to rent his building on Baron street for the sum of fifty dollars per year. The bank directors voted to accept this offer, and soon afterward moved into the house, which is still standing, just south of the court house, at present the residence of Josiah Campbell. John M. Gray's office was used for a short time prior in the Curry house. Business was commenced September 9, 1847, and was continued at the original stand until 1851, when the bank was located in the building which stood upon the ground now occupied by that on which the National bank is located, and which was afterwards burned. J. S. Hawkins succeeded Mr. Marshall as president, and was in turn succeeded by John Hunt, who gave place in later years to Valentine Winter. John M. Gray was for many years cashier of the State bank, but was succeeded, in 1853, by H. C. Hiestand, now president of the Preble County bank. He remained in connection with the bank until the close of its existence and was in the National bank, its successor, until 1867.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EATON.

Upon July 4, 1864, a meeting was held at the office of the State bank, for the purpose of organizing a banking association to carry on business under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. The association was the direct successor of the State bank, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Valentine Winters and Jonathan H. Winters, of Dayton; H. C. Hiestand and Joseph A. Du Sang, of Eaton, and David Barnet, of Camden. Valentine Winters was elected president, H. C. Hiestand, cashier, and David Barnet, Joseph DuSang and Jonathan Winters, directors. The bank began business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. There are now over two thousand national banks in the country, but this one is number thirty. The directory of the bank remained for a number of years essentially unchanged, except that Jonathan Harshman became associated with the management. In 1867, however, Charles F. Brooke, William Brooke and John Brooke bought out the interests of Winters, Hiestand, and Harshman, and they have since held the controlling interest. Under the new management there was a re-organization which made Charles F. Brooke, president, John C. Brooke, cashier, and Joseph A. DuSang, assistant cashier. Since then the office of the presidency has been alternately held by Charles F. and William Brooke. Mr. DuSang was made cashier soon after the re-organization. He has been connected with the bank—State and National—since 1854, a period of twenty-six years. The present officers of the institution are: President, Charles F. Brooke; vice-president, G. H. Eidson; cashier, Joseph A. DuSang; directors, C. F. Brooke, sr., C. F. Brooke, jr. John Coistman, and H. B. Van Ausdal.

THE PREBLE COUNTY BANK

is a comparatively new concern. It came into existence October 8, 1873, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and being the enterprise of men well known in the community and throughout the county, immediately secured a large share of patronage. Its directory was as follows: H. C. Hiestand, president; Andrew Hiestand, John T. Acton, William B. Tizzard, Josiah Campbell, and Jacob H. Foos, directors. This management has remained unchanged since the establishment of the bank. A building was erected on West Main street for the use of the institution, by Mr. Jacob H. Foos. Mr. Hiestand, president of the Preble county bank, came to Eaton in 1853 from Dayton to take the cashiership of the Old State bank, and has been identified with the banking business in the place ever since, with the exception of three years, a period after his withdrawal from the National bank when he was in Dayton. The Preble County bank has no cashier, known as such. The bookkeeper is W. H. Ortt.

POST OFFICE.

Before a post office was established at Eaton the nearest offices were at Dayton and Hamilton. In after years the mail was brought weekly on horseback from these places, the first being carried by the way of Dayton. Nearly all the mail from the eastern States came by way of Chillicothe and Dayton, while mail from Kentucky was carried through Cincinnati and Hamilton.

The Eaton post office was established February 7, 1809, and John Ferguson was commissioned as the first postmaster. He served a short time and was succeeded by Isaac Stephens, who remained in charge of the office for many years, in fact, until 1840. After that time the following persons served as postmasters, in the order named. Lazarus Miller, John J. Campbell, George D. Hendricks, Jacob P. Snyder, Daniel Reed, Phineas R. Minor, John Minor, and Benjamin J. Neal, the present incumbent of the office.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—EARLY ORGANIZATION—THE DISASTROUS FIRES OF 1859.

The first fire company formed in Eaton was organized as early as February 20, 1835, to take charge of the old fashioned hand-engine purchased by the council a short time previous. The company, which was known as "The Eaton Independent Fire Engine and Hose company No 1," consisted originally of the following members: A.

C. Vandoren, A. Rossman, Elias Herdman, Gustavus H. Way, Josiah Campbell, James H. Curry, E. V. Banta, John Farlow, James Denney, Cyrus Dooley, Joseph S. Hawkins, James Gardner, C. V. Duggins, John M. Gray, Thomas Holmes, Levi Bonebrake, Jacob Sweeney, Smith Bennett, Isaac Colby, and O. Cleveland—twenty-one in all. At the second meeting, held a few days later, at the office of McNutt & Hawkins, quite an elaborate constitution was adopted and the first officers of the company elected as follows: John M. Gray, president; Joseph S. Hawkins, vice-president; James H. Curry, secretary; Josiah Campbell, treasurer; Jacob Sweeney, A. C. Vandoren, Smith Bennett, directors. The company was then regularly given municipal authority by the passage of an ordinance by the town council. During the first few months after it came into existence many accessions were made to the membership of the company, among them S. H. Hubbell, J. G. Bowman, John S. Trousdail, John Neff, R. S. Cunningham, Samuel Stout, Alfred Stephens, James O. Leas, David Shaw, Francis Lease, George Waggoner, W. S. Hubbell, W. H. H. B. Minor, and Walter McCabe. The company held meetings regularly at the "Eaton Thespian society's" rooms, and had frequent turnouts for the purpose of practicing with the engine. The first fire which the company was called upon to extinguish, was that which occurred at the Browers tavern stand, in the summer of 1836. This episode was thought to be worthy of the following entry in the secretary's book in truly lurid repertorial style:

> "EATON, OHIO, May 21, 1836.
>
> "The Eaton Independent Fire Engine company was this day called together about three o'clock this afternoon by the alarm of fire. The company forthwith repaired to the engine house and with all possible dispatch conveyed the engine to the property now occupied by the Messrs. Browers, as a tavern stand on Barron street, when the fire was found to be in the kitchen of said tavern stand, whereupon the company under the direction of the captain proceeded with all possible exertion and dispatch to quell the ravages of the devouring element. When, after a few minutes of the most severe and incessant labor, the company were enabled to shout "victory," having completely exhausted all vestiges of fire."

For the most part, in those days, the work of the company seems to have been in "exercising the engine," or exercising the apparatus and finding the same to be in good order. There was occasional need, however, of the services of the company at a fire. The first in which the destruction was of considerable extent, was the fire which occurred March 13, 1838, on the site of the Eagle house, and which burned out the hotel of Thomas Morgan, and the house north of it, owned and occupied by Dr. Palmer, and a number of stables on "Black Horse alley." This fire was of incendiary origin. The next fire, of which there is any mention made in the records, and of which old citizens have recollection, did not occur until 1843. On the night of August 8th, of that year, the stables of John DeGroot, tavern keeper, and another owned by Francis Lease, were burned, "together with the property therein contained, including four horses and a cow."

In the fall of 1844 the council provided a new engine, "The Fannie," and placed it in the possession of the company on condition that they should increase their membership to forty persons, and confine their by-laws to certain requirements of the council. The conditions were complied with and a number of new members voted in, some of whom had been previously connected with the company and withdrawn. Among them were Isaac Albright, Ellis Minshall, Abram C. Vandoren, Sampson H. Hubbell, William Rossman, R. G. D. McKemy, James Segraves, Horatio N. Gardner, John Ware, William Steele, and John Eichelberger.

On Sunday morning, June 5, 1859, occurred the largest and most disastrous fire known up to that time in Eaton. Twelve business houses were destroyed, and the loss reached the sum of at least forty thousand dollars. The fire originated in the back part of Whitridge & Quinn's drug and book store, where the store of W. A. Eidson is now, and when discovered had made such headway as to be beyond control. It swept westward to the corner of Main and Baron streets, and northward on Baron to the dwelling and clothing store of John Crouse, where its ravages were stayed. On the east the fire destroyed all before it, as far as the present store of Longnecker. The Marsh and Lockwood building, now known as the Stevens block, was on fire at least a dozen times, but was saved by the exertions of a few brave, active men, "who kept the fire at bay," says a newspaper of the time, "at the peril of their lives." At the northern termination was another hard fought battle. The Eagle hotel was in imminent danger, and was several times given up as lost, but bravery and self-possession saved it. The little hand engine "Water Witch," the first ever owned by the town of Eaton, was used with good effect here in checking the flames.

The spread of the flames was so rapid that in less than an hour from the time the alarm was given, the whole mass was on fire, and the scene presented was appalling in the extreme. The streets were filled with crowds of excited people, and the wildest terror prevailed, for no one knew when the destruction would end. It was generally thought that the whole of the business portion of town would be laid in ruins. The business houses destroyed were those occupied by W. H. H. B. Minor, J. M. Hinman, E. Mikesell, Brookins & Son, C. P. Thum, August A. Seibert, J. L. and C. W. Lockwood, Day & Brother, Stephens & Co., L. G. Gould, and James Chambers. On opening the safe in the store of Whitridge & Quinn, after the fire, it was discovered that the door had been unlocked, and the money, including one thousand dollars belonging to the American Express company, which had arrived the night before, taken out. It was generally believed that the safe robbers had fired the building to cover up the evidence of their villainy.

Whitridge & Quinn's loss was five thousand five hundred dollars, and the other important losses in round numbers as follows: Dr. Minor, grocer, three thousand dollars; L. G. Gould, grocer, eight hundred dollars; J. L. and C. W. Lockwood, boot and shoe dealers, two thousand dollars; W. C. Cleveland, two thousand dollars; Stephens & Co., merchants, loss on building two thousand dollars, loss on goods two thousand five hundred dollars, other loss five hundred dollars; J. Chambers, jeweler, four thousand dollars; C. A. Seibert, harness maker, two thousand five hundred dollars; J. M. Hinman, jeweler, one hundred dollars; J. Sampson, one thousand dollars; Brookins, three thousand five hundred dollars; A. V. Auter, one thousand dollars. Some of the above amounts stand only for the loss on buildings, and some only on stock. There were several other losses, among those sustaining them being C. P. Thum, E. Mikesell, Day & Brother, and Mrs. Hogarth.

One month after this fire, on the night of July 4, 1854, another occurred which caused considerable damage. It was discovered about ten o'clock in the evening in the rear of a two-story building owned by Daniel Stetler, and in the back part of one of the rooms occupied by John Spatz as a bakery. The fire rapidly extended east, destroying the whole of the Stetler property, and soon igniting the west portion of the National hotel. This building was soon almost completely destroyed. The town hall was soon fired and that too was a total loss. It was a three-story building, the lower floor of which was used for township and corporation purposes, the second occupied by a public hall, and the third, erected by the Masonic fraternity, used by them as a lodge room. The Stetler property consisted of a row of two-story frames and was occupied by five business houses, viz: John A. Herlich, Comford & King, Samuel H. Smith, Samuel McClain, and John F. Spatz. The owner of the National hotel, J. H. McWhinney, and the occupant, Warren W. Jefferson, were also material sufferers. The total loss by this fire was about ten thousand dollars. The buildings destroyed were situated along the south side of Main street, east of the court house.

The first hand engine owned in Eaton was the "Water Witch," a quaint looking little machine which is still retained by the corporation, though of course not used. It was superceded by "The Fame," afterwards known as "The Torrent" and now called the "Red Rover." With these two engines much valuable property was saved, prior to the purchase of a steamer.

In 1872, the council bought of C. Ahrens, of Cincinnati, one of the finest steam engines to be found in the country, and since then no town of its size has been better prepared than Eaton, to combat and quell a conflagration. The new fire company, organized to take charge of the steamer, was originally officered as follows: captain, R. Y. Laniers; captain of hose, R. Reynolds; captain of hook and ladder, D. Clear; fireman of steamer, M. Hambridge; pipemen, J. Hubbell, James Ortt, G. Longnecker, F. Rork; secretary, J. Butler; treasurer, M. J. Kelly. The present officers are: chief, William McCabe; assistant chief, James Ortt; captain of hose, William Stephens; captain of hook and ladder, James McCabe; foreman of salvage company, J. R. Cook; engineer, L. H. Zeek; pipemen, A. Black, D. Koontz, George Boner, M. Clear; secretary, Frank Homan; treasurer, Isaac Young.

The following are some of the

INCIDENTS OF THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN IN EATON.

"There never has been, and never will be, another campaign like that—never!" Such were the words of one of Eaton's "old stagers," who, in 1840, shouted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." All who can recall to memory the exciting time of Harrison's canvass for the Presidency, dwell upon it with a peculiar fondness, and there sounds in the voices of old men (who were Whigs), recounting its scenes, some reverberation of their forty years old enthusiasm. It was a campaign worthy of remembrance by the victorious Whigs, and had the distinguishing elements of a wild western flavor, and a fervor that was wonderful in its intensity and earnestness. It was the first Presidential struggle in which the western people had taken a vital and absorbing interest, and there was a warm sympathy of feeling and a spontaneity of action which was surprising in its results even to the sanguine Whigs, and crushing to their opponents. The whole country was alive with enthusiasm and wild with excitement. Thomas Corwin's name appeared at the head of the State ticket and added much to the strength of the Whigs' canvass in Ohio. Immense mass meetings were held in all of the towns and villages of any importance in the State, and hundreds of speakers "took the stump" literally, as they could in those days, and championed their leaders. Many peculiar expedients were resorted to for the purpose of expressing and arousing feeling, and some of the most conspicuous and unique were the methods used to keep before the minds of the people their candidate's success as a soldier and his services as a pioneer. Hence the canoes and log cabins which figured in all public demonstrations and which everywhere appeared as emblems of the ideas which formed the foundation of Harrison's popularity.

In Eaton was built a "Harrison log cabin," at the corner of Main and Barron streets, where the store of C. W. & W. C. Bruce now is. Among a number of relics presented by Mr. Chambers is the original hand-bill advertising the raising. It reads *verbatim* as follows:

> "LOG CABIN RAISING."
>
> "In accordance with a resolution of a public meeting of the Whig citizens of the different townships in the county of Preble, there will be a log cabin raised in Eaton, Saturday, the sixteenth inst. Dimensions of the cabin, twenty by twenty-four feet—eight feet story—timber to consist of buckeye.
>
> "This is, therefore, to invite all the Harrison Democrats in the counties of Preble, Butler, and Darke, to attend the 'Tippecanoe Raising' on Saturday next, at nine o'clock A. M., at Eaton.
>
> "LEVIN T. MCCABE,
> "ROBERT THOMPSON,
> "WILLIAM TALBERT,
> "SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
> "GEORGE WAGGONER,
> "DAVID GROFT,
> "ISAAC ALBRIGHT,
> "Log Cabin Committee.
>
> "N. B.—North Bend refreshments, to-wit: 'Hard cider' will be provided for the occasion, and we promise all who may give us a lift that they shall not find the barrel beyond their reach or the vent plug driven in.
>
> "May 13, 1840."

Only two of the committee whose names are affixed to the above advertisement are now living, viz.: Levin T. McCabe and George Waggoner, both residents of Eaton.

The "raising" took place in conformance with the announcement, and quite a large crowd was in attendance. The logs had all been collected and prepared previous to the Saturday appointed as the day for putting them together, and as the labor was divided among many willing workers, it occcupied but a short time. The logs were all of buckeye timber, and the cabin was clothed with green all the summer, twigs starting out and unfolding leaves on every log.

In the latter part of May the Congressional convention for the district composed of Preble, Butler, and Darke counties, was held at this cabin, or rather in front of it. A great crowd congregated and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The streets in each direction from the corner of Main and Barron were thronged with people, and an immense demonstration of public feeling was made. Mass meetings were held by the people of the three counties, and each chose delegates to represent them in making nominations. The persons thus chosen assembled late in the day, and held a convention which resulted in the naming of Lewis Campbell and John M. Millikin, both of Butler county, respectively for Congress and the State senate. Dr. James Paramore was president of the convention and T. J. Larsh secretary. As the convention had been the occasion of a great political meeting, nearly all of the farmers of Preble county who were of the Whig party came into town. A procession was formed which reached from the court house southward to Mr. Bruce's house. In various localities the people had clubbed together and came into town with six and four horse teams, bringing huge canoes and even log cabins on wagons. Major Joseph Smith, and the Longneckers—Eli and William—with some of their friends from the vicinity of Sugar valley, had a log cabin of good size mounted on wheels, and adorned with bunting, forest tree boughs and appropriate devices, while John Woods, who had been in Congress at that time, and who was afterwards State auditor, came into town in a canoe mounted on wagon wheels, and it is remembered received a fall which cut short temporarily his somewhat impassioned speech-making. From Camden a ball twelve or fifteen feet in diameter was rolled along the road to town and received with a great deal of applause. The expression "keep the ball rolling" was then in vogue and was one of the slogans of the Whigs. George D. Hendricks was at that time living in Camden and was one of those who had started and kept the ball rolling. The Pottengers and Bennetts were also interested in this novel illustration of Whig activity. The mass meeting on the day of the convention was one of unbounded enthusiasm, and even a hard rain was not sufficient to put a damper on the ardor of the speakers or audience.

All through the season the excitement was unabated. On Saturday, the eighth of September, General Harrison spoke in Eaton to an immense audience, and with great effectiveness. He remained in town over Sunday, receiving an ovation from the citizens, and on Monday proceeded on his way to Greenville, there to attend a great meeting held in his honor. The day, September 10th, was the anniversary of his treaty with the Indians at Greenville, at the close of the War of 1812, and the gathering was a celebration of that event, as well as a tribute to the hero. General Harrison was accompanied upon his journey by hundreds of people from Eaton and the surrounding country. The road was filled for three miles with carriages and horsemen. A detachment of men rode ahead of the general, at some distance, and made a business of burning the effigies, clothed in red flannel petticoats, which had been set up in derision of the hero of Tippecanoe by individuals of the opposing party. Smith Bennett was the leader of this detachment, and took peculiar delight in pulling down and firing the straw-stuffed "paddys." The asperities of the Harrison campaign are softened now by the passing of two-score years. Looking back upon the excitements, and even upon the unpleasant episodes of the contest, the few who can remember them bear no ill-feeling toward those who were then opponents, and so in treating of the "log cabin and hard cider campaign," it scarcely seems as if we were treading upon political ground, and we chronicle these episodes and the result locally, simply as items of history in which all have an interest. In the fall, Preble county gave a majority of seven or eight hundred for the "Tip-Ty-Tom" ticket. The same election which made Thomas Corwin, governor of Ohio, Campbell, member of Congress, Millikin, State senator, and Joseph F. Hawkins, of Eaton, member of the legislature, it may be interesting to know, brought into office the following Whigs on the county ticket, viz.: Hiram Jones, county auditor; George D. Hendricks, sheriff; Jacob F. Miller, commissioner; Henry M. Eidson, assessor; and Jonas Albright, coroner.

THE CHOLERA SEASON OF 1849.

Eaton has been twice visited by that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera. The most fatal season was that of 1849. In 1854 the disease was prevalent, but the mortality list was not so appalling as it had been in the year previously mentioned. In 1832, which was a cholera year, it did not make its appearance in the village at all. The epidemic came into Eaton and neighboring villages from the west, having originated, or at least first become prevalent to an alarming degree in Boston, Indiana. Making its appearance about the first of July, the dread disease had, by the close of August, almost literally decimated the population. A reign of terror ensued, which, happily, has never had a parallel in the history of the town. Many were panic-stricken and left town, some only to fall victims to the disease elsewhere. Scarcely enough people of sound health were left to care for the sick and bury the dead. People living in the country dared not visit the village; mail matter accumulated to a great bulk at the post office, and business was almost entirely suspended. At one time there was but one store open in the town, that of L. T. McCabe. Those who remained in town and did not contract the cholera, were constantly busied in nursing those who were sick, and many acts of heroism were performed by them. They seemed either to become perfectly reckless of danger or to be borne up by a sense of duty which prevailed over their fears. When the epidemic was at its height, the sexton at Mound cemetery could not dig graves fast enough, and was assisted by citizens. Cornelius VanAusdal dug several, and other residents assisted. The physicians stood firmly at their post and labored incessantly, their efforts being seconded by several clergymen. The most determined efforts, however, could not stay the progress or the fatality of the cholera. There were deaths daily, on some days two or three, and from that number up to five, six, seven, and even nine. The whole town was shrouded in gloom. Almost every family lost immediate members or near kindred. No one knew how long the ravages of the cholera would last or how sweeping would be its mortality. There were nearly a hundred deaths in Eaton, within less than two month's time, and many more in the country adjacent. This number was very nearly one tenth of the entire population of the town at that time.

Following is a list of the persons who died in Eaton during those terrible two months, July and August, 1849, together with their ages. It appeared in a newspaper of the period:

July 9th, John Ulery, five years; July 10th, Mary Bruigman, three years; July 11th, Lavina Belts, twenty-five years; July 14th, Phil. Mohan, twenty-eight years; July 14th, William Black, sixty-four years; July 15th, Phil. Emerick, twenty-five years; July 17th, A. Granger, fifty-four years; July 19th, Mrs. Bruigman, twenty-six years; July 19th, A. Mitchell, sixty-six years; July 20th, Mr. Maas, forty-five years; July 20th, —— Rogers, four years; July 20th, Thomas Rogers, forty years; July 21st, William Crouse, twenty-one years; July 21st, James Brooks, twenty-one years; July 21st, James Brown, thirty-three years; July 21st, Henry Revel, twenty-one years; July 22d, Jac. Detimore, sixty-four years; July 22d, David Cramer, twenty-four years; July 22d, Lina Mitchell, twenty-three years; July 22d, Levi Fleming, forty-eight years; July 22d, Thomas Fleming, twelve years; July 23d, Thomas Holmes, forty-one years; July 23d, George Bates, eighteen years; July 23d, Isaac Eigman, twenty-two years; July 23d, Sarah Mikesell, sixteen years; July 23d, Ed. H. Monfort, sixty-eight years; July 23d, Louisa V. Mitchell, ten years; July 23d, Margaret Kline, twenty-two years; July 24th, Mrs. Monfort, fifty-three years; July 24th, Celia Mitchell, thirty-one years; July 24th, Sev. Rogers, thirty-six years; July 25th, Ann Nation, thirty-five years; July 25th, Mrs. Holmes, thirty-six years; July 25th, Abram Auter, seventy-one years; July 25th, Miss Wilson, twelve years; July 25th, John Acton, sixty-seven years; July 27th, J. D. Steele, twenty years; July 27th, Miss C. Baker, thirteen years; July 28th, G. N. Kilbourn, forty years; July 28th, Isabella Kelley, twenty-two years; July 28th, Miss Auten, seventy-five years; July 28th, S. B. Miller, thirty years; July 28th, Lark Hoffman, forty-five years; July 28th, Mrs. M. Baker, sixty-seven years; July 28th, Sarah Baker, three years; July 28th, Ann E. Stephens, sixteen years; July 28th, L. Detimore, five years; July 29th, N. Baker, seventy-four years; July 29th, Mrs. Patton, thirty-six years; July 29th, Joseph Acton, fifty-nine years; July 29th, Mrs. Detimore, sixty-three years; July 29th, Mrs. M. Marsh, thirty-three years; July 30th, Mrs. G. Nation, one hundred years; July 30th, Dr. P. Hayward, eighty years; July 30th, Mrs. M. Baker, thirty-eight years; July 30, John Cox, nine years; July 31st, Sarah Johnson, three years; July 31st, V. Mitchell, infant; July 31st, Charles McCabe, four years; July 31st, Charles M. Mitchell three years; August 1st, John Keller, twenty-eight years; August 1st, John Steele, forty-nine years; August 2d, Margaret Monfort, twenty-two years; August 2, —— infant; August 4th, C. W. Kelley, one year; August 5th, Hettie Cottingham, sixteen years; August 5th, P. M. Nation, four years; August 6th, F. A. Carr, three years; August 8th, Mary Nation; August 8th, William Killkenny, twenty-five years; August 8th, Susan Kail, fifteen years; August 10th, Robert Stanton, forty years; August 10th, John Wilson, five years; August 11th, James Killkenny, seventy-one years; August 12th, Mrs. S. Eichelberger, thirty-six years; August 12th, Margaret Wheeler, eighteen years; August 12th, George Miller, fifty-five years; August 13th, J. Eichelberger, forty-five years; August 13th, Eliza Hubbard, three years; August 14th, William Staggs, twenty-seven years; August 14th, Lavina Thompson, twenty-three years; August 14th B. F. Boardman, twenty-eight years; August 14th, Mrs. Baurgelt, thirty years; August 14th, Oliver Hubbard, five years; August 16th, Mary Hawkins, seven years; August 17th, Alfred Nation, six years; August 18th, Mrs. Switzer, thirty-three years; August 18th, T. A. Monosmith, five years; August 20th, Martha Wilhelm, fifteen years; August 23d, Andrew Mikesell, forty years; August 23d, John Hubbard, seven years.

This list includes ninety-one names. Besides these enumerated, there died in the immediate vicinity of Eaton enough more to make the number fully one hundred. Among them were Mrs. Malchariot Ammerman, John Ammerman, Mr. Myers, David Williams, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Christman, Mrs. Slagle, and James Ryan.

Soon after the close of the cholera season the Rev. Daniel Winder published an article in *The New Leaf*, a small paper then printed in Eaton, which conveys a good idea of the feeling that was prevalent in the community. We make the following extract:

> "On the last day of July eighty-four houses were vacant in Eaton; we had then but five hundred and seventy-four citizens, left, out of a population of one thousand two hundred. The street on which I live (Somers) has twenty-seven houses; twenty-four of them were vacated. Of the above list (mortuary) twenty-seven lived within speaking distance of my door. I have eleven in family, yet notwithstanding the appalling mortality in our immediate vicinity, through the merciful providence of God, we all escaped."
>
> "I am inclined to believe that the comparative extent of our suffering is not fully appreciated by our neighboring cities and towns. It will be seen that on the twenty-eighth of July we had ten deaths when our population was certainly less than seven hundred. If seven hundred lose ten, what would be an equal loss at the same ratio or proportion, of one hundred thousand? Answer, one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight. Now imagine, reader, if you can, what the sensation would have been in the city of Cincinnati had her citizens been called upon to witness the sudden death of one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight of her citizens in a day."
>
> "In calmly reviewing the scenes through which we have just passed, and calling to mind the melancholy incidents we were compelled to witness, one is forced to acknowledge the imbecility of human nature.

> Never was man more effectually taught his dependence upon God, and also upon his fellow mortals, than were the people of Eaton. Avarice and worldly speculations were lost sight of; long cherished animosities were forgotten and buried; aristocratic, political, and religious destinctions all vanished in common struggle for existence; moral courage, philanthropy, fraternal affection, and devotion were then, as they should always be, the appreciated and valued virtues."

Among those who were active in caring for the sick and burying the dead were thirteen young men who had a kind of an organization, and devoted almost their entire time to the cause of humanity. Their names were Thomas Morton, Andrew Mikesell, John Walker, Gideon McNutt, Franklin Nation, J. B. Miles, Ellis Minshall, George Hendricks, Squire Morton, John Minshall, Jacob Mikesell, Daniel Walker and Thomas Auter.

It is a notable fact of this number, all of them exposed to the disease, and defying it every day of that terrible season of death, only one became a victim to the cholera. That one was Andrew Mikesell. He died August 23rd, literally giving up his life for others. He was an unmarried man, aged forty years.

INCORPORATION.

But little can be given in regard to the history of Eaton as an incorporated town, for the earliest and most interesting records were all destroyed in the "Commercial Row" fire of 1859. Eaton came into being, municipally, in 1836, the act incorporating it being passed by the legislature January 31st. Dr. Jesse Paramore is known to have been the first Mayor. The succession of chief municipal officials, as given by an old citizen from memory, is as follows: John Acton, Jesse B. Stevens, Daniel Walker, Solomon Banta, Jesse B. Stephens, John Ballentine, Daniel Walker, Benjamin Hubbard, Robert Miller, William Kline, Jacob Foos, Benjamin Hubbard, Jacob Foos, J. E. Freeman, John R. Stephens, J. E. Freeman, L. C. Abbott, M. L. Holt, (appointed) John King and William Neal, the present incumbent.

THE TOWN HALL.

The first mention that we find of the project of building a town hall, is under date of May 25, 1869. The council decided at that time to erect such a building, and, in accordance with that resolution, contracts were made, and on the thirteenth of September, 1869, the council "broke ground" for the sub-structure, on the southwestern corner of Barron and Somers street.

Five series of bonds were issued on the fifteenth of November following, numbering in all one hundred and ten, one hundred dollars each, the first falling due in August, 1871. On the ninth of June, 1870, additional bonds were issued to the amount of four thousand dollars, subject to the same regulations.

April 28, 1870, the formalities of laying the cornerstone were appropriately observed, and on that occasion the late Captain Jesse B. Stevens delivered an interesting historical address.

The total cost of the building, with furnishings, was about twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. The work was performed by the following persons, at the cost specified:

Jacob Smith, rough masonry	$ 588 00
Kuhn & Brannan, cut stone work	800 00
Jacob Nation, furnishing brick	2,727 00
Christian Cuppy, performed brick-laying for	2,136 00
Kugle & Kittridge, of Dayton, the iron and stone work for	2,728 00
Morton & Nourse, carpentering and plastering	7,082 50
Cook & Fulkerson, putting up lightning rods	72 00
T. H. Sheoffer, of Hamilton, painting	450 00
T. H. Sheoffer, of Hamilton, gilding	25 00
A. Zellars, plastering engine room	150 00
J. Stover, architect	290 00
Paid for chairs	448 00
Stoves and fixtures	115 00
Chandeliers and lamps	190 00
Extras	2,500 00

The size of the building is forty-two by ninety feet, height to top of tower, eighty-four feet. It contains a public hall forty by seventy feet, with a stage twenty by forty; a council chamber, thirteen by forty; room for township purposes, fifteen by thirty; an engine room, thirty-five by forty; prison, twenty by twenty; marshal's office, ten by twenty, and several other apartments; the whole being very conveniently arranged and well furnished.

The town hall was dedicated January 11, 1870, more than six hundred persons being present. Upon the stage sat Abner Haines, esq., the president of the day; Dr. John P. Brookins and William B. Tizzard, vice-presidents; Mayor Jacob H. Foos, clerk; J. M. Brown and the members of the council, H. B. Van Ausdal, G. H. Eidson, W. A. Swihart, C. P. Thum, Thomas Fulton and M. F. Stephens. The Eaton cornet band was also present, and a large choir, selected from those of the several churches.

The members of the building committee, Messrs. Foos, Van Ausdal and Eidson, stepped forward to the central part of the stage, and Mr. Foos, on their behalf, made a brief speech and handed over the keys of the building to the president. Mr. Haines made an address in response, and Dr. J. W. Scott, of Indianapolis, made a few remarks, after which Mayor Foos delivered the dedicatory oration. The exercises concluded with music, and prayer by the Rev. J. D. Lauer.

ORGANIZATIONS—LIVING AND DEFUNCT.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.*

In the month of August A. D. 1826, a dispensation was granted by R. W. Richard Collins, deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, for the establishment of a Masonic lodge in Eaton, to be called Bolivar Lodge No. 82. The following are the names of the petitioners for said lodge, viz.: John M. Gray, Joseph C. Hawkins, David F. Heaton, Nathaniel Benjamin, Alexander Mehaffy, Ernestus Putnam, William Edgar, Eastin Morris. At the succeeding meeting of the grand lodge, a charter was granted to these petitioners, etc.

The first meeting held under the dispensation, was on the nineteenth day of August, 1826, at which meeting the following named persons, Master Masons, were present: John M. Gray, worthy master; Joseph C. Hawkins, senior warden; David F. Heaton, junior warden; David Morris, secretary *pro tem.*; Alexander Mehaffy, treasurer *pro tem.*; Baltzer Snyder, senior deacon; William Edger, junior deacon, Nathaniel Benjamin, tyler; Paul Larsh, James Bolens, visitors. Two of the parties named—Eastin and David Morris—lived in Granville, Ernestus Putnam in New Madison, William Edger on a farm in Darke county, a few miles south of Greenville, and Baltzer Snyder and James Bolens at Lewisburgh. At the second meeting of the lodge, on the fifth day of September, 1826, the following named visiting brethren were present, viz.: Thomas R. Ross, Thomas Corwin, William M. Smith, George B. Holt, Paul Larsh, Dennis Kelly, James Bolens. At this meeting Thomas Corwin served as secretary *pro tem.* Of all these worthies only Nathaniel Benjamin yet survives, who is enjoying an honored and somewhat vigorous old age at his home, in West Alexandria, and who has the distinguished honor of being a member of the grand lodge of Ohio for a longer time than any other Mason, dead or alive.

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* By Thomas J. Larsh, esq.

At this second meeting of the lodge, the following named persons presented petitions for admission into the order, viz.: First, Asa W. Meloy; second, John M. U. McNutt; third, Jesse B. Stephens; fourth, Frederick Eltzroth. Also, James Bolens, Dennis Kelly, and Paul Larsh, Master Masons, presented petitions for membership. These petitions were all favorably reported on, and the candidates elected.

Lazarus Miller, John P. Wilson, Henry Bean, Lewis Evans, Isaac Stephens, Peter Van Ausdal, James H. Buel, Jacob Eltzroth, Judson Jaqua, John Saylor, Benjamin Edwards, William Campell, Jesse Paramore, were the succeeding petitioners for admission, in the order here named, previous to the installation of the officers of the lodge first elected under its charter, which event occurred on the twelfth day of May, 1827.

On that day the lodge met, about all the members present with many visiting brethren from Dayton, Germantown, Lebanon, and Hamilton. The following entry is copied from the lodge journal, viz.:

> "The R. W. George Kisling, of Lebanon, Ohio, appeared and presented the following commission, to-wit: 'I the undersigned deputy grand master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, do hereby, ordain, constitute, and appoint our worthy and well beloved brother, George Kisling, whom I hereby certify to be a regular Royal Arch Mason, to install the officers of Bolivar Lodge, No. 82, in the town of Eaton, State of Ohio. Given under my hand and seal, this tenth day of May, *Auno Lucis*, 5827.
>
> [SEAL] THOMAS CORWIN,
> D. G. M. O. G. L.
>
> "Whereupon a procession was formed which moved to the public meeting house, where the hereinafter named officers were, by R. W. George Kisling, proxy for the D. G. M. of Ohio, acting as, and in the name of, the Grand Lodge of Ohio, installed in form, viz.: John M. Gray, worshipful master; Joseph C. Hawkins, senior warden; Lazarus Miller, junior warden; Jesse B. Stephens, secretary; Peter Van Ausdal, treasurer; Asa W. Meloy, senior deacon; John P. Wilson, junior deacon; Frederick Eltzroth, tyler. The procession moved from thence to their lodge room again, where the lodge was closed in harmony."

Of all the persons thus far named in connection with the history of Bolivar lodge, only two are now alive—Nathaniel Benjamin and Judson Jaqua.

The room first occupied by the Masonic fraternity, as a lodge room, was one of the upper rooms of the old court house. An arrangement was made with the board of county commissioners, by which the lodge was to furnish and fit up the room with suitable furniture, and keep the same in good repair, and said room to be used as the grand jury room, and by the lodge. This arrangement was continued satisfactorily to both parties, until the old court house was torn down, in 1848, to make room for the new one. Before that event occurred, the lodge had made a contract with Mr. Cornelius Van Ausdal, who was about to erect a new three story brick building on Main street (the one now standing west from the store-room), to prepare a suitable lodge room in the second story thereof, on a ten years' lease, at a stipulated annual rent. This room was not quite ready for occupancy when the old court house was taken down, and so the lodge met some two or three times in one of the old public offices that then stood upon the public square. About the first of December, 1848, the lodge removed to the new quarters.

About the beginning of the year 1853, the town council having made arrangements for the erection of an engine house, council room, trustees' office, and city hall, on the court house square, the Masonic fraternity determined to add a third story to said building for use as a lodge room. A building committee was appointed, subscriptions taken up, and contracts entered into at once, and the building completed and occupied in December of the same year. It was solemnly dedicated on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1854, by R. W. Jacob Graaf, D. G. M., in presence of a very large concourse of members of the order and other citizens.

The following are the names of the building committee on the part of the Bolivar lodge, acting in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the chapter, that so successfully carried out the project of erecting a lodge room, viz: E. L. Huffman, Walter P. McCabe, and John Horton.

The officers of the lodge during the year when the said enterprise was undertaken and completed, were as follows:

W. Master, Thomas J. Larsh, S. Warden, Warren M. Campbell, J. Warden, Warren W. Jefferson. John P. Brookins, secretary; Jesse B. Stephens, treasurer; Elias Weiss, senior deacon; James McCabe, junior deacon; Thomas Morgan, tyler.

The following committee had charge of the arrangements preparatory to the dedication of the lodge, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1854, viz: Warren M. Campbell, Jacob Chambers, George W. Thompson, and B. F. Larsh.

The officers of the lodge at the time of the dedication were as follows:

Thomas J. Larsh, W. M.; George W. Thompson, S. W.; W. W. Jefferson, J. W.; W. M. Campbell, secretary; Walter P. McCabe, treasurer; Jacob P. Snyder, S. D.; John V. Campbell, J. D.; Joseph M. Campbell, tyler.

The fraternity enjoyed the occupancy of the hall, so satisfactorily obtained, and dedicated under such happy

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NOTE—This Mr. George Kisling was the brother of Henry Kisling, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington township, about five miles north of Eaton, and who died there only a few years since.

auspices, for only a few years, for the building was destroyed by fire on the night of July 4, 1829, together with several frame buildings, including the old National hotel, which formerly stood on the ground now occupied by "Commercial Row." This was one of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in Eaton, and was a very heavy blow upon the prosperity of Bolivar lodge. There was no insurance upon the building, but all the furniture, books, and records, were saved.

Subsequent to this disaster, the Odd Fellows lodge kindly loaned the fraternity the privilege of meeting in its hall until more permanent arrangements could be effected. There being at that time no room in town suitable for a lodge hall, a contract was concluded with the Odd Fellows for the use of their hall indefinitely, at a rent of fifty dollars per annum.

This arrangement continued for about two years, when a lease for the term of ten years was taken on the third story of Eidson & Brothers' building, opposite the court house, on Main street. This last named room was occupied as a lodge until the year 1879, when a lease for ten years was procured upon the room now occupied, viz: the east room on the third floor of the Stephens block.

It may not be improper here to say that Bolivar lodge was chartered and installed just at the commencement of the anti-Masonic excitement, which originated soon after the publication of Morgan's book of pretended revelations of the "secrets of Masonry." The anti-Masonic war, as it was termed, was felt all over the United States, and finally arose to be perhaps the most bitter and intolerant political episode that has ever agitated and divided the people of this Nation. Looking back at the excitement and intolerance of that period, from the present stand-point of philosophical calmness, it seems absolutely astounding that so great a matter should have grown from so small and insignificant a beginning. Hundreds of Masonic lodges, in Ohio and other States, were compelled to succumb to the pressure of insane persecution and cease their labors.

Bolivar lodge, however, kept on in the even tenor of its way, and kept up its regular meetings during the whole time of the excitement. And whilst multitudes of Masons in almost all the States of the Union, especially in the eastern States, withdrew from the lodges and renounced their obligations and allegiance to the order, not a single member of Bolivar lodge ever faltered in his loyalty to its principles. Bolivar lodge has always enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. Its membership, for a great many years, has never been much below sixty in number. Four other lodges have been instituted in the county, mainly offshoots from her membership. All over the western States, emigrants from her household are scattered. Many have gone out from her shelter to gain honor and wealth in other lands, and plant the banners of the order in other fields. May success and honor, and peace and usefulness ever attend her future career.

EATON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 22.

On the twenty-third day of December, 1837, a dispensation was granted by William J. Reece, Gr. H. P., of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, for the opening of a chapter in Eaton, and in June, 1836, a charter was issued for the same, by the Grand Chapter.

A chapter was instituted with the above name, under this authority, and has continued to work up to the present time. Its membership is made up from the Masonic lodges at West Alexandria, Lewisburgh, New Paris and Camden, as well as from the home lodge.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.*

Eaton Lodge, No. 30, was instituted on the twenty-third day of May, 1844, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Horatio N. Clark, with the following charter members: John V. Campbell, George W. Edgerly, Richard Y. Lanius, Amos W. Yoast, and James W. Murray. The following officers were elected and installed: John V. Campbell, N. G.; Amos W. Yoast, V. G.; Richard Y. Lanius, secretary; James W. Murray, treasurer. The following named were admitted as members by initiation, the same evening: Theodore Harbaugh, Michael Filbert, James Albert, Bryant G. Garty, Andrew Mikesell, and Alfred Denny. There is no record of the appointed officers for the term. At the time of the institution of the lodge it held its meetings in the second story of a building then owned by Josiah Campbell, on Barron street, immediately west of the court house, and continued to use the same hall until September, 1848, when the lodge moved to the building owned by Cornelius VanAusdal, on the north side of Main street, west of Barron, occupying the third story of said building. On the fourteenth day of June, 1855, the lodge purchased the property on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets, of John D. Miller, for the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars. Upon the lot stood a two-story building, forty by sixty-five feet. The lodge received possession of the property on the first of September, 1855.

In the year 1858 the lodge remodelled the second story of the building, and made an addition of a third story on the same. In November, 1858, the lodge moved from the Van Ausdal building to their own building, and occupied their own hall in the third story. In the year 1871 the lodge erected a three-story addition to their building of brick on the vacant ground, on the north end of their building, at a cost of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars.

August 24, 1873, the lodge building was destroyed by fire, being a total loss, with the exception of a portion of the brick used for rebuilding. The lodge saved from the fire, the records and most of their furniture, etc., used for the workings of the lodge. The loss sustained by the lodge was fourteen thousand dollars. The building was insured in the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars. Owing to some technicalities raised by some of the insurance companies, the lodge received of the insurance six thousand dollars. The lodge rented a hall in the third story brick building belonging to the estate of Jesse B. Stephens, deceased, situated on the north side of Main street, opposite the court house square, while rebuilding.

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*By R. G. D. McKemy, esq.

The lodge erected a new building of brick upon the site of the old building, all finished with the exception of the third story, at a cost of nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and twenty-five cents, and at the time of the loss by fire, the lodge was in debt in the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, and seventy-nine cents, which added to the cost of the new building, amounted to the sum of thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars, and eight cents. Deducting the amount of six thousand dollars received from the insurance companies, there was left an indebtedness of seven thousand two hundred dollars and eight cents.

February 5, 1875, the lodge sold to Preble Encampment, No. 54, Independent Order of Fellows, thirty-four feet off of the north end of their lot, together with that portion of their building erected thereon, for the sum of four thousand dollars cash, which left an indebtedness of the lodge in the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars, and eight cents. The encampment finished off their third story for a hall in the spring of 1875, and the lodge on tbe eighteenth of May in the same year, moved into said hall, and occupied the same, together with the encampment until the sixth of September, 1877, when, having finished their own hall at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, they moved into it. The lodge at this date is in a very prosperous condition, both financially and socially. It has one hundred and eight members, and has invested in real estate in the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars, and the income received from all sources is one thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum.

The indebtedness of the lodge at the present time is one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

The officers of the lodge for the present term of 1880 are: George Straw, N. G.; Andrew Black, V. G.; G. C. F. Black, recording secretary; A. Edgar Hubbard, permanent secretary; Frederick Michael, treasurer; James Barnet, warden; F. P. Filbert, C.; W. M. Coonrod, I. G.; Peter Straw, O. G.; J. R. Cook, R. S. to the N. G.; David Peters, L. S. to the N. G.; Joseph Fossnacht, R. S. to the V. G.; A. C. Stipher, L. S. to the V. G.; Ephraim Young, R. S. S.; Frank Ridenour, L. S. S.; R. G. D. McKemy, chaplain; Charles P. Thum, Samuel Shields, and John R. Cook, trustees; Michael Filbert, J. R. Cook, and John A. Crouse, committee on claims.

Of the charter members only two are now living—John V. Campbell and Richard Y. Lanius, while only one, John V. Campbell, still retains membership in the lodge.

Of the six who were initiated on the night of the institution of the lodge, there are four of them living—Theodore Harbaugh, Michael Filbert, James Albert, and Alfred Denny. Two of them are dead, Bryant G. Garty and Andrew Mikesell; while Michael Filbert, James Albert, and Alfred Denny still retain their membership in the lodge.

Eaton lodge being the parent lodge of the county, it furnished charter members for other lodges, to-wit: Western Star, No. 109; Eden lodge, No. 147; New Paris, No. 303; Fairhaven, No. 425; West Manchester, No. 520; West Alexandria, No. 521; Campbellstown, No. 551; Lewisburgh, No. 571, of the county of Preble; Greenville, No. 105, of the county of Darke; together with others who became charter members of lodges throughout the great west.

PREBLE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 54, I. O. O. F.

was instituted on the tenth day of June, 1852, by William Chidsey, M. W. G. Patriarch, with James Albert, John V. Campbell, William J. Kelley, Richard Y. Lanius, Daniel S. Carson, James H. Crews, and John A. Crouse, as charter members, and the following named officers were elected and installed: James Albert, C. P.; Richard Y. Lanius, H. P.; John A. Crouse, S. W.; W. J. Kelley, J. W.; John V. Campbell, scribe; James H. Crews, treasurer; and the following named were admitted to membership on the evening of the institution of the encampment: R. G. D. McKemy, Benjamin Hubbard, Jonathan R. Ammerman, David Patten, W. H. H. B. Minor, Noah Dispenant, Daniel Payne, John W. Stephens, Amos W. Yost, William Tolbert, Daniel J. Neaff, Samuel T. Sliver, Perry Rinehart, and George Kline.

The encampment held its meetings in the hall of Eaton Lodge, No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, until the sixth day of December, 1878; part of the time it was in its own hall. February 5, 1875, the encampment purchased from Eaton lodge thirty-four feet off of the north end of the lot owned by said lodge, with the part of the building thereon, for the sum of four thousand dollars, and in May of the same year, they plastered and finished up their own hall, at a cost of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-one cents, and they have here held their meetings ever since the sixth of September, 1878.

The encampment has sixty-one members, and is in a flourishing condition. It has invested in real estate the sum of three thousand and fifty dollars, and the income received from all sources is six hundred and fifty dollars per year. Of this sum the amount of four hundred and ten dollars, received for rent, is appropriated to the payment of taxes, insurance and the indebtedness of the encampment. The balance is appropriated to meet other demands, as set forth in the laws of the order. The encampment is still in debt in the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The officers of the encampment for the present term of the year 1880, are as follows: F. M. Filbert, C. P.; David Peters, H. P., Phillip Becker, S. W.; James Banta, J. W.; R. G. D. McKemy, scribe; Charles P. Thum, treasurer; James Albert, guide; Peter Straw, O. S.; W. A. King, I. S.; James D. Miller, first W.; J. J. Hume, second W.; Thomas Fulton, third W.; Joseph Fossnacht, fourth W.; J. R. Cook, first G. of T.; A. C. Stiper, second G. of T.; and John R. Cook is also D. D. G. patriarch of this encampment. David Peters, Samuel Oldfather and William McCabe, trustees.

The following charter members are still living: James Albert, Richard Y. Lanius, John A. Crouse, W. J. Kelly and John V. Campbell—as to J. H. Crews, it is not known whether he is yet living, while only two—James Albert and John V. Campbell, still retain membership in the encampment. W. J. Kelley withdrew by card and deposited it in Greenville Encampment, No. 90.

Of the fourteen that were initiated on the night of the institutition of the encampment, there are five of them dead: Jonathan R. Ammerman, W. H. H. B. Minor, Daniel Payne, Amos W. Yoast and William Tolbert; only three of them: Robert G. D. McKemy, S. T. Sliver and Perry Rinehart still hold membership in the encampment.

Preble Encampment being the parent Encampment of the county, furnished members, who withdrew by card and became charter members of New Paris encampment, No. 139, Camden, No. 177.

AN OLD AND LOCALLY FAMOUS DRAMATIC CLUB.

In the fall of 1832 a number of young men, residents of the village of Eaton, having long felt the want of some kind of amusement during the long winter nights, met together for consultation as to what this amusement should consist of. After mature deliberation they resolved themselves into a dramatic club, to be known by the name of the "Eaton Thespian society." A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and signed by the following persons: Joseph S. Hawkins, Ellis Minshall, Josiah Campbell, John B. Dicks, James H. Curry, Joseph Donohoe, John VanAusdal, Andrew J. Hawkins, William T, Hubbell, Philip Brown, James Earnest, Samson H. Hubbell, and Robert Martin.

The officers of the society were one secretary, one treasurer, and one manager who had full power to give the cast of all plays that were adopted by the society, and from his decision there was no appeal.

Josiah Campbell was made treasurer, James H. Curry, secretary, Sampson H. Hubbell, manager, and Joseph Donohoe, scene painter. There was not at that time a public hall or any other room in the village large enough to give such exhibition in. It was thought best by the members to make a beginning on a small scale, and they took possession of an upper room, in a building situated on the south side of Main street, a few doors east of Cherry street (now Union hall), thinking it would be sufficiently large in which to test their dramatic powers. After giving a few exhibitions here they became thoroughly satisfied that this room was altogether too small to contain the amount of dramatic talent that they found themselves in possession of, and they determined that

> "No pent up Utica should contract their powers
> But that the whole boundless village shall be ours."

They accordingly cast about, and finally discovered a row of one-story buildings, situated on the south side of Main street, near to Barron street. These they rented, and tore out the partitions, using the east end for stage and green room, the balance for the audience room. Mr. Donohoe painted a nice lot of scenery for them, and in a short time they had it converted into a very respectable little theatre. They had a public performance every two weeks, and sometimes oftener, and always to full houses. This continued for nearly two years; about this time a number of young men not members of the Eaton Thespian, became stage struck, and determined to get up an opposition society, to be called the Jack Downing Thespian society. The members of the Eaton Thespian society were becoming somewhat weary of their occupation, made an offer to sell out to the Jack Downing and retire, and rest upon the laurels already won. The Downing accepted the proposition, and run the machine for a few months, when it gradually oozed out.

The Eaton Thespian society was a great financial success. They commenced business without one cent of capital, did business for two years, then sold out, and paid the last cent they owed in full, but "nary red" left.

ARCHERY.

> "Cherrily blow the bugle horn
> In the cool, green woods of morn;
> Loose the hounds and let them go,
> Wax the cord and bend the bow."

The initial step in archery was taken in Eaton by the organization of the Rob Roy Archery club on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1879. This club had its regular meetings on Friday afternoons in the beautiful grove west of the city.

The enjoyment consisted in the vigorous twang of the bow-string coupled with a sumptuous repast furnished by the ladies.

This club consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Miss Belle Acton, Miss Cora Van Ausdal, Miss Ruth Van Ausdal, Miss Nettie Minor, Miss Mary Gould, Miss Minnie Foos, Miss Belle Dix, Miss Carrie DeGroot, Miss Mary Douglass, Miss Minnie Rensman, Miss Eva Hurd, Miss Laura Bruce, Miss Ruth Whitridge, Mr. W. B. Robinson, Mr. Joe Acton, W. H. Hambidge, F. G, Thompson, C. F. Brooke, G. W. Daugherty, A. A. Lovett, C. R. Gilmore, W. D. Stephens, J. M. Withrow. J. H. Gilmore, C. V. Reese, W. C. Bruce, and H. L. Larsh.

The officers of this club were C. F. Brooke, jr., president; Miss Cora Van Ausdal, vice-president; F. G. Thompson, secretary; G. W. Daugherty, treasurer.

On May 24, 1879, Merrie Bowmen, of St. Claire, was organized. This club held its meetings on Saturday afternoons, at the private ranges of the members. The spirit of rivalry was manifest among the members of this club from its early commencement. The members of this club were: A. E. Hubbard, Mrs. A. E. Hubbard, Colonel R. Williams, jr., Mrs. Colonel R. Williams, jr., J. W. B. Siders, Miss Lou Lockwood, C. H. Moore, Miss Kitty L. Thomson, Dr. F. M. Mitchell, Miss Della Thompson, James A. Du Sang, Elam Fisher, Mrs. Elam Fisher, Mr. A. C. Van Doren, Mrs. A. C. Van Doren, Dr. P. M. Small, Mrs. Dr. P. M. Small, Morris Sturm, Mrs. Morris Sturm, John T. Holmes, Mrs. J. T. Holmes, Dr. J. L. Quinn, Mrs. J. L. Quinn, H. C. Hiestand, Mrs. H. C. Hiestand, H. M. Markley, Mrs. H. M. Markley, Dr. W. P. Webb, Mrs. Dr. W. P. Webb.

It appears that the fates favored this club from the first. They challenged the Robin Hood's, of Hamilton, Ohio, and were victorious. They immedately challenged the Rob Roys, of Eaton, Ohio, and were again victorious. These victories prompted the Merrie Bowmen to measure bows with the Saggittarians, of Cincinnati, the Eaton club being once more the victors.

About this time the Ohio State Archery association was formed at Cincinnati, and the Rob Roy and Merrie Bowmen of St. Clair became members.

The first tournament was held October 2 and 3, 1879. The Merrie Bowmen held fourth and the Rob Roy sixth place in the contest for eight clubs.

Both clubs now, for mutual benefit, rented Bonner's hall for winter practice. These merry archers shot the old year out and the new year in, and celebrated the new with a long-to-be-rembered supper.

In the early spring time of 1880 we are loth to chronicle a change which came to the Rob Roys, and the club did not meet as an organization during the year. But we are pleased to say that the Merrie Bowmen were strengthened by the reception of Mr. W. B. Robinson, Miss Ruth Van Ausdal, Miss Ruth Whitridge, and Miss Belle Acton.

At length those who did not prove very skilful with the long bow, gradually became less interested in the sport until the club was composed of those who wished to make archery a success.

A team of four gentlemen, consisting of Colonel R. Williams, J. W. B. Siders, C. H. Moore, and W. B. Robinson, was elected from the club to attend the Ohio State Archery association, at Cincinnati, August 25, 26, and 27, 1880.

At this tournament the team gained second place in the State association. At this tournament Colonel R. Williams took the first prize at the York round with a score of three hundred and twenty-one. This being the first time that the York round had ever been shot at a State tournament. Soon after the tournament the Merrie Bowmen challenged the champion club of the State to shoot the American round, and were successful; making the highest score on record at this round, as a team. The following is the score:

	Hits.	Score.
Merrie Bowmen of St. Clair	236	1,828
College Hill Club	300	1,650
	36	178

MERRIE BOWMEN OF ST. CLAIR.

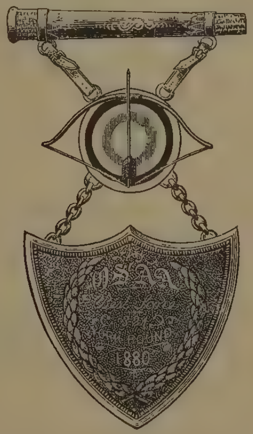
MEMBERS.	Hits	Thirty arrows at forty yards	Hits	Thirty arrows at fifty yards	Hits	Thirty arrows at sixty yards	Total hits	Total score
Colonel Robert Williams	30	186	30	178	28	140	88	504
I. W. B. Siders	30	194	29	141	22	98	81	433
W. B. Robinson	30	178	29	153	27	131	86	462
C. H. Moore	30	174	27	141	22	114	81	429
							336	1,828

COLLEGE HILL CLUB.

MEMBERS.	Hits	Thirty arrows at forty yards	Hits	Thirty arrows at fifty yards	Hits	Thirty arrows at sixty yards	Total hits	Total score
Adam Gray	30	218	30	182	18	72	78	472
L. E. Aiken	28	138	19	109	16	80	63	327
W. H. Wilder	29	183	23	123	20	74	72	380
C. R. Wild	30	196	30	160	27	115	87	471
							300	1,650

This club is now one of the strongest clubs in the United States. It has made application for membership to the National Archery association, and will, no doubt, shoot at the national tournament, which will be held at Brooklyn, New York, in July, 1881.

Time has in store a golden future for this club, and every member is aiming to hit the gold.



Champion long range medal won by Colonel R. Williams:

This gentleman has the largest score on record at the American Round:

	Hits.	Score.
Forty yards	30	212
Fifty yards	30	220
Sixty yards	30	200
Total	90	632

THE WASHINGTON GUARDS.

In the summer of 1855, a military company was organized in Eaton, under the name of the Washington guards, and consisting of some of the leading middle-aged and young men of the town—among them, Jacob H. Foos, W. F. Albright, James Van Ausdal, John C. Kaylor, Thomas Winters, Thomas Hill, Thomas Morton, A. J. Patton, W. C. M. Brookins, W. W. Danford, Joseph Tracy, J. J. Hunt, J. G. McNutt, L. T. McCabe, John A. Hubbell, A. V. Thompson, John P. Jennings, John G. Grace, N. B. Larsh, Enoch Gordon, George G. Krug, James F. Annerman and James A. Gilmore. It does not appear, however, that the last named ever signed the constitution, and he resigned his place in the company at an early day. The first civil officers of the organization were: James A. Gilmore, secretary; John G. McNutt, treasurer;

John J. Hunt, W. C. M. Brookins and Jacob H. Foos, trustees. The military officers were: Levin T. McCabe, captain; John J. Hunt, first lieutenant; William F. Albright, second lieutenant; Jacob H. Foos, ensign, Thomas Morton, first sergeant; Joseph G. McNutt, second sergeant; John Russell, third sergeant; William C. Rossman, fourth lieutenant; John Hubbell, first corporal; Joseph Tracy, second corporal; A. J. Patton, third corporal; James Long, fourth corporal. The preamble of the constitution set forth that the members formed themselves into a company "in order to procure healthful exercise; to acquire habits of discipline; to promote that knowledge of military science which forms an ornament in peace and inspires confidence in war, and to fit ourselves for military duty."

PREBLE DIVISION, NO. 111, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at the town of Eaton, December 7, 1846, by B. F. Raleigh, consisting of the following charter members: Felix Marsh, John V. Campbell, Henry Monfort, Robert Martin, William Rossman, John Steele, Josiah Campbell, William J. Gilmore, Vincent Mitchell, Abram V. Austin, William B. Tizzard, Andrew Mikesell. The following persons joined soon afterwards, viz.: Benjamin Fleming, Jacob Chambers, Samuel P. Wilson and John C. Brooks. The following were the first officers of the organization: Robert Martin, W. P.; Josiah Campbell, W. A.; John V. Campbell, R. S.; William J. Gilmore, A. R. S.; William B. Tizzard, F. S.; William Rossman, treasurer; Felix Marsh, C.; Vincent Mitchell, A. C.; Andrew Mikesell, J. S.; John Steele, O. S. This organization was maintained until 1849, when it was disbanded and another temperance society took its place. The latter organization was known as

COLUMBIA TEMPLE OF HONOR, NO. 38,

and was instituted October 26, 1850, with the following persons as charter members, viz.: Felix Marsh, S. P. Wilson, John V. Campbell, William Hock, Jacob Chambers, Robert Pryor, John A. McKemy, William A. Bloomfield, Gideon Albright and Joshua McCoy; also the following ladies: Mrs. Rachel Marsh, Mrs. Ann E. Campbell, Mrs. Matilda Hock, Mrs. Catharine Chambers, Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Albright, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Lucinda Huffman. The first officers elected were the following: Felix Marsh, B. P. T.; Catharine Chambers, S. P. S.; John V. Campbell, B. V. T.; Rachel Marsh, S. V. T.; John A. McKemy, P. B. P. T.; Elizabeth Wilson, P. S. P. T.; Robert E. Pryor, B. R.; Jacob Chambers, B. U.; Ann E. Campbell, S. U.; Lucinda Huffman, S. G.; Gideon Albright, B. S.

EATON LODGE NO. 248, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This was the next temperance organization effected in Eaton after the disbanding of Columbia Temple of Honor. It was instituted February 8, 1867, with the following charter members, subsequently elected to the offices here indicated: James A. Gilmore, W. C. T.; Lida Larsh, W. V. T.; J. H. Fleming, W. R.; J. W. Coffman, W. A. R.; S. S. Dix, W. F. S.; Sallie Straud, R. H. S.; May Fleming, L. H. S.; Hyram Johnson, W. C.; Robert Crisman, W. T.; J. A. McCabe, W. M.; Lizzie Quinn, W. D. M.; Addie Hendricks, W. J. G.; William Nation, W. O. G. This organization was maintained and active work kept up until 1874, or the following year. Meetings were held regularly at Temperance hall, and the lodge, by small but frequent accessions of members, became one of the largest organizations of the kind which ever had an existence in the town or county.

MURPHY MOVEMENT.

A council of the ~~members and~~ ministers of all the churches was held Saturday evening, May 19, 1877, in the Methodist Episcopal church. A temporary organization was effected, and I. N. Lake was chosen president.

On Monday evening, May 21, 1877, the first meeting was held in the city opera house. The meeting was addressed by Judge James A. Gilmore and others. At the close about one hundred and fifty signed the following temperance pledge:

"NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

"WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE, AND CHARITY FOR ALL."

I, the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor,

GOD HELPING ME,

To abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will, by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain."

Nearly all the signers at the first meeting were church members and temperance people, one or two only were secured from the drinking ranks at this meeting.

The meetings were continued for one week, but were only partially successful in attracting the attention of those who needed reformation. A few, however, attended, and some were induced to become members.

The temporary organization was at this time disbanded for the purpose of placing the work in the hands of the reformed men, the officers resigned and the following officers were elected to serve six months:

President, Judge James A. Gilmore; vice presidents, Frank Mitchell, Fred Tyler, Tim Kelly and Silas Bellows; secretary, Robert Morgan; treasurer, W. C. M. Brookins.

The services of the famous, Timony brothers (John and Ed.), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were secured for one week. During their stay the excitement was intense. Crowds were nightly compelled to turn from the door of the opera house for want of room. Men, women, and children of all classes worked in union with a zeal worthy any cause.

The result of their labor astonished everybody and cast a mantle of gloom over the men engaged in the whiskey traffic.

Hundreds this week signed the pledge, from the moderate drinker down to the habitual drunkard, and many of them pushed to the front rank of the working force. The little badge of blue was everywhere to be seen. A few short weeks had worked a complete change in public sentiment. At the close of the week's labor of the Timony brothers, one thousand names adorned the roll.

Meetings were held during the summer at the court house. In July Burr Robins' circus gave an exhibition in the town, and the proprietor gave the people permission to use his tent on Sunday for a meeting. At the close of the night's performance the announcement was made from the ring of the meeting next day—Sunday, at three o'clock P. M. At noon on Sunday the town was filled with people from the surrounding country. The circus tent was filled to overflowing.

The meeting was addressed by Judge James A. Gilmore, of Eaton, and Dan Rouzer, of Dayton, Ohio. Near two hundred (200) signed the pledge at the close of the meeting, among whom were thirty members of Burr Robins' circus company.

In the fall of 1877 James Dunn (known as Jimmy Dunn), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, labored one week with us. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held nightly in the court room.

Jimmy Dunn added new life to the cause, and left the work on a more solid foundation than it had been from the start.

The citizens realized the fact that the work could be carried on successfully without the aid of strangers, and good work was done.

The Eaton Murphy choir became famous throughout the county under the leadership of Professor W. H. H. Eson. Upon invitation they visited West Alexandria, Camden, Winchester; also Richmond, Indiana. They numbered thirty young ladies and gentlemen of the town.

The ministers of the town all worked in the cause, but the most active among them were the Rev. A. Meharry (since deceased), and Rev. A. J. Reynolds. The faithful services rendered by them never will be forgotten by the reformed men.

May 21 and 22, 1878, one year from the commencement of the work in Eaton meetings were held in the fair grounds; five thousand were in attendance each day; the anniversary was celebrated by speeches, songs, and in the evening of May 21st, by a grand torchlight procession. Five hundred torches were in the procession.

For two years the work was prosecuted with great vigor.

The effect in the community was good. Fewer criminals were arraigned in the county courts; fewer arrests were made; the cost for maintaining or assisting the poor classes during these two years was less than ever before in the history of the county, so great was the decrease in this respect that it was commented upon by the county papers. Men who for years had been compelled to ask aid for their families, from the township trustees, not only supported themselves and families comfortably, but by economy and total abstinence laid by enough of their savings to secure comfortable homes, and are to-day living monuments of the good results of the Murphy movement.

Although the good accomplished was great, and the future of the moral suasion temperance plan bright (had they continued the work—"With malice towards none and charity for all"), they became divided in their opinions of the manner in which the work should be conducted.

The two opposing parties consisted of the prohibitionists and the moral suasionists, and much time was used in discussing the question—how to proceed. The people lost interest in the work; the drinking men ceased attending, and the work stopped. But there are many to-day in the village, who owe their happiness to the great Murphy temperance movement, and will honor and keep the pledge they have taken unto death.

The presidents who served for each term of six months, were Judge J. A. Gilmore, Benjamin Hubbard, John T. Deem, Frank Mitchell and S. More Surface.

THE EATON BAND—FROM 1837.

In 1837 the first brass and reed band in Preble county, was organized under the leadership of Professor Jerry Guild, and composed of the following members: Ellis Minshall, Jacob Sweeney, Joshua Lockwood, E. P. Lockwood, David Hunter, Andrew Mikesell, Isaac Colby, J. Severs Hawkins, Josiah Campbell, James Curry, Cornelius Banta, John Glines, Isaac Van Ausdal and George Waggoner. The instruments used were eight clarionets, two concert horns, one plain trumpet, bass and tenor sliding trombones, flutes and bass drum. The first piece of music played was the "March from Bluebeard," familiarly known as "Calf's Tooth." During the three years that this organization remained in existence, Dr. A. H. Stephens, Alfred Denny and John P. Acton were received as members. In 1840 the band went to South Bend, Indiana, and played for General William Henry Harrison. An orchestra was also organized with five violins, two flutes, concert horns and clarionets. The first concert was given in the old Public church, and the programme, including such songs as "Old King Cole," "Rosin the Bow," etc. The next entertainment by the band was at this place, at the hall on the south side of Main street, between Barron and Beech streets. After the campaign of 1840 was over the interest in the band waned, and at length the organization was given up. In the fall of 1841, however, another band was formed with the following members in addition to those who had composed the first: William Stagg, James Mitchell, Henry Lockwood, J. L. Lockwood, G. R. Lockwood, Samuel Lockwood and C. W. Lockwood.

This band gave a series of concerts, travelling from place to place upon horseback, with E. Pond and Cuff Lockwood as advance agents. Entertainments were given before paying houses at Muncie, Winchester and Newport, Indiana, and Granville, Ohio. This organization was maintained until 1856, when it was disbanded and another one formed, with Professor Edward O. Reid as leader. The new members were, H. B. Van Ausdal, B. F. Larsh, D. Richey, A. B. DeGroot, John Fenerbaugh and Oliver Loy. This band was kept very busily employed during the campaign of 1856, and obtained a rank second to none in the State. Very handsome new silver instruments were secured. When the war broke out several members went into the army, but the organization was kept up until 1865. At that time the interest was revived and the band was again reorganized, with W. H. Eason, W. H. Ortt, Perry Lockwood, J. C. Hoover, C. F. Churchill, John Lockwood, jr., S. W. Lockwood, E. O. Lockwood, Frank Lockwood and Charles Lockwood as additional members. It will be observed that from the first the Lockwoods had a prominent place in the composition of the several Eaton bands. They have all been good musicians, and in recent years the descendants of those of the name who took part in the earlier orgnizations are following in their footsteps. This band during the years it remained as organized in 1865 had many "good times" in the nature of annual excursions to the Shelby county "Reservoir" concerts, festivals, fishing excursions, etc. In 1874 Professor C. F. Churchill, assisted by others, started a new organization with the following members: E. O. Lockwood, A. A. Churchill, W. B. Robinson, H. Donohoe, O. Jefferson, Richard Lockwood, W. H. Eason, Samuel W. Lockwood, W. H. Ortt, A. G. Minshall, J. S. Lockwood, John Lockwood, jr., and James H. Tizzard. The band started under adverse circumstances, but by energy and pluck succeeded in securing, during the first year of existence, a new set of silver helicon instruments, new uniforms, etc. Of the amount expended the citizens of Eaton contributed one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The second year the band purchased a new wagon, new music, and several other things which they needed. During these two years about twelve hundred and fifty dollars was expended in equipping the organization. The present organization is constituted as follows: C. F. Churchill, leader; M. Lally, A. A. Churchill, E. O. Lockwood, O. Filbert, W. H. Eason, Edward Albright, Calvin Churchill, O. Jefferson, W. B. Robinson, Horace Donohoe, Luman Lockwood, A. G. Minshall, Marks Nation, John Pollas, J. J. Chase, William Nation, Thomas J. Noe, and H. Kester. Of the whereabouts of some of the members of the early organizations who are still music makers, it may be remarked that C. W. Lockwood is the leader of the band at Muncie, Indiana; Richard, Charles and Nathan Lockwood are in the same town; Frank Lockwood is at Arcanum, Ohio; Perry Lockwood is at Champaign, Illinois, and J. C. Hoover is leader of the band at Lincoln, Illinois.

MOUND CEMETERY.

Eaton has one of the most appropriate and beautiful resting places for the dead to be found in the county. But few burial places excel it in natural beauty, of chasteness in art adornment, or in elements of historic interest.

The cemetrey is located between the village and the site of Fort St. Clair. It is bounded upon the west by the bluff banks of the Garrison branch, has a large frontage upon the maple-lined West road, and contains about twenty-five acres. Originally there was laid out a small burying-ground in the northeastern part of the town; but William Bruce, the proprietor, very soon afterwards donated four acres now included in Mound cemetery, and nerly all of the early burials were made within this piece of ground—the portion nearest the road, in which the old marble slabs and weathered freestones stand most thickly. The first burial in the cemetery was that of a little daughter of Abram Eaton (or Heaton), and was made in September, 1806.

As the years passed it was found that the original limits of the cemetery were too circumscribed, and an addition was made which rendered the ground ample enough until recent years, when the boundaries were again extended. The whole has been tastefully laid out in walks and drives which follow, for the most part, graceful curves over the undulating surface. The beauty of the cemetery is enhanced by the presence of a variety of native forest trees and evergreens judiciously introduced.

The peculiar and distinctive feature of this burial place and the one most interesting to the stranger, is the Lowerey monument. This stone, which surmounts one of the beautiful and symmetrical mounds left as the memorials of an unknown race, and within are buried the bones of fifteen soldiers of Wayne's army, among them, Lieutenant Lowerey and Ensign Boyd, who sacrificed their lives in wresting this country from the Indians. They were killed October 17, 1793, a short distance from where Zion's church now stands, and near the forty foot pitch, on Lowerey's branch, about four miles from Eaton.* On the next day they were buried side by side near Fort St. Clair. On the Fourth of July, 1822, the remains of Lieutenant Lowerey were disintered and buried in the northwest corner of the cemetery, and on the seventeenth of October, 1847, the fiftieth anniversary of their fall, the remains of all the soldiers were deposited in the mound where they now lie and will, probably, remain. An appopriate funeral oration was delivered by Abner Haines, esq., and the late Rev. Charles W. Swain acted as chairman. The monument which marks the resting place of these brave soldiers was erected on the occasion of their final burial by the contributions from a number of generous and public-spirited citizens of Eaton. It bears on one side the inscription to that effect; upon the other the Latin words "*Dulce et decorum est pro patriæ more*," and upon the front the following inscription:

> "IN MEMORY OF
>
> Lieutenant John Lowerey, of the Second sub-legion, and Ensign Boyd, of the First, and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, who fell about five miles north of this place, in an obstinate engagement with the Indians, on the seventeenth day of October, 1793. Lieutenant Lowerey was from New Jersey, and had served with reputation in the levies of 1791, under General St. Clair. Ensign Boyd was a young man of much promise; they were in command of an escort of ninety men, having in charge twenty wagons loaded with stores and provisions for the army of General Wayne."

The monument is a simple shaft of Rutland marble, about ten feet in height.

A severely plain but massive sandstone monument marks the burial place of William Bruce, the pioneer and proprietor of Eaton. Very appropriately the monument rests upon a base composed of two mill-stones—they are the buhrs made by John Banfill, and long did service in the second mill built by Mr. Bruce, the one now standing, which was the first merchant's mill in Eaton. It is probable that some of the furrows were chiseled by the hand that is now in ashes beneath them. The monument bears a simple inscription to the memory of the "good, kind miller," setting forth the facts in regard to his laying out the town in 1806, and his practical liberality in providing for churches, schools, and donating public grounds. He died February 25, 1830, at the age of sixty-seven years and six months.

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*See chapter entitled Wayne,s Campaign, in General History department of this volume.

Some of the newer monuments are very striking in workmanship and massiveness, notably those of granite, which bear the names of Van Ausdal, Van Doren, Donohue, Campbell and Hoffman, as also the older marble monument which marks the burial place of the Brooke family. The remains of that stalwart pioneer of Methodism, the Rev. James B. Finley, lie in the vicinity of the last mentioned. Near by is the grave of the Rev. J. G. Brooke, and at a little distance—designated by a simple memorial marble, is the resting-place of another worthy man of God, who has left in Eaton in his works a far grander monument than any which could be reared by hands above his grave. The Van Ausdal monument is a fit memorial to the pioneer merchant of Eaton.

One of the older gravestones which is an object of interest to all visitors, is that which stands on the grave of Fergus Holderman, who died in 1838. It is an unusually large slab of freestone, and only differs from others in the superiority of its carving. It was the work of Clevenger, the sculptor, who, in after years, went to Italy, to study and there made himself famous. The stone bears a large medallion, on which the inscription is cut, and around it are wreaths of roses and oak leaves, myrtle and ivy, with cherubs, and the emblems ever present upon old mortuary suclptures, the urn and weeping willows. The workmanship shows marked excellence, and it is cherished by those who knew Clevenger as one of the first indications of a genius which was afterwards highly developed. Clevenger, who was brought up in Eaton, lost his life on the ocean when returning to his native land from the old world.

Just at the right of the most eastern entrance of the cemetery is a small monument, which stands over the grave of a stranger who died in Eaton many years ago. The grave remained for twenty years unmarked save by a decaying wooden post, from which the inscription has been obliterated by the weather. The present stone was erected by the young men of Eaton in 1853. It is inscribed:

> "J. S. WOOWORTH,
>
> a native of Ontario county, New York, died September 10, 1832, aged about thirty years. Whilst sojourning in the village he was taken ill and died among strangers, who, in the hour of affliction, administered unto him, and as a token of their esteem have erected this monument to his memory."

The older portion of the cemetery is thickly crowded with stones, which mark the graves of old and young. The pioneer residents of Eaton who have gone down to the grave ripe with years, and revered by all survivors, and children of tender age, whose untimely death made fond parents mourn. By each of these graves of fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, husbands, wives, lovers, and sweethearts, bitter tears have been shed, and life hopes have gone out.

"Those that wept them, they that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep,"

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY.

An event so recent as the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic is, of course, fresh in the minds of all men of to-day, but as years from now the young and those yet unborn will read the pages of this volume, we give a brief statement of the observance in Eaton of the Fourth of July, 1876.

The celebration of the Nation's one hundredth birthday began on Sunday in the churches. Each house of worship was decorated with flowers and garlands of evergreens, and the several ministers of the town in their discourses on that day blended patriotism with piety, and gave thanks to God for the century of progress which had passed since the dark days amidst the throes of which liberty was born.

On the following Monday the town was the scene of busy preparation, and on the morning of the Fourth Eaton was bright and beautiful in her gala day attire. Day was ushered in with the firing of a salute of one hundred guns and the ringing of church bells, followed by the inspiring music of the national airs, played by the band. As the day advanced crowds of people thronged the highways leading into the village, and every township was represented by as large a proportion of its people as could through any possibility leave their homes. Jackson and Harrison sent in regularly organized delegations, that of the latter being a very extraordinary and striking turn-out. At the head of the long procession was the Lewisburgh band, and next came one hundred horses harnessed together, each bearing a rider, and drawing an immense flag-covered wagon, occupied by young girls. Jackson township sent in a wagon of huge proportions, in which rode just a hundred children.

A vast concourse of people moved to the fair grounds. Arrived at the place for holding the exercises John H. Boyce was elected president, and the venerable Albert Haines delivered an able, eloquent and highly valuable historical address. After this short speeches were made by Elder James Neal, Hon. William J. Gilmore, and 'Squire Thompson, an old and honored resident of Montgomery county sang a number of the songs of early times. The day was concluded with a fine pyrotechnical display, and the crowd dispersed late in the evening, after a celebration unmarred by a single accident or disagreeable occurence.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Preble county abounds in mineral springs and flowing wells. The most noted in Eaton and its immediate vicinity are the Court House well and the group of group of springs or flowing wells just northeast of the village, at Mr. Jonathan Flora's and his neighbors. These springs have attracted general attention, are much talked about, and as they possess undoubted medicinal virtues, we present the reader with analysis of their waters, carefully made by F. M. Michael, M. D. Of the water of the Court House well the doctor gives the following analysis:

Sixteen thousand grains of the water contain

	GRAINS.
Carbonate of lime	3000
Sulphate lime	2240
Sulphate of potassium Sulphate of Sodium	1000
Sulphur compound Protosulphate iron	1154
Bicarbonate potassia Bicarbonate sodium Bicarbonate iron	Qualitative.
Chloride of sodium	0.393
Chloride magnesium	0.333
Sulphuric acid—trace.	
Sulphuretted hydrogen gas—trace.	
Free carbonic acid gas—trace.	
Temperature of water 55° Fahrenheit	

The water is very strong in sulphuretted hydrogen, the odor of which can be retained for a long time if the water is securely bottled. One of the peculiar characteristics of this water is that it does not deposit any trace of organic matter or mineral substance, the solution of the mineral salts being perfect. Part of the carbonic acid escapes when exposed to the air, but the larger portion is held in solution. Many persons have obtained relief from various disorders by the use of this water, and the well is regularly visited by many of the townspeople.

The peculiar group of springs adjoining the corporation upon the northeast afford a copious supply of apparently pure and very refreshing water, and are visited to almost as great an extent as the Court House well. The water is tonic in its qualities, and what is known as a chaleybeate water.

The spring on the premises, now owned by Robert Pryor and formerly by Judge Curry, was discovered by Peter Fleming about sixty years ago. He was digging a well for the purpose of securing water to be used in the process of making brick, and a very few feet below the surface tapped a small stream of water which has flowed continuously ever since, although of late years its volume has been considerably diminished. The water flowing from this spring, and the others in the neighborhood, if confined in pipes, will rise to a considerable height, an evidence, though not a conclusive one, that it has its source in a higher level than that at which the springs occur. Beside the spring on the Pryor place, there are others of almost exactly similar nature, at Nathaniel Haywood's at the home of Jonathan Flora, upon the Chambers lot, and one farther east. At Mr. Flora's a handsome stone fountain and basin has been constructed, and it is there that the water can most conveniently be examined and partaken of. Dr. Michael furnishes the following analysis of the waters which flow from the spring upon the Chambers lot, which is exactly like that at the Flora spring about four rods distant:

A pint of water contains

	GRAINS.
Bricabonate of lime	3.30
Bicarbonate of magnesia	.31
Iron compound Bicarbonate of iron	.75
Chloride of sodium	1.01
Sulphur compound	.25

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the central part of Preble county, and is the largest of the twelve townships in the county. It is bounded on the north by Monroe township, on the east by Twin and Lanier, on the south by Gasper, and on the west by Dixon and Jackson. Besides being of the regulation width of six miles, it has a length of eight miles, being two miles longer than any other township in the county. This extra length it gains at the expense of Gasper township on the south, the latter being only four miles in extent from north to south. Washington township extended originally from Monroe to Somers, a distance of twelve miles, but at the time of the organization of Gasper township the lower portion, four miles from Somers township line, was severed to form this new township. The reason for making the new township smaller than the rest was that had Gasper been made six miles in extent from north to south, that part of Eaton, south of Main street, would be in Gasper, and the citizens residing there would have been obliged to go three miles to attend the township elections. For this reason the township was made smaller, to accommodate these citizens and those residing in the vicinity of Eaton, on the south.

The appearance of the township is that of a prosperous and well managed one. Good pike roads extend from Eaton as a center in all directions, rendering communication with the several townships a comparatively easy matter. The soil of the townships is good, although not equal to that of some of the other townships. By a continued system of thorough cultivation the agriculturalists have succeeded in giving to their farms a prosperous and pleasing appearance. The greater part of the land has been cleared, although extensive woods are still found. Beech is the prevailing growth, the primitive growth of poplar and walnut having almost entirely disappeared.

Several large streams flow through the township, the prevailing course being somewhat east of south. Of these the most noteworthy are Banta's fork of Twin and Seven Mile. The latter skirts the western edge of Eaton, and is noted for the excellence of the stone which is quarried from the bed of the stream.

The history of Eaton, which is given at length, embraces almost everything that can be said of the township. Being the only place of any importance in the township it is there that the history of the several businesses of the ecclesiastical and educational interests will be found.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Originally the whole of the second range of townships in Preble county was constituted for civil and judicial purpose. One township was given the name of Somers.

Washington township was established by order of the county commissioners, May 7, 1809, but not as now constituted. It contained ninety-six square miles of land, originally, that is in addition to its present territory, all of Monroe township, and the northern half of the present township of Gasper, being sixteen miles in length from north to south. It was ordered that the first election should be held at the house of Samuel Hawkins, esq., in Eaton.

On June 5, 1815, Washington township was enlarged to include all of the territory now in Gasper, Somers being curtailed to its present size. As then constituted, Washington township was eighteen miles in length, and contained one hundred and eight square miles.

In 1817 this township was diminished by the establishment of Monroe. It was then twelve miles in length, and contained seventy-two square miles.

Subsequently the township of Washington was reduced to its present limits by the establishment of Gasper. It is now eight miles in length from north to south, and contains two tiers of sections, or twelve square miles more of land than the other townships of the county.

The first election held within the present territory of Washington township was in 1808, while it was an integral portion of Somers. The officers elected that year and in the year following we give below. The annexed extract is from the township record:

"Be it remembered that on the fourth day of April, in the year of Christ, one thousand eight hundred and eight, the following persons were returned as having been duly elected as township officers in this township, to-wit: Daniel Heaton, clerk; Isaac Enoch, John Mills, and Abraham Heaton, trustees; John Spacht and James Black, constables; James Brannon, Dennis Pottenger, John Goldsmith and Henry Johnston, supervisors of the highway; William Bruce, treasurer; Moses Dooley and John Ward, overseers of the poor; Joseph C. Hawkins, lister; William Sellers, appraiser; George Harlan and Samuel Holliday, fence viewers.

Very little business was transacted the first year besides the division of the township into road districts and ordering a township tax levy for the purpose of opening and keeping in order the necessary roads; said levy to be equal to that imposed for county purposes.

In 1809 the officers elected were as follows: Daniel Heaton, clerk; David Sherer, Samuel Holliday, and Samuel Pogue, constables; William Steele, William Sellers, and George Shidler, trustees; John Spacht, lister; William Steele, appraiser; John Aukerman and John Spacht, fence viewers; Moses Dooley and John Ward, overseers of the poor; Andrew House, treasurer; John Banfill, Dewalt Bonebrake, Alexander C. Lanier, George Harlan, and Silas Dooley, ——————— Andrew House resigned the office of treasurer, and John Spacht was appointed to fill the vacancy. Daniel Heaton resigned and William Shippin was appointed clerk in his place. This year three justices of the peace were also elected, viz.: Jacob Roman, James Crawford, and George Shidler. David E. Hendricks was qualified as justice of the peace January 25, 1810. The next justice of the peace elected was Alexander Mitchell. His term, and that of David E. Hendricks having expired, Moses Dooley, and Joseph Wasson were elected in 1813 to fill their places—James Butler was elected in 1814. Later than this date the names of justices are not regularly made a matter of record, and rather than give a very incomplete list we refrain from mentioning them. When the election of all the minor officers is each year made a matter of record, and considerable space taken to chronicle the fact that Little Berry Blackley is appointed constable, Peter so-and-so, and Moses such a one, and Aaron somebody, elected fence viewers or supervisors, it is difficult to tell why the election of magistrates should not be mentioned, but such is the fact.

The number of voters at the first election in Washington township is not recorded, but the poll book of the election of 1814 is given, and it may be a matter of interest to some readers to know who and how many were the electors at that time in the township, or at least how many cast votes. Just forty votes were cast this year, and the names which appear upon the record are the following: Thomas Ramsey, George Hardy, Alexander Mitchell, John Day, Richard Leeson, John Stevens, Andrew Frick, Abner Dooley, Nathan Sellers, James Crawford, Robert Rhea, Moses Dooley, Elisha Sutton, David Stevens, George Crous, George Maxwell, James White, William Custer, Phillip Largue, Thomas Harris, James C. McCamey, Walter Buell, Charles Hand, Daniel Washam, John Spacht, William Crane, William Sellers, Alexander C. Lanier, James Crawford, Daniel McCoy, William Salle, James Cuttler, John Hawkins, Jonathan Lyons, Samuel Ward, Jonathan Deniston and John Ward.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in what is now Washington township was made in the year 1805. Several entries of land were made the year previous, but no permanent settlements were made until that year. In 1804 there were no buildings standing within the limits of the township. Entries had been made, but the owners of these had not yet arrived. In 1805 several settlers arrived and proceeded to erect cabins. William Bruce, the proprietor of Eaton, a sketch of whose life and settlement will be found in the history of that city, is believed to have built the first house. In the same year, 1805, John Goldsmith emigrated into the township and settled on the northwestern quarter of section four, township seven.

John Meroney, a North Carolinaan, came into the county and settled on section thirty-four, in the same year that Bruce built. Both Goldsmith and Meroney, however, were later settlers than Bruce.

In the following year, 1806, as many as twenty cabins were built in different parts of the township. Several entries had been made in the year previous, and their owners came in 1806. A few of those whose names can be ascertained are given below.

George and Andrew Dooley emigrated from Kentucky in 1806, and came to Ohio. George entered land in section eight, of township seven.

Joseph, William and Nathan Sellers, Kentuckyans, settled either in section nine or ten, of township seven.

John Ward and his son Samuel came to Ohio from New Jersey in 1806, and settled in Washington township. Samuel entered land on the east side of Rocky creek. His wife was Phœbe Sutton, originally from New Jersey, who had moved to Pennsylvania, and from there to Ohio. Nine children were born to him, of whom four survive, viz: Elizabeth (Sellers), in Indiana;

Jane (Pottenger), in Camden; Sarah (Bennett) and Garvin, in Indiana.

Samuel Ward was third sheriff of this county, and was at one time county treasurer. He moved to Indiana in 1829, and died in Logansport, of that State, in the year 1856.

John Shipin settled in Eaton on what is now Main street. His cabin was built near the banks of Devenmill, on the north side of the road.

In the following year, 1807, Christian Shuey settled in this township. The land he entered was in section twenty-seven, where the county infirmary now stands.

Robert and John Day emigrated from Maryland early in 1808, and settled on section twenty-four.

Henry Whitesell, a North Carolinaan, came to Preble in 1805, and settled in Twin township. After two years' stay he moved to Eaton, where he lived for one year, and finally, in 1808, he removed to section seventeen.

John Aukerman settled on the farm where Jacob Gideon now lives, east of Eaton, in 1806. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and about the year 1789 removed with his parents from Virginia to the vicinity of Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio. About ten years afterwards the family settled in Montgomery county, near Williamsburgh. There, in 1801, John was married to Mary Hole, and in 1804 came to what is now Lanier township, Preble county, and settle on the stream since called Aukerman creek. He resided there two years, and in 1806 sold out to Samuel Teal, and moved to the place before mentioned, near Eaton. Here he resided more than sixty years and until his death in 1867. He had the first "corn cracker mill," a hand concern, in this vicinity, and farmers came for several miles around to get their corn ground. Of his family of thirteen children, only three are now living, viz.: Frederick, in Darke county; Solomon, in Indiana, and John on a part of the old homestead, near Eaton. John was born on this farm in 1818. He has been twice married; first to Mary Overholzer, and after her death to Hannah Wysong, who is still living.

John J. Sherer was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. He afterwards moved to North Carolina, where he married Catharine Smith, born in 1762. She died in the year 1826. Ten children were born to them, of whom Jesse is the only survivor. John J. Sherer died in 1845. Jesse Sherer, sr., son of the above, was born in North Carolina in the year 1799. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and settled on section seven. In the year 1824 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Strader, born in 1804. The Straders came to Ohio in 1809, and settled on section eighteen. In 1830 Mr. Jesse Sherer moved to the farm he now owns, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres. Mrs. Sherer died in 1873, leaving six children—Jacob, who lives in Washington township; Elizabeth (Irick), in Illinois; Mary Jane (Pense), in Monroe township; David, in Jefferson township; Amanda (Harshman), in Washington township, and Jesse in Jackson township. Jesse Sherer owns thirty acres in section six of Washington township. Jacob Sherer, eldest son of Jesse, was born in 1825. In 1847 he married Rosa Ann Gephart, who was born in Jackson township in 1827. They have had ten children, four of whom still survive. Mr. Sherer owns a fine farm of some seven hundred acres.

David Bloomfield came from Kentucky to Ohio in 1806, and settled in Butler county in the spring of that year. After raising one crop he left, and in the fall of the same year settled in Preble county, on the farm now owned by his son, Reuben. His wife was Rachel Barclay. He had seven children when he came to this State. On his entrance into this county he entered one hundred and fifty-four acres, in conjunction with James Westerfield, whom he afterwards bought out, and, at the time of his (Mr. Bloomfield's) death, he was the sole owner of the farm. Nine children were born to him, two of whom survive, viz.: David, who is living in Illinois, and Reuben. The latter was born in Preble county in the year 1809, and in 1832 married Ann M., daughter of Elihu Hopkins, born in 1808. He had four children by this marriage—Sylvester B., Edmund M., John W., and Ann (Plummer). His first wife died in 1845, and in the following year he married Amanda, daughter of Andrew Harbison; she was born in 1822. He had five children by his second marriage, all of whom are now living. Mr. Bloomfield owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-nine acres. His three sons were in the war of the Rebellion, Sylvester and Edmund in the hundred days' service, and John W. during the entire war.

Henry Duggins was born in 1787, and in 1806 he moved to Ohio. In 1811 he married Jane Sellers, born in 1781. He first settled in Gasper township, and afterwards came to Washington township, where he settled in 1811, the same year as his marriage. His brother, William A., came to Ohio in the same year that he did. Mr. Henry Duggins had six children—Cornelius V., John F., Nathan, William, W. P., and Caroline (Miller), who lives in Eaton. The first four of these are deceased. Cornelius V. was born in Preble county in 1812. In 1834 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry M. Monfort, of Eaton, born in 1814. Five children were born to them, four of whom are still living. Mr. Duggins died in 1849 on the old homestead where his wife now resides. He left a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres. During his lifetime he had a printing office in Eaton, where the *Register* office is now located. His son, John F., was in the war, in the Seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, and while in Florida was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he stayed for six months. W. P. Duggins was born in 1820, and in 1844 married Mary, daughter of Alexander Lugar, born about 1826. He has nine children. His farm contains about sixty-five acres.

Benjamin Neal and wife, Mary (Sellers), came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, to this township in the year 1806, and settled in section two of township seven. After residing here for a few years, he moved to New Lexington where he died in the year 1818. His wife survived him for more than forty years, dying in 1858 at the age of eighty-seven. They had four children born to them in Kentucky, viz: Sarah, Nathan, James and Jane. Of these only Nathan and James survive. After their arrival in this county, their family further was increased by the births of Benjamin, John and Mary Ann. Benjamin married Ann Kerlin, now living. He has been associate judge, and has held the office of postmaster at Eaton since the year 1871.

Some time before the War of 1812 Colonel Thomas Woolverton came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and settled near the Shidler farm. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and became a noted character in his neighborhood. He is said to have been a large, blond man, whose weight was close on four hundred. He lived and died in this township; Colonel William Woolverton and others in Jackson township are his descendants.

Adam Frase was born in Preble county, Ohio, in the year 1810, and died in 1838. He married Sarah Williams, born in Kentucky in 1801, and who died in 1872. Five children were born them, three of whom are still living —Mary, Margaret and Jesse. The latter was born in Preble county in 1830, and in 1857, married Melissa C. Shaw, born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1839. Five children have been born to them, of whom four are living.

Christian Siler came to Preble county before 1812, from Virginia. His wife was Margaret Groover. Ten children were born them, one only of whom is now living. Christian Siler, sr., the only surviving child of the above, was born in 1794, and in 1822 he married Hannah, daughter of John Niecum, an early settler of Dixon township. She was born in the year 1801. Eight children were born them, six of whom are now living. Mr. Siler owns a farm of eighty-one acres, about three miles east of Eaton, where he is living at the age of eighty-six years.

John Kincaid came to Ohio from Kentucky about 1812. He was married in 1810 to Mary, daughter of Edmund Moody. Ten children were born them, seven of whom are still living, viz.: Sarah (Gauger) lives in Somers township, Samuel in Israel, Cynthia (Runyon) in California, John M. in Eaton, Mary Kesling in Winchester, Finley in Kansas, and Barthenia (Fudge) in Gratis. Mr. Kincaid served in the War of 1812. His son John M. was born in Gasper township in the year 1821, and in 1860 married Sarah D., daughter of William and Sarah Duggins. He has two children. Mr. J. M. Kincaid owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres, about a mile south of Eaton, which he purchased in 1863. He resides in Eaton.

John Kayler was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1776. In 1799 he married Catharine Haynes, born in 1782. He emigrated to Ohio in 1814. He was almost poverty stricken at the time of his arrival, but by dint of hard labor he acquired six hundred and forty acres. He died in 1859. His wife survived him three years, dying in 1862. Three sons were born to them—John Frederick, Benjamin and William. John Frederick was born in 1801, and married Barbara Christman, a Carolinaan. Two children were born them, Lydia Ann (Clapsaddle) and John A. The latter married a Miss Blin. Fohn F. died in 1849. William, youngest son of John and Catharine Kayler, was born in 1808. He was but six years of age when his parents came to Ohio. In 1837 he married Rebecca Delawter, who had come to Ohio from Maryland in 1822. He died in 1876, on the farm where his widow and three children still live. He has eight children born to him. John J. Kayler, his youngest son, has purchased the principal part of his father's estate. He is the owner of four hundred acres. He was born in 1849, and in 1875 married Sarah V. Dalrymple. They have one son, who is the only great-grandson of the pioneer, John Kayler.

John Stephens came to Preble county from Kentucky in 1817. He was born in 1790. In 1810 he married Margaret Fisher, who was born in 1792. John Stephens died in 1827. His wife is still living. He was the owner of eighty acres in this township, one hundred and sixty in Gasper, and eighty in Camden. He had nine children, five of whom are living, namely: Thomas, living in Gasper; John W., in Eaton; B. M. (Acton) and N. B. also in Eaton; M. F., in Greenville. N. B. Stephens was born in 1825. In 1858 he married Miss R. F. Conger, born in 1838. He is in the grocery business in Eaton, and also owns one hundred and sixty-nine acres. John Stephens, the pioneer, served during the War of 1812, for two terms of six months.

John Risinger moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1798, and afterwards to Montgomery county. In 1819 he settled in Preble county. His wife was Sarah Ann Pauley, a Pennsylvanian. His death occurred in Lewisburgh, in the year 1857, having survived his wife one year. Seven children were born to them, only two of whom are living, namely: Catharine (Horr), living in Lewisburgh, and Elizabeth (Sayler), in Indiana. His son Abel was born in 1803, and in 1825 married Elizabeth Sayler. He had six children, five of whom are now living—Sarah Ann (Taylor), in Washington township, Melinda (Deem), in Eaton, Caroline (Shurkey), in Washington township, Levi, in Eaton, and William in Washington township. Mr. Risinger owned six hundred and sixty-five acres of land in this township. William Risinger was born in in 1826. In 1844 he married Lucinda Pense, born in 1821. She was a daughter of Henry Pense. Three children have been born to them. Mr. William Risinger ownes a farm of four hundred acres. He was county commissioner for three terms, from 1861 to 1870. He has lived on his present farm since the year 1848.

William McGriff was born in 1793. He came to Ohio in the year 1820 and settled near Eaton. His wife, Elizabeth Hole, was born in 1792, and died in 1875. Fourteen children were born to them, of whom ten are still living, namely: James, Ellen, Lucretia, Mary, Effie Ann, Matilda, Sarah, Margaret, Charles and John R. William, Elizabeth, Catharine and Hannah are deceased.

Levin T. McCabe came to Eaton in 1826, from Maryland, where he was born in 1807.

George Peters was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in the year 1817, and in 1828 he moved to Ohio and settled in Gasper township on the farm now owned by Aaron Brower. His wife, Sophia, daughter of William Smith, was born in the year 1815; seven children were born to him, all of whom are now living. Mr. Peters is the proprietor of a large tile factory, which burns about fifty thousand tile a year.

Lewis Marker came to Preble county in the year 1839. He was born in Maryland in the year 1807. His settlement was made in the southwestern part of Twin township, where he purchased two hundred and forty-seven acres of land. His wife, Nancy Curtain, was born in the year 1809. He has had eight children born to him. He is now living on his farm, about two miles east of Eaton, on the Eaton and Dayton pike. Ephraim Marker, his son, was born in 1841 in Twin township. He married, in 1864, Rebecca J., daughter of John and Mary Craig, born in 1843. Her parents came from Virginia to Preble county in 1837, and settled in Washington township. John Craig died in 1873; his wife is still living and resides with Ephraim Marker. Mr. Marker came to Washington township in 1878. He has had four children born to him; all of whom are living. He has a farm of two hundred and three acres in Washington township, and twenty acres in Twin.

Ezra Creager was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 13, 1813, his father having emigrated from Maryland to that county the year previous. In 1834 he married Delilah Ford, who was born in Kentucky, July, 1814, and in March, 1837, moved to Preble and settled on one hundred and twenty-five acres where he now lives. He started in life poor, and his subsequent prosperity has been due to his industry and prudence. He has raised a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that death has not yet broken the family circle. The children are Elizabeth Ann (Risinger), residing in Eaton; Lydia Ann (House), Mary Ann (Disher) and Levi A., in Monroe township; John R., Catharine (Fudge), Angeline (Risinger), and Joseph F., in this township, and Sarah Jane (Christman) in Iowa.

Joseph F. Creager was born in Washington township, in 1847. He is the third son of Ezra and Delila C. Creager, who were early settlers of Preble county. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Buckner and Mary Ann Deem; by whom he had one child. He has a farm of one hundred and three acres of land in section ten, township eight, of Washington township, about five miles north of Eaton.

Samuel Weist was born in Camden, in 1849, where his parents now reside. In 1875 he was married to Elizabeth Lewellen, born in 1858. They have had no children. Mr. Weist lives on the farm in Washington township now owned by his father. His wife's parents reside in Dixon township.

John Tyler Sloan was born in Preble county, in 1840, and in 1871 married Hannah Woodring, who died soon after her marriage, leaving no children. Mr. Sloan has since remained a widower. He is a huckster by trade, and is extensively engaged in buying butter, eggs, etc., which he ships to Cincinnati.

Jonathan Switzer was born in Virginia, in the year 1808. He afterwards came to Ohio, and in 1839 married Nancy H. Dooley. Four children were born to him by his first marriage, three of whom are still living. His wife dying in 1849, he married in 1852, Susan, daughter of John Fisher, born in 1820. By this marriage he had four children, all of whom are living. Mr. Switzer has a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in this township, which he purchased in 1861. He has held several offices in the township. His son, George H., was in the war of the Rebellion, during the hundred days service.

Marks Deem, son of W. T. and Susan Deem, was born in 1846. He married Alvina Flora, who was born in 1851, and whose parents were old settlers of Jackson township. To Mr. and Mrs. Deem have been born two children, both living. Mr. Deem owns fifty acres of land and resides about three and a half miles west of Eaton, in Washington township.

M. B. Keely came to Preble county about 1830, from Butler county. His wife, Nancy S., was from Campbell county, Kentucky. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are still living: Sarah H. (Winters), in Eaton, J. C., in Washington township; Jeremiah D., in Gasper; Francis M., in Dixon; Nancy S. (Campbell), in Gasper; George H., in Eaton, and Mary A. (White), in Gasper.

J. C. Keely was born in the year 1833. His wife was Barbara Jane, daughter of Jonas Crumbaker, born in 1836, and whom he married in 1856. They have no children. Mr. Keely owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Robert Myler was born in Virginia in 1799, and came to Ohio in 1835, where he settled on section nine, township seven, of Washington township. When he came to Preble county his only possessions were a pair of horses. He entered the service of John Gardner as a teamster, and by saving what he could out of his wages of three dollars a day, he finally was able to purchase a farm. In 1825 he married Deby Athens, who was born in Maryland in 1800. Five children were born them, four of whom are now living in Preble county. His farm contains over sixty-three acres, and is situated two miles southwest of Eaton.

John I., son of William and Mary Bailey, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1807, and from that State emigrated with his parents to Ohio. In 1840 they moved from Perry county to Preble county. In 1843 he married Marry Ann Lehmer, daughter of Henry and Catharine Lehmer, natives of Pennsylvania, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born ten children, nine of whom are still living. Mrs. Bailey is the owner of over one hundred and sixty acres in section nine, of Washington township. She is now a widow, her husband's death occurring in 18—.

Arthur Riggs, son of E. and Jane (Homan) Riggs, was born in Warren county in 1833, and in 1844 moved to Preble county, where he settled on section twenty-one, of Washington township. His wife was Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Julia Chrisman, early settlers of Preble county. Two children have been born them, both of whom are now living. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty one acres on section six, township seven, of Washington township, about two and a half miles west of Eaton.

Jacob Franklin Ridenour was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1841, and in 1842 came to Preble county with his parents, who located near College corner. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until 1864, at which time he was discharged, on account of a wound in the left arm, received while in Georgia in 1864. His arm was amputated, and he left for home. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Cotterman, who was born in this county in 1847. Elmer Ellsworth and Franklin Otto are their children's names. Mr. Ridenour owns sixty-six acres of land in section twenty-one.

Charles Collins was born in Wales in the year 1793. In 1812 he came to America and settled in Washington county, Ohio. In 1841 he moved to Preble county and settled in Dixon township. His wife was Mary Gavin, born in Ireland, who came to America with her parents in 1812, and settled in Butler county, Ohio. Four children were born them, all of whom are living in Preble county. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are both dead. He died in 1880, having outlived his wife three years.

Absalom G. Collins was born in the year 1835, and in 1869 he married Martha Harvey, who was born in 1848. In the year 1866 Mr. Collins served a term as township assessor of Dixon. During the war of the Rebellion he served two years in Ohio volunteer infantry and one in the cavalry. He was wounded in action in the right leg. He owns a farm of eighty-six and a half acres, in section twenty-nine of Washington township.

John Halderman, now residing in Eaton, came to Preble (then Montgomery) county with his parents from Virginia in 1806. The family settled in Lanier township, in section thirty-two, and a sketch of their settlement may be found in the history of that township. Mr. Halderman was born in Virginia in 1805, and consequently was only about one year old when his parents removed to this county, which was then inhabited principally by Indians and wild animals. He married, in 1829, Jemima, daughter of Jacob Shidler, who settled about fourteen miles north of Eaton about the same time as the Haldermans. Mrs. Halderman was born in 1811, and is the only survivor of twelve children. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Halderman, only three are living, viz.: Furguson, in Wabash county, Indiana; Mrs. Emanuel Lick, in Fayette county, Indiana; and Mrs. Dayton Kelley, on the old farm in this township.

Henry Young moved from Maryland to Ohio about the year 1805, and settled on Aukerman's creek. His wife was Elizabeth Woods. His death occurred in 1844. Eight children were born to him, of whom two only survive, viz.: Henry, living in Gasper township, and Mary (Hickman), in Lanier. His son, Adam Young died about the year 1865. He was born in 1803, and married Catharine Brubaker. Seven children were born to them, of whom six are living. Levi Young his son, was born in 1824, and in 1843 married Huldah Barnhart. He had eleven children, ten of whom survive. Mr. Young owns three hundred and forty acres, part of which lies in this county, and part in Indiana. He moved to his present farm, about three miles northeast of Eaton, soon after his marriage, and has resided there for thirty-two years.

CHURCHES IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The earliest church of which we have any information was one located in the Shidler neighborhood, in 1823, by the Christian denomination, but made a free church, because assistance was solicited and received from people of all faiths and people of none. An interesting relic of this church has been preserved, and we here present it. It is a subscription paper circulated to secure the completion of the church edifice, and reads as follows:

> "We, the undersigned subscribers, obligate ourselves to pay David V. Stephens the sum annexed to our names, in wheat, rye, corn, and pork, if paid by the tenth of January next; or in good sugar, to be paid after sugar-making, at the cash price, delivered in Eaton; or in good whiskey, to be paid by the first of February next, at cash price, delivered at the place above mentioned, in payment to aid said Stephens for a job of joiner work done by him, amounting to twenty-five dollars, in a meeting house on a certain lot of land obtained from George Shidler and Thomas Woolverton. Said house to be free for all Christians to worship God in,—December 3, 1823:
>
> Alvy Swain, seventy-five cents, paid.
> Silas Frame, one dollar.
> Joseph Snodgrass, fifty pounds of pork.
> James Frame, sugar, fifty cents.
> John Bloomfield, one dollar.
> Daniel Melling, sugar, seventy-five cents.
> Jesse Long, twenty-five cents.
> Tobia Whitesell, twenty-five cents.
> James Melling, twenty-five cents in sugar.
> Daniel Strader, one dollar.
> George Hoffle, thirty-seven and a half cents.
> George Laird, sr., eighteen and three-fourth cents.
> Adam Whitesell, thirty-seven and a half cents.
> Nathan Meroney, eighteen and three-fourth cents, paid in cash.
> John Meroney, two bushels of wheat.
> John C. McManus, sixty-two and a half cents.
> John Caughey, five bushels of corn.
> Meneck Tafree, three bushels of corn.
> Thomas Tomlinson, one dollar in sugar.
> Conrad Bonebrake, twenty-five cents in sugar.
> Peter Bonebrake, one bushel of corn.
> George Thompson, twenty-five cents.
> David Brower, two dollars and thirty-four cents.
> John Frame, two dollars and thirty-four cents."

Although whiskey was one of the articles which the paper stated would be received, it will be observed that not one of the subscriptions was paid with it. Some progress has been made since those days, for now no church would agree to take whiskey in payment for subscriptions or other obligations.

The active men in this church were Jacob Spacht, after whom the building was called "the Spacht meeting house;" George Shidler, and Thomas Woolverton.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church, located about five miles north of Eaton, was organized by Rev. Lewis Morgan, in the year 1819. A small log cabin answered the needs of the congregation a portion of the time for some years. Services seem, however, to have been more frequently held in private houses and barns than in this little cabin. The first trustees were John Kayler and Henry Kisling, both of whom have gone to their heavenly reward. There is no account of the organization having any other church officers than the two named above. Neither have we any account of the length of time this little band of believers was served by Rev. Morgan, but after his resignation, services were occasionally held by Revs. Man and Espich, both of whom, of course, were Lutheran ministers.

The next regular supply we meet with is in the person of Rev. Jacob Gruber, who, to the best of our knowledge, is yet living on his farm near Ottawa, in the State of Illinois. He took charge of Zion congregation about the year 1829, and closed his pastoral duties in the year 1855, since which time it has been under the care of the present encumbent, Rev. George Baughman, with the exception of two years and five months, namely, from July 1861, to December, 1863, during which time it was served by Rev. George W. Busby.

In 1840, during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Gruber, this congregation erected a small brick church, then considered a large one, being, in the order of time, the third brick church in the county. On the second day of October, 1875, the congregation resolved to supplant it by the erection of the present large and commodious church building.

The church was completed the following year, and dedicated to the service of the Triune God on the twentieth of May.

The congregation numbers some over one hundred communicants. Its standing, financially, is good. G. Baughman, pastor.

The German Baptist church in the western part of this township was built in 1868. It is popularly known as the Beech Grove church. No facts concerning its first organization can be ascertained.

CEMETERIES.

Besides the cemetery at Eaton there are three burial places in the township, some of which are under the charge of the trustees, and are open to the public. They are named and located as follows: The Sherer cemetery which was used as early as the year 1810 or 1812, is located near the center of section seven in township eight. It is in charge of the township trustees. Zion cemetery is situated near the Lutheran church of that name, in section eleven. It is under the charge of the Lutheran church, and is used by that body exclusively, unless special permission is given for burial. The Bonebrake cemetery, which is under the charge of the township trustees, is located in the northwestern quarter of section nineteen. It is open to the public.

The first burials in the township are currently reported to be somewhere in the northeastern part of the town of Eaton. At an early date some interments were made there. These were forgotten as the town increased until at present only a few of the oldest citizens can recollect anything about them. The names of the persons buried there cannot be obtained, and even the exact locality is a matter of doubt. It is supposed that they were two children of some early settler, whose absence from the township caused the name to be forgotten.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BRUCE, THE FOUNDER OF EATON.

A high type of pioneer life and character was exemplified in William Bruce, the founder of Eaton. He was of Scotch descent, and in him were preserved many of the distinguishing and admirable traits of the people to whom he belonged. His father and five brothers, Highlanders, came to America during the Scottish rebellion of 1746, and located upon the waters of the Potomac in Virginia. Here the subject of our sketch was born on the twentieth of September, 1762. When he was nine years of age his father removed to Redstone, Pennsylvania, near Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh). Young William Bruce sought employment and was engaged while a mere boy as packer of goods across the mountains. In this vigorous and perilous occupation he developed that physical vigor and fearlessness as well as the sturdiness of character which fitted him for the life he was to lead. When of age Bruce abandoned the toilsome vocation at which he had for several years labored, and, with a brother-in-law, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the famous Cane Ridge locality, included in the civil division of territory now known as Bourbon county. In Kentucky William Bruce married, about 1791, Frances Lewis, born in 1771. They emigrated in 1793 to Warren county, Ohio, and for six years lived near Shakertown. They then moved into Butler county, and from there to Montgomery county, from which locality they moved to Eaton, their permanent place of residence, in June, 1806. Prior to this time Mr. Bruce had prospected for lands along Seven Mile, and, doubtless, had then conceived the idea of founding a town, for he purchased three sections, or nearly two thousand acres of land, including the site of Eaton, the "Old Garrison," and all of the ground between, being led to this measure, very likely, because of the general attractions of the lands and the particularly fine mill site which the falls of the creek afforded.

Mr. Bruce built a cabin on the hill south of the site of Eaton, laid out the town, and built a saw- and grist-mill, which proved of great convenience to the settlers in the surrounding country. The village fast gained population under the proprietor's generous scheme of management, and, in a few years, almost entirely through his influence, it excelled in good morals and in true prosperity many of its young rivals which had better natural advantages. Mr. Bruce made liberal donations of land for public buildings, churches and schools, and also gave lots to a number of settlers, besides encouraging the worthy poor by various other methods. It is related of him that he seldom took any "toll" for grinding the poor man's grist, and that he frequently gave outright to those who needed it, quantities of flour, meal, and the other simple provisions which were in use among the pioneers and early settlers. He was a very humane man, kind-hearted and, if such thing is possible, generous to a fault. His life was a long and constant exercise of a very unusual energy, and his labors redounded as much to the good of the general public as to himself or immediate family. With all his earnestness of purpose, his unswerving devotion to the right and scrupulous regard for morality, he was original in his ideas, and refused to be governed by popular opinion—a trait of independence which gained for him in some quarters the reputation of being eccentric, and in others created positive ill-will.

He was once a member of the Christian or "New Light" church, and a very consistent one indeed, with the exception that he could not be persuaded from the idea that it was not wrong to grind corn on Sunday for the poor, and in some cases absolutely destitute settlers. Being remonstrated with by some members of the church he withdrew from their fellowship. His creed was that the great practical good to be obtained was superior to the harm of nominally infringing a law of the church, and he continued to run his mill down by Seven Mile on Sundays as well as week days, when there was necessity for so doing, and the water was high enough. This circumstance served well as an illustration of the character of William Bruce. He was a plain matter-of-fact man, a utilitarian, very decided in his views, and direct in giving them expression. He wished to infringe upon the rights of no man, and would allow no man to infringe upon his. He preferred to do good in his own way, and always unostentatiously. His donations were usually accompanied by some provision enjoining the recipient to perform some work for himself, and thus he secured to the community and individuals the fullest benefit, both directly and indirectly, of his benevolence.

Mr. Bruce's sterling traits of character gained and maintained for him the universal and unqualified respect of the people, a fact that was evidenced when he was made the first treasurer of Preble county, and in later years by the number of private trusts reposed in him.

The subject of our sketch was a jovial man, of high spirits, enjoyed life, and was very fond of association with his fellow-men. He was good humored, fond of conversation, and a man of far more than ordinary mind.

His personal appearance was prepossessing, at once commanding and benign.

Mr. Bruce died in 1832, and was buried in Mound cemetery, where an appropriate monument, formed in part of the grinding stones of the old mill, marks his resting place.

Mrs. Bruce's death occurred prior to that of her husband, in 1827.

This pair of pioneers were the parents of nine children, nearly all of whom grew to maturity and reared families, whose members have, as a precious legacy, the good name and fame of the patriarch William Bruce. All but three are now deceased, viz: George, who for the past fifty-three years has lived in Indianapolis; Washington and James, residents of Preble county. The eldest of the family, Hannah, married Jacob Spacht; Charles, the second child, born January 15, 1796, married Eliza Lease; Hardin was born July 1, 1798. He married for his first wife Jane Cook, and for his second Susannah Danforth (Swihort). Mary (familiarly called Polly) was first married to James Holliday, and after his death, to Levin T. McCabe; George, born July 27, 1802, married Dove Regan; John L., born November 4, 1804, died unmarried; Washington, born in 1809, married Sarah Redmond; James and Alexander, twins, were born April 15, 1815. The latter died in infancy, and the former is now living in Washington township.

Charles Bruce was the father of nine children: George, a physician, in Winchester, Indiana; Jerusha (Morgan) in Eaton; William, deceased; William C., in Eaton; Melvina (Avery) in Indiana; Mary (Danford) in Eaton; Josephine (Williams) in Indiana; Julia (Minor) deceased; and John H., physician in Eaton.

Hardin Bruce had several children by his first wife, of whom Margaret A. (Redmond) in Cincinnati, is the only one living. By his second wife his children were: John, Ervin, Mary (Deem), Frances (Deem), Catharine, Emma and Laura, all resident in Eaton.

Mary Bruce, wife of James Holliday, had four children by her first husband, viz: Sarah, deceased; Caroline, wife of the late W. H. H. B. Minor, M. D; and Frances, wife of Alfred Denny, both resident in Eaton; and James P., deceased.

George Bruce had three sons: William, deceased; John W., and James, in Indiana.

Washington had one son, Charles W.

DAVID E. HENDRICKS.

Captain David English Hendricks, the first permanent settler of Eaton and the builder of the second house in the village, which is still remaining, had a large experience of frontier life, and the story of his career even told as briefly as is necessary in such a work, as this can not fail to be of interest to those of that fast narrowing circle who remember him, and to all of the younger generation who have respect (and who among them has not?) for the brave and self-sacrificing pioneers.

Captain Hendricks was born at Middletown Point, Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 15, 1765. His father, grandfather and several others of the family, emigrated from Holland to the British colonies in America early in the eighteenth centry, and through energy and foresight acquired property and position in their adopted home. At the time the Revolutionary war broke out, the father of the subjeet of this sketch, a large shipper and extensively engaged in mercantile purtuits, had become quite wealthy, and for the purpose of saving his property from confiscation, took sides with the British, though two of his brothers espoused the cause of the revolting colonists. Young Hendricks' mother dying about this time, he was temporarily under the care of these uncles, and so strongly did he become imbued with the American feeling, that he refused afterward to join his father in resisting the rebellion. This conduct on the part of the boy so incensed his father that he threatened to disinherit him, but he still persisted in his conviction of right and justice. When, after the battle of Trenton, the cause of the patriots began to brighten, many of the tories, at that time called refugees, sought safety in Canada and Nova Scotia. To the latter country went the father of David E. Hendricks, accompanied by two of his sons. David refused to accompany him in his exile, and remained true to the cause of the revolutionists to the end of his life. When his father departed he left a large landed and personal estate in New Jersey, which was confiscated by the Colonial government. His patriotic uncles had spent their means in the cause of the colonies, and when the war was ended David found himself a penniless boy, with no prospect of success save through his own exertions. A few years later, led by love of adventure, and longing to take a part in the stirring affairs of the day, to have a hand in quelling the evil feeling in the west, which resulted largely from the action of British emmissaries in keeping alive among the Indians that hatred which had grown out of the war, young Hendricks made his way to Pittsburgh. There he met, and became well acquainted with Lewis Wetzel, the famous borderer and Indian fighter. He descended the Ohio with him and came to the American settlement at Marietta in the first or second year of its existence, 1788 or 1789. There he met Generals McMahon and Josiah Harmer and many others, who were either already celebrated or destined to be, as frontiersmen and pioneers. Although still quite young, David E. Hendricks was well advanced physically, was active and at once began to perform valuable services as ranger and spy. He was with Generals Harmer and Arthur St. Clair in their disastrous campaign, and afterwards with "Mad Anthony Wayne," who already crowned with the laurels won in the east in the struggle against the British was still fresh and eager for further glories in the western border.

It was late in the fall of 1792, when, after consolidating at Fort Washington (or Cincinnati), the army took up its march northward into the Indian country. Hendricks was a volunteer in this expedition, which was destined to avenge St. Clair and to secure a lasting peace. He was at Fort Hamilton (on site of Hamilton, Butler county), under Major Rudolph, when the deserters were hung, and afterwards was with the advance when Fort Greenville (Danube county), was built. While stationed at this fort, during the winter of 1793–94, General Wayne desired to send an important despatch to Fort Washington, which was about seventy-five miles distant. It was necessary that the service should be performed immediately and with all possible haste. General Wayne requested that some man should volunteer for the dangerous duty. There was not a man in the ranks who did not know that the country was full of hostile Indians; that the chances of capture overbalanced those of getting safely through, and that whoever undertook the mission did it at the peril of his life. For a time it seemed as if no one could be found who was willing to assume the terrible risk. Finally, however, young Hendricks stepped forward and volunteered his services. His offer was accepted. The best horse in the fort was brought out, and after he had received the message to be conveyed, our hero mounted and galloped away, General Wayne calling after him, "God bless you and preserve you on your way," and rounds of enthusiastic cheers going up from the soldiers of the entire command. Day was just breaking as the young soldier left the fort, and before the sun had gone down he had arrived at Fort Washington and delivered his important dispatch. In those portions of the woods where there was little or no undergrowth, and the danger was supposed not to be so great as elsewhere, he followed the trail or "trace" as it was technically called, by which the army had marched through the wilderness, but in localities more exposed he picked his way through the woods, avoiding the beaten path. The weather was very cold and he suffered much while on his ride—among other discomforts frosting his feet so severely that they troubled him at intervals all of his life. The young man was promoted to the rank of corporal for the service he had rendered, and shortly after rejoining the army, on its march from Fort Greenville into the Indian country, he was attached to the dragoons. He acted as a spy, or scout, and was almost constantly in advance of the main body of the army. In the battle of Fallen Timbers, or Maumee Rapids, he took a prominent part, and acquitted himself with so much gallantry as to secure the very highest praise of his superiors. Mr. Hendricks was present at the making of the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and at its conclusion received an honorable discharge from his old and honored commander.

Elsewhere in this volume a full account of Wayne's campaign is given, and considerable space is devoted to the narration of the fall of Lowery and his men in October, 1793, at a spring near where Zion church now stands. When the survivors of this battle reached Fort St. Clair, a party of soldiers were at once detailed to pursue the Indians. The subject of this biography was one of this company. They soon struck the Indian trail, but the wily warriors knowing that they would be pursued, had separated near the headwaters of the White river, and beyond that point the soldiers did not attempt to follow them.

After the treaty of Fort Greenville Mr. Hendricks returned to Fort Hamilton, settling there with the intention of making it his permanent home in the fall of 1795. About a year later—September 10, 1796—he married Rossanna Stockhouse, by whom he had a large family of children, several of whom still survive. He built a log cabin in Hamilton, which was one of the first there. Afterwards he bought a farm, and made a clearing on what is now known as Millikin's island. It was while living here, and when one day searching for a horse which had strayed away that he came suddenly upon a party of Indians, encamped just south of the site of Eaton. He was at first much alarmed, but as the Indians had seen him, he went toward them in an unconcerned manner, and the chief whom he afterward found to be the celebrated Tecumseh, received him kindly, and wholly allayed his apprehensions. He dined at the camp, and soon after, started out to renew the search for his horse, securing from the Indians some information which assisted him. During the afternoon he killed a bear on the land now known as the Silas Dooley farm, from which he had a good supper. As darkness came on, he put out his fire, and walking some distance away from it, secreted himself, and went to sleep. The next morning he found the estray horse grazing in a little opening in the woods, and rode it home.

He resided for some years at the Millikin's island location, intending, as soon as the land was surveyed into sections, to settle in the valley of Seven Mile, about where the village of Camden now is. As soon as this was accomplished, and the lands were put in the market, he bought three quarter sections, including the eastern part of the present town site of Camden, and moved there in 1803. Here he remained until William Bruce laid out the town of Eaton. As soon as laid out, this point began to be talked of as the prospective county-seat for a new county to be erected from Montgomery. On this account chiefly Mr. Hendricks determined to locate there, and did so in the spring of 1806. He built the second house upon the town plan, the one in which S. H. Hubbell now resides, and in it kept the first tavern in Eaton.

In 1812 the subject of this sketch, actuated by his old time patriotism, and true to his early inclinations toward activity and adventure, raised a company of skilled frontiersmen, of which organization he was appointed captain. His company was divided during the war that ensued, one detachment being stationed at St. Mary's and the other at Lorramie's station, which had years before been a French trading post. The object was to so distribute this company and others as to protect the infant settlements from the apprehended attacks of the predatory northern Indians, who adhered to the British. After serving what was called a "full tour of duty" the company returned to Preble county.

The remainder of Captain Hendricks' life was passed quietly in the pursuit of business, most of the time at Eaton. He died at the home of his son, George D. Hendricks, at Eaton, on the eighteenth of September, 1845, and his remains were followed to their last resting place, in Mound Hill cemetery, by a large proportion of the town's population.

Captain Hendricks was a hero of two wars, a pioneer who passed through the most rigid trials that beset the rugged pathway of life. All honor to him and to the noble class of which he was so high a type!

In his personal character our subject was blameless so far as integrity of action and conscientious devotion to principle was concerned, and he was a man of the utmost kindness of heart. But, withal, it must be said that he was as bitter an enemy in some cases as he was a warm friend in others. He was very positive in his likes and dislikes, was fearless, independent and outspoken. Physically he was of medium height, compactly built, very strong, as straight as an arrow, and of fine and dignified bearing.

COLONEL GEORGE D. HENDRICKS,

son of David E. Hendricks, was for many years prominently identified with the interests of Preble county, both as a public man and in a private business capacity. He was born within the present town site of Camden, on the third of October, 1805, and came with his father to Eaton as a babe in arms. As he grew up he acquired, for the time, a good education, which he constantly improved by reading and observation, until he was, without doubt, as well an informed man as there was in the county. During the early years of his manhood he taught school, lectured on English grammar, gave instruction in writing and, at the same time, kept up a diligent course of self-improvement. By a process of natural selection he entered the field of politics, for which he was well fitted by the variety of his knowledge, his unlimited understanding of human nature, and the possession of nearly all of those qualities which combine to render a man popular. He was first elected auditor of the county, then representative, and finally State senator. He was also chosen as sheriff of the county, and after he had in a measure retired from public life, he was appointed postmaster, and once elected justice of the peace. His military title was gained in the service of the United States, while he was assisting in dissevering Texas from Mexico. He fought side by side with General Samuel Houston, and Colonel Sidney Johnson, and gained the highest credit for bravery and good judgment. When not engaged in politics Colonel Hendricks followed agriculture and dealing in lands. He seemed to have remarkable foresight in conducting the latter business, and had at one time acquired a large property, and was, in fact, considered as quite wealthy. But through the unsuspecting qualities of his nature, and his desire to constantly assist others, he was financially ruined. The payment of security debts reduced his large means to a mere pittance, and in his old age he was obliged, or, at least, considered it necessary, to begin anew, and did so, opening a land agency in the west, which he has conducted with much of the energy and activity which were characteristic of him in his earlier years. He has succeeded, we learn, in establishing a good business.

Colonel Hendricks is in many ways a very remarkable and admirable man. He has always been noted for his strong will and the cheery elasticity of nature with which he recovers from misfortune and bears up under adverse circumstances which would make most men despondent. He is naturally of a fine disposition, inclined to look upon the bright side of life, and is noted for the encouragement which he has lent others by the sturdy healthfulness of his own nature. He has always been noted for his practical benevolence and has done a vast deal of good by bestowing such gifts as were within his power upon the worthy poor, as well as by encouraging the improvement and progress of individuals by his words. Socially he has been looked upon as a model of geniality and good humor, and being a fine conversationalist, has ever been a favorite and one of the leading spirits in whatever circle he mingled.

Colonel Hendricks was married September 4, 1839, to Miss Almira Harbaugh. The offspring of this union were ten children, six of whom, with the parents, are now living.

CORNELIUS VAN AUSDAL,

the pioneer merchant of Eaton. The subject of this biography was the first merchant in Eaton, and his career as a business man extended through the period from 1806 to the time of his death in 1870. Beginning with a small stock of goods in a cabin situated in the woods, with the scattered pioneers of a large section of country, and roaming Indians for his patrons, he continued his mercantile career, through all of the varying conditions of development, down to the present era of multiplied advantages and enlarged scope. His long life linked the era of western beginnings with that in which the full and grand results of pioneer labors were flourishing in fruition.

Cornelius Van Ausdal was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, on the second day of October, 1783. About the time that he attained his majority he came west and spent the winter with his brother Peter, who had shortly before settled in the wilderness, within the present limits of Lanier township. The young man was fascinated with the wildness and independence of western life, and saw an opportunity to make a successful start in this region. The severity of the labor necessary to establish oneself in the new country, the danger to be encountered, and the difficulties which must be overcome, did not deter him from deciding to return to Ohio and make it his permanent home. With this object in view he returned east in the spring of 1805, and brought into exercise, probably for the first time in his life, that business tact which was to ensure his success. He bought a quantity of furs and skins, and packing them upon horses, through the sparsely settled region of southern Ohio, and across the mountains, sold them in Baltimore. Returning to his home in Virginia he obtained his father's sanction of his plans, and taking a load of wheat sold that too in Baltimore, and so increased his means to such a sum as was necessary to carry out his plans. He bought with his money a wagon load of plain, substantial goods, the few homely staples of pioneer life, and slowly made his way west again. This was in the early summer of 1806. The town of Eaton was then being laid out by William Bruce, and was already talked of as the prospective seat of the county, which must some day be erected from the western portion of Montgomery. Young Van Ausdal had customers before he could open a store, and sold them goods, directly from the Canastoga wagon in which they were transported from the seaboard.

He opened the first store in the town in a small log cabin which stood on the ground now occupied by the Reichel house, and about a year later removed to the south side of East Main street and located upon a lot which is now included in the court house grounds, and which was purchased by the county commissioners some years ago from Daniel Stetler. The second load of goods for the store was hauled from Cincinnati, then a small village, by John Goldsmith, who was gone upon the trip from eight to ten days. This second stock of goods, about all that could be drawn over the primitive road through the woods by a four-horse team, cost not far from one thousand dollars. Van Ausdal was energetic and industrious as well as shrewd. He made a reputation for strict integrity, and soon became very prosperous. He adopted his method of doing business to the needs of his patrons. There was very little money in the county, and he was accustomed to receive in exchange, and on account, the various products of the county, such as surs, skins, beeswax, maple sugar, gensing and pearlash. With these articles, or the money which they brought, he purchased more goods, and as the settlement of the county increased, he enlarged his trade, until within a few years he was considered one of the heaviest business men in southwestern Ohio. His reputation won for him more than a mere local business, and for many years he carried on a wholesale as well as retail trade. During the early part of his career as a merchant, Mr. Van Ausdal dealt largely with the Indians who dwelt in or roamed around southwestern Ohio, and that part of Indiana adjoining. Among them was Tecumseh, the famous Shawnee war chief, with whom the store-keeper was as intimately acquainted as any white man in the county. In his old age he frequently related anecdotes of this character more famous than any other among the redmen. In 1810 Mr. Van Ausdal was appointed United States deputy marshal, and in that capacity took the first census of Preble county. In the War of 1812 he was a paymaster of the army and a large amount of public money was disbursed by him. He faithfully discharged his duty, and upon the close of the war when his accounts were examined at Washington, they were allowed without delay or expense. In the year 1819 he was elected to the legislature, and represented his county to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. About this time Mr. Van Ausdal owned *The Western Telegraph*, a weekly paper published at Eaton, which he afterward sold to William Tizzard, with whom he became acquainted at Columbus, and induced to settle in Eaton, and purchased the paper. A strong, personal friendship sprang up between these men, which was only severed by death. In 1822 the pioneer marchant erected the large brick building on the northwest corner of Main and Barron streets, which he occupied up to the time of his death, and which is now the home and business place of his son.

Mr. Van Ausdal's energy was not confined to one branch of business, large though that branch was made. He was engaged in various enterprises and was a broad, public-spirited man who was constantly seeking to benefit the community as well as himself. Benevolence was a very large component part in his composition. In the early years of the settlement he often used his means to save a poor man's home, advancing money to meet payments due the Government, and which if not met would imperil possession. He usually allowed the beneficiary to repay him in produce of some kind, and always gave ample time for the satisfaction of the claim. In such cases he never exacted a mortgage upon the property, and so correct was his knowledge of human nature that he was seldom ever deceived by extending his generosity in that way to one unworthy. In the sale of goods he credited largely, and, undoubtedly, lost thousands of dollars by his generous impulses, but still he made money all of the time, and doubtless solaced himself with the reflection that he could afford an occasional loss for the sake of assisting the needy. To a young man in whom he had confidence, struggling in a laudable pursuit, he would often extend aid, when the only channel through which he could possibly be reimbursed was the success of the enterprise which he assisted, at some uncertain time in the future. It has been said of him by one who has had ample means of knowing whereof he affirms, that Mr. Van Ausdal forced fewer collections by distress than any merchant in the west in proportion to the magnitude of his business. His reputation for honesty and fair-dealing was unexcelled. It was this reputation, constantly extending as the country filled up with settlers, which drew to him the enormous business from which he accumulated an independence, and which made him the first merchant of the county, and of an even wider section of country. His character in a general way was admirable, as it was in a business sense. He was rigidly moral in all the relations of life and thoroughly and conscientiously religious. He was very familiar with the Bible and with the tenets of Christianity, and frequently discussed questions of doctrinal theology with great clearness, aptly applying them to the practical affairs of life. He was well informed, though uneducated in the collegiate sense of the word, and a remarkably easy conversationalist. Fond of association with his fellow men and full of genial, kindly humor, he was bright, sunny, and hopeful to a degree that was refreshing to his acquaintances and very beneficial, doubtless, to himself. His mental faculties remained almost absolutely free from impair even in the last few years of his life, when physical decay became the premonition of death. He died August 10, 1870, loved and revered by all, and leaving to his aged helpmeet and children the priceless legacy of an untarnished name.

Martha (Bilba) Van Ausdal, wife of Cornelius Van Ausdal, who is still living, was born in Virginia, November 12, 1793, and removed with her parents to Kentucky at an early date. She was married to Mr. Van Ausdal on the twenty-fourth of July, 1812, and was the partner of his joys and sorrows for fifty-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ausdal were the parents of ten children, of whom one died in infancy, unnamed. John, the first, born October 16, 1814, and Sarah, born January 27, 1817, are deceased, as are also Julian, born June 29, 1824, and Rufus Leavitt, twin brother of Harvey Buell, born June 1, 1830. The children now living are Lucinda (Donohoe), born September 3, 1818; Isaac, born February 13, 1821; Harvey Buell, Emily (Gould), born February 17, 1835; and Sarah Ann (Nelson), born May 29, 1840.

COLONEL SAMUEL HAWKINS.

Colonel Samuel Hawkins, soldier in the Indian wars and in the War of 1812, and one of the foremost pioneers of Preble county, was born in the year 1762, in Botetourt county, Virginia. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He married Christian Worthington, the sister of a companion-at-arms, and without returning to his home joined a company of emigrants, and removed to the territory of Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon county. There he lived the life of a pioneer, toiling hard amidst all of the discomforts and dangers of the frontier; hunting occasionally, and sometimes fighting Indians. He was with Colonel Logan's detachment on the way to the Blue Licks to cooperate with Todd, Triggs and McGary, but unfortunately the battle was precipitated before the arrival of Logan's command, and theirs was the melancholy duty to bury the dead who fell in that hard-fought encounter. He was also engaged in several Indian campaigns in the territory now included in Ohio, and assisted in the destruction of the Piqua towns, where he narrowly escaped with his life. An Indian jumping up from his place of concealment in some high grass, leveled his gun at him, and at such close quarters that its muzzle almost touched Hawkins' face. The soldier saw his enemy, however, and in time to drive the rowels into his horse's side. The animal sprang forward just as the powder flashed in the leveled gun, bearing his rider out of range. His life was saved, but the comrade upon the opposite side of him, a captain Irwin, was unfortunately killed by the discharge. Soon after Wayne's treaty was made, Colonel Hawkins removed to the Ohio territory and settled on the Miami river, in Butler county. In 1799 he removed from that locality and became a resident of the spot on which Germantown, Montgomery county, was built. He was the first settler in that neighborhood. In 1806 he sold out and moved to Eaton. He built here a tavern or hotel on the lot adjoining the public ground on the east, and was "mine host" there until the War of 1812 broke out. After the surrender of Detroit, the Indians under Tecumseh, besieged Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison, and an express being sent to General Harrison informing him of the danger that menaced these posts, he called for volunteers to join him on his way to relieve the siege. On the eighth of September he was joined by Colonel R. M. Johnson with two hundred men from Kentucky, and on the ninth at Shawnee crossing of the St. Mary's river, was joined by Colonels Hawkins and Adams with eight hundred men from Ohio. From this point they made their way as fast as was possible toward the unprotected forts. Colonel Hawkins was in the advance, and when he had reached a creek about nine miles from their destination, he called a halt for the purpose of feeding and watering the horses. Just as he was stooping to pour out some oats for the fine animal which he rode, the head of the Kentucky battalion arrived in view, and a soldier in the front ranks, unaware that the other troops had halted, catching sight of the colonel through the brush, supposed him to be an Indian, and fired upon him. The rifle ball was true to its mark; it struck Colonel Hawkins upon the right shoulder, and inflicted a terrible wound, from the effects of which he died two years afterward (1814) at the house of his second son, John J. Hawkins. His wife's death occurred about a year before the colonel's. And so at an early day passed away this pair of brave, true pioneers. Their deaths were untimely. Had they lived to the age which their robust constitutions indicated that they might, they would have gained some reward, perhaps, in quiet years towards life's natural close, for the pains and privations through which they passed in helping to redeem the wilderness and make it a safe planting ground for peaceful, prosperous, happy homes. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood.

A beautifully, clear, concise manuscript, admirable alike in composition and chirography, has afforded the facts we have presented in regard to Colonel Samuel Hawkins. It was from the pen of Joseph C. Hawkins, now, and at the time he wrote it, in his ninety-seventh year. He was born in the year 1784, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and came to Ohio with his father's family. He married near Germantown, Montgomery county, and in the year 1806 came to Eaton, where his oldest child, the late Mary Gray, was born, the same year, one of the earliest births in the town. Mr. Hawkins' wife, Isabella Pouge, died about the year 1820.

John J. Hawkins was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1789, and was seventeen years of age when he came with his father to Eaton. He was married to Nancy Sellers, July 10, 1810. In 1830 he removed to Jay county, Indiana, in which he was the second permanent settler. He died there in 1832.

Benjamin W. Hawkins was born in 1792 in Kentucky. He moved from Eaton to Putnam county, Indiana, about 1833, and died there when about seventy-five years of age. He married Ruth Sellers.

Samuel, also born in Kentucky, married Elizabeth Calvin. He died in St. Louis in 1871.

Byrd Hawkins, born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1802, died in Eaton in 1853. His wife was Diana Heath. The daughters' names were Sarah, Rebecca and Eleanor. The first mentioned was the wife of Andrew Fouts. She died in Terre Haute, Indiana, aged abont eighty. Rebecca married Andrew Tharp. She died in Henry county, Indiana, aged forty-three years. Eleanor, wife of William Smith, died in Eaton in 1869.

JUDGE SAMUEL TIZZARD—WILLIAM B. TIZZARD.

Samuel Tizzard was born in England, in the village of West Clinnock, upon the sixteenth of September, 1787. In 1801 he came with his father and other members of the family to America, and located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

About two years after his arrival in this country, young Tizzard, then about sixteen years of age, was apprenticed to the printing trade, in the office of the Carlisle *Herald*. He faithfully served his time; obtained a thorough and practical knowledge of the "art preservative," and soon after he had attained his majority went to Philadelphia. He at first obtained a position as pressman in the large printing establishment of Matthew Carey, then, and for many years after, the leading book publisher of the United States. About six years of Mr. Tizzard's life were spent in the Quaker city, either in the employ of Matthew Carey or another publisher. In 1814, he joined in the pupular western emigration and came to Ohio. In the meantime he had become a naturalized American citizen and had been married. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Brackin, who resided where Mr. Tizzard first became acquainted with her, at Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. Tizzard located on a small farm about six miles from Chillicothe, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Scioto, and lived there about six years—a portion of the time working his farm and the remainder setting type in the office of one of the Chillicothe newspapers.

In the fall of 1819, Mr. Tizzard was chosen representative of Ross county in the State legislature. While serving in that capacity he met Cornelius Van Ausdal, who had been elected the same year to represent the people of Preble county, in the same body. Circumstances conspired to bring them together as roommates during the session of 1819–20, and their acquaintance ripened into friendship. On the adjournment of the legislature in the spring of 1820, Mr. Van Ausdal invited his friend to visit Eaton, with a view of examining into its suitability as a place for establishing and conducting a weekly paper. A press and printing material had been brought to the village about 1816 by a Mr. Blackburn, but the paper which had been brought into existence had led only a weak, sickly life, and after many viscissitudes the press had passed into Mr. Van Ausdal's hands.

The subject of this sketch was so well satisfied with the general appearance of Eaton, and so confident that he could make a success of publishing a newspaper here, that he returned home, and moved his family to the town which was to be his future home, as early as was possible. That was some time in the spring of 1820, and in the early part of the summer following he issued the first number of *The Eaton Weekly Register*, his sole assistant being a young man named John Scott, whom he brought with him.

Mr. Tizzard continued to publish the *Register* until the year 1827, when he, in connection with Dr. D. D. Hall and the Rev. Jonathan Kidwell, commenced the publication of *The Star in the West*, a religious paper which proved a permanent institution, became a Universalist organ, and is now published in Cincinnati.

The publication of both papers was continued by Mr. Tizzard from the same office until 1830, when he sold the *Register* and removed the *Star in the West* to Cincinnati.

The subject of our sketch remained in Cincinnati only about three years, and then removed to Philomath, Union county, Indiana. He remained there several years, and after making several other changes of location and disposing of his interest in the religious paper, returned to Eaton in 1839, and again became proprietor of the *Register*, which he continued to publish until a short time before his death, when he was compelled by the infirmities of old age to give up active occupation. As the editor for many years of the *Register*, Mr. Tizzard exerted a potent political influence, and assisted in advancing nearly all of the wise and beneficent measures undertaken in his time. He enjoyed the utmost respect of the people of Eaton and Preble county, both as a man and journalist. At the session of the legislature during 1827–28 he was appointed one of the associate judges for Preble, and faithfully and creditably served in that capacity until his removal from the county. He was an admirable man in all of the walks of life, active, earnest and conscientious. In early life he was an Episcopalian, and in his later years a Universalist. He was a very zealous champion of this faith, and sought by every means in his power to bring it before men for their careful consideration and adoption. It was chiefly for the more effectual propagation of Universalism with which he hoped to benefit as many of his fellow-men as his influence could reach, that the publication of the *Star in the West* was undertaken.

Judge Tizzard departed this life on the nineteenth day of May, 1844, and his remains were buried in Mound Hill cemetery.

He was the father of a large family of children, of whom four attained or approximated maturity, viz.: William B., James, Samuel, and Jane. Of these two only are living, the first and the last named, the former in Eaton and the latter in Camden. James removed to Burlington, Iowa, and was postmaster there, and publisher for several years of the *Hawkeye*. Samuel died while the family was resident in Wayne county, Indiana.

William B. Tizzard, the well known citizen of Eaton, and eldest son of Judge Samuel Tizzard, was born in Philadelphia, December 6, 1813. He was between seven and eight years of age when he came with his parents to Eaton.

He has been a resident of the village ever since except during the years, when the family was in Cincinnati and Indiana. He obtained a common school education, and at proper age, learned the printer's trade, which he has ever since followed until 1873. After the decease of his father he became the editor and proprietor of the *Register*, and maintained in his management of the paper its former high standard. In 1850 he took as a partner, William F. Albright, and from 1860 to 1873 J. S. Morris was associated with him in the proprietorship of the *Journal*. In the year 1873 he sold out and purchased an interest in the Preble county bank, in the business of which he has since then taken an active part.

Mr. Tizzard, following in the footsteps of his father, is an Universalist in religion, and a Republican in politics, having been connected with the party from its organization, and previous to its formation being a Whig. He takes only such interest in politics as is consistent with good, intelligent citizenship, and has always shunned rather that sought political preferment.

He was married in 1844, to Amelia, daughter of Henry and Huldah Hice, of Preble county. She is still living, and the mother of five children, three of whom have several years since reached maturity, and gone forth into the world—Samuel B., the eldest, and William E., the third son, are both dentists and graduates of the Philadelphia college; the first located at Dayton, and the latter at Minneapolis, Kansas. James H. is at Portland, Indiana, and Benjamin F. and Emma Elizabeth are at home.

JUDGE WILLIAM CURRY.

The venerable Judge William Curry has been a resident of Preble county since 1808, and of Eaton since 1824. He was the son of Matthew Curry, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1792. His father removed to Campbell county, Kentucky, in the spring of 1796, and died in Cincinnati two years later, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving a widow and two children, of whom the subject of this biography was the eldest. When sixteen years of age young Curry removed to Butler county, Ohio, and there learned the tanner's trade, which he carried on for thirty-six years. Very soon afteward he removed to Preble county, and located in Jackson township, where he entered a piece of land. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served a portion of his time under General William Henry Harrison. In June, 1813, he married Sarah Van Ausdal, a sister of Cornelius Van Ausdal, and began housekeeping in the rude cabin which he had erected on his land, moving into it when it had no chimney or door, a blanket being hung up in the door space, and another over the window opening. In the spring of 1824 he removed to Eaton and erected a tannery, which he operated until 1844, when he sold out. He was also engaged for several years in the pork trade in Hamilton, but retained his residence in Eaton. In addition to various local offices which he filled, such as justice of the peace, mayor of Eaton, etc., Judge Curry was one of the petitioners for the charter of the Eaton & Hamilton railroad, and after the organization served as one of the directors, and also as treasurer. From 1836 to 1844 he was one of the associate or "side" judges for the court of common pleas of Preble county. He was chosen to the general assembly of the State of Ohio in 1845 and represented the county in that body for one term. In 1850 he was appointed a deputy marshal of Ohio, and filled that office for several years.

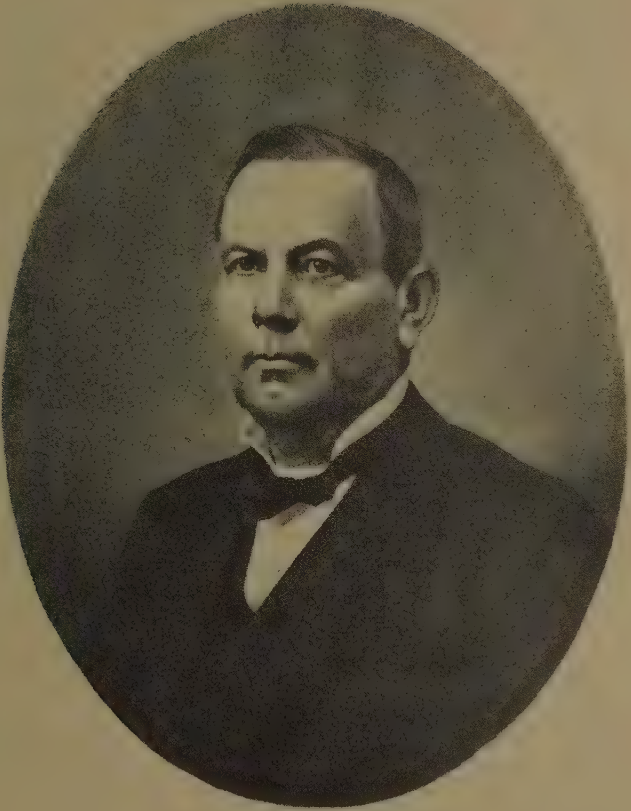
Judge Curry has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for a great number of years, and for more than a quarter of a century has been honored with the office of elder. He has been twice elected a delegate to the general assembly of the denomination he is connected with—in 1855 to Nashville, and in 1866 to St. Louis. Politically, Judge Curry's affiliations were with the Whig party, and when the Republican organization was ushered into being he became naturally one of its warm adherents, and has ever since taken a keen interest in its progress, though engaging in no active work as a politician. Judge Curry is now in his eighty-ninth year, and has been for seventy-two years a resident of Preble county, and for fifty-six a citizen of Eaton. Few men in the county are more widely known in this part of the State, and none more favorably. His long life shows a record without stain. His character is absolutely unblemished; and ignoring the fact that he has not been lavishly favored by fortune, that he has not attained great fame so eagerly sought for by men, and too often recklessly, and without a proper regard for higher things, ignoring these facts we can say what is obvious to all who know the man, that his career, viewed in the best light, has been a true success. Beginning life as a poor, fatherless boy, he pushed ahead fearlessly, always obeying the call of duty, in little things as well as large, laboring earnestly and conscientiously at whatever his hand found to do, "running with patience the race set before him." His sterling qualities have made him hosts of friends; in fact converted every acquaintance into an admirer, and even those who may have differed with him in matters of opinion could not fail to accord him respect for his always evident sincerity and the positiveness of his character, which sometimes has made him seem severe, though it has only been the complement of a complete and catholic charity. Judge Curry's wife died April 29, 1870. Their children are Mrs. Josiah Campbell and Mrs. Maria Smith, of Eaton, and James H. Curry, of Alexandria, Preble county.

LEVIN T. McCABE.

The man whose name heads this sketch, has been one of the most active of Eaton's merchants, and as prominent a promoter of public improvements and the interests of his fellow men, as the county affords. He was the son of Amos and Zipporah (Jones), McCabe, who were respectively natives of Delaware and Maryland, and was born in the latter State, Worcester county, on the twenty-third of December, 1807. His father was a farmer, a much respected citizen, and an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at the early age of thirty-nine years. Of a family of two sons and four daughters, Levin T. was the eldest son. The first eighteen years of his life were spent upon his father's farm, and all of the schooling he ever had, amounting altogether to about three months, he obtained during such intervals as he could make in the hard work of farming. In the spring of 1826 he started for Ohio, and after nearly one month, reached his destination, having walked nearly all of the way from Maryland. He arrived in Eaton on the tenth of May and obtained a situation as a farm laborer with William Bruce. Three years later he became the partner of Charles and George Bruce, sons of his first employer, in the business of buying and fattening cattle for the eastern market. He began his mercantile career in 1835, opening, in company with Mr. Henry Montfort, a "general store." He continued in this business, and with the same partner for six years, and then confining himself strictly to the grocery business carried that on until 1858. During the two subsequent years he dealt exclusively and extensively in grain, and in 1860 retired to private life. It is said of Mr. McCabe that so prudently and cautiously did he conduct his business that for thirty-seven years he never had a mortgage or incumbrance of any kind upon his property, and still he passed through some periods of severe vicissitude. With all of his conservatism and prudence Mr. McCabe was original and enterprising, and very bold whence he had once decided upon any line of action. He conducted business on a large scale, both in the grocery line and in his grain and provision buying. It may further be said that he was one of that class of men who kept abreast or even ahead of the times. That was a natural consequence of his pushing, energetic nature. He was the first merchant in Eaton who received a stock of goods over the Eaton & Hamilton railroad. He was one of the most highly esteemed merchants who ever lived in the county, and one of the most useful men. His prominent identification with public improvements is shown by the fact that he contributed more in donations, and subscribed more stock in railroads and turnpikes, in proportion to his means, than any other citizen of the county, though there were many who reaped greater advantage than he from those improvements. Besides holding several other local offices Mr. McCabe was for nine years a member of the town council of Eaton, and from 1827 to 1853, in various ways connected with the old military organizations of the village and county. Politically he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party. He was a warm supporter of the old organization, and of the one which grew out of it, and has always taken a keen, though entirely unselfish and non-politic interest in the success of the party with which he has been identified. He was married on the thirteenth of December, 1832, to Mrs. Polly Holliday, the widowed daughter of William Bruce. She died in 1873.

JOHN V. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch, and of the portrait which elsewhere appears, is a native of Preble county, and the representative of one of its earliest pioneer families. His father, William Campbell, originally of Greenbrier county, Virginia, but reared to manhood and educated in Kentucky, came to Preble when it was still a portion of Montgomery county, in 1807. He settled in Lanier township, then unorganized and unnamed, and known simply as township five, range three. There he continued to reside and carried on the tanner's trade, farming and stock dealing, the remainder of his days, known throughout the neighborhood and county as a man of substantial and sterling worth. In the War of 1812 he was captain of an infantry company. He died June 16, 1837, and as he was born July 27, 1780, was fifty-six years, ten months and nineteen days of age. His wife, Catharine Van Ausdal, whom he married in 1809, was a



John V. Campbell

native of Berkeley county, Virginia, and sister of Eaton's pioneer merchant, Cornelius Van Ausdal. She outlived her husband many years, dying at the age of seventy-three years and nineteen days, upon the third of February, 1859. This worthy pair of pioneers were the parents of five children, who attained manhood or womanhood, viz.: Maria, the widow of Francis A. Cunningham, esq., now a resident of Eaton and about seventy years of age; James, the present mayor of West Alexandria; John Isaac, who died in 1838, and William, who resides upon the Dayton turnpike, two miles east of West Alexandria.

John V. Campbell, our subject, was born December 27, 1815. In his childhood and early youth he attended the primitive schools of the neighborhood, held in log cabins, by poorly paid teachers, who did their best in spite of their lack of advantages, to give the young minds of the time the rudiments of an education. The light by which the boys and girls of sixty years ago conned their lessons did not fall through transparent glass as now, but struggled into the small, rudely furnished school-room through weather-stained greased paper windows, and there was a difference between the quantity and the quality of the intellectual light of those days and these, corresponding to the solar luminosity. As he grew older, young Campbell attended the Eaton school and others, and attained sufficient knowledge to enable him to hold the position of teacher when only sixteen years of age, at a school in Lexington. His brother-in-law, Francis A. Cunningham, being county clerk, he was, while yet a mere youth, employed as his deputy, and in that position began to obtain ideas of the practical affairs of life and of human nature. While in the county clerk's office, he began—such was his taste for study and improvement—to read law in the office of Messrs. McNutt & Hawkins—the same office, by the way, which Judge Campbell now occupies.

Under the administration of President Tyler, in 1841 he was appointed postmaster at Eaton, an office which he held for about ten years. While serving in this capacity, he also attained to considerable legal business, such as conveyancing and collecting government claims for soldiers of 1812 and the Mexican war. He was a busy man all through this period, for he kept a book store, and in addition to this business and the attention he gave to the mails and to the work of collecting and preparing legal papers, he had charge of the first express and first telegraph offices established in the town. During the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion Judge Campbell served in the pay department, for considerable periods, both alone, and under his brother-in-law, Francis A. Cunningham. Although prepared to formally enter the list of attorneys many years, he did not seek admission to the bar until 1852. Very soon after his admission, he was elected probate judge—the first ever elected in the county. After serving one term, he was re-elected and acquitted himself with the highest credit. Although a young man for the position, he bought to it marked ability of exactly the kind that was needed in the place, and he has always been regarded as one of the best probate judges the county has had. His first election was in opposition to the regularly nominated Whig candidats, and at a time when the Whig vote in the county had a majority of about nine hundred. Although Mr. Campbell was a Democrat, he not only overcame the Whig party's surplus of votes but was placed upon the bench by a majority of three hundred. In 1858 he accepted the offer of a law partnership with Judge W. J. Gilmore, but the latter being elected to fill the vacancy in the common pleas court, Judge Campbell, in the following November, formed a partnership with J. H. Foos, esq., which continued three years, when his association with Judge Gilmore was renewed, and continued until February, 1867, when a partnership with Judge James A. Gilmore was formed, which was terminated by the election of the latter to the common pleas bench in 1879. During the past twenty-five years Judge Campbell has followed without intermission the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was elected county prosecuting attorney, and served one term in that office. Outside of his strictly professional capacity Judge Campbell has been almost as active as within it. He has taken a deep interest in all movements for the public good, whether material or moral, educational or religious, and in most of them has been either a leader or a practical hard worker. Never shirking care or responsibility where it seemed to be his duty to bear them, yet never seeking self-advancement or popularity through his service.

He has been an efficient member of the Eaton school board for a long term of years; since 1841 secretary and treasurer of the Preble County Bible society, and always an active supporter of temperance organizations, and has wielded a valuable personal influence in the direction of reform of every nature. He is regarded as the father of Odd Fellowship in this county, having in 1842 become a member of the order, and in 1844, assisted by four others, organized the first lodge in Eaton, of which he was the presiding officer. Twelve more lodges have since come into being in the county, as the issue of this one. For a number of years the order has been represented in the grand lodge of Ohio by Judge Campbell. He has also been a member and earnest supporter of other benevolent societies, and much of the good he has accomplished, though by no means all, has been attained through these orders and organizations. The true conception of fraternity, the fellowship and brotherhood of man has been with him one of the main controlling motives of life. He believes that through the exercise of the spirit of forbearance, charity, good-will and practical assistance, which is inculcated by close association, and intimate friendship, the greatest benefits have been secured and in future will accrue to humanity. Friendly feeling toward his fellow men, based upon the broadest kind of a foundation, has ever been a conspicuous trait in Judge Campbell's character, and therein doubtless lies, in a large measure, the secret of the success he has achieved in life, and of his almost universal popularity. None who know him could doubt the perfect sincerity of his attachment to those who surround him, or fail to see that it was thoroughly spontaneous, general, and free from taint of selfishness.

It is not going beyond the bounds of what we know to be true, to say that he had rather have a poor man for a friend than a rich man, and that because the outcome of his own feeling would be of greater value in the former than the latter.

Beginning life as a school teacher, Judge Campbell's love for children was early formed from practical knowledge of the purity and pathetic needs of their natures. He has ever been one of the warmest friends of the little folks, and in various ways through his official position in connection with the schools, and by private acts has done much to alleviate some of the asperities and increase the amenities of their lives.

Judge Campbell is a man of broad scholarship and catholic taste. One of the kind who are ever adding to their store of knowledge. He is at sixty-five not content with subsisting upon what he has gained during his many years of reading and observation, but both in his profession and out is constantly acquiring that which is fresh and stimulating, and renewing his interest in the life and spirit of the time. Never having been confined intellectually to his profession, he has a strong taste for general literature and *belles lettres*, which is the result of many years of varied reading and thinking. With all of his love for literature and keen interest in affairs, he has not allowed his professional work to be slighted, and has never placed himself in such attitude as to deserve or obtain the reputation of being in any sense impracticable, as too many professional men do, who have aims to accomplish or tastes to gratify outside of their profession. The controlling characteristic of equipoise is very prominent in Judge Campbell's mental and moral constitution. He is in nothing extreme, violent or illiberal, but on the other hand conservative, careful and thoroughly conscientious. Such being his mental and moral qualities, he holds the unqualified respect even of those who may differ with him in matters of opinion. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat. Religiously he is a firm adherent of the Christian faith, and is consistently controlled by it, as the writer has heard him express himself thus:

"Oh steal not my faith away,
  Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind;
Let all that earth can yield decay,
  But leave this heavenly gift behind.

Our life is but a meteor gleam,
  Lit up amid surrounding gloom;
A fitful lamp, a dying beam,
  Quenched in the cold and silent tomb.

But oh, if as holy men have said,
  There lies beyond this dreary bourne,
Some region where the faithful dead
  Eternally forget to mourn,

Welcome the sword, the scoff, the chain,
  The burning wild, the black abyss;
I shrink not from the path of pain,
  That endeth in a world like this."

Judge Campbell married in 1842 Ann E., daughter of Robert Martin, then one of the judges of the court of common pleas in Preble county. The offspring of this union were three sons and eight daughters, of whom four of the latter are living, viz: Francis A., Eva Belle, Mary S. and Birdie Gertrude. The names of the children deceased are William H., Robert E., John B., Belle Maria, Anna, Emma, and Sarah M.

THE REV. JAMES B. FINLEY.

The life of Finley, the pioneer of Methodism, had a breadth and a far-reaching influence which entitles it as fully to a place in State as in any county history. But if any county has a claim upon Finley ~~as a~~ citizen, which exceeds all others, ~~that county is~~ Preble. It was in Eaton that he spent the last years of his life, and all that was mortal of this sturdy and strange character reposes in the village cemetery. His life was one full of activity and adventure, and his characteristics essentially those of the pioneer.

His ancestors were Europeans, and his father, Robert W. Finley, a Presbyterian minister, who became a famous pioneer in Kentucky and Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania. He married, in 1780, Rebecca Bradley, and in the following year, in the month of July, the subject of this biography was born. In the fall of 1788 the family settled in Kentucky. Here the elder Finley became a popular religious leader, and figured prominently in the history of the Cane Ridge (Bourbon county) settlement. From this locality he led, in 1796, a colony to Chillicothe, upon the Scioto, one of the earliest established towns in Ohio. He first set all of his slaves free, and they accompanied him, by their own choice to the Northwestern Territory. Young Finley had studied while in Kentucky, and had become quite familiar with Latin and Greek, though, strange to say, he had never achieved any more than the merest elementary knowledge of the English branches. On coming to Ohio he concluded a course of medical study began in Kentucky, and in the fall of 1800 was admitted to practice. The profession being unattractive to him, he did not follow it with any diligence or regularity, and soon after becoming entitled to practice he made an expedition to Detroit with a drove of cattle. After returning he spent the greater part of the winter in hunting and roaming through the woods, and it was about this time that the serious thoughts of how to employ the life that lay before him began to occupy the young man's mind. It seems that he thought over the advantages and disadvantages of many modes of life, and finally resolved to follow none of the ordinary occupations, but to become a denizen of the woods, a hunter. He married in 1801 a young woman named Hannah Strane, and soon after settled in the midst of the forest, in what is now Highland county. Here he resided, following the life of a hunter and pioneer farmer, until 1809. In 1801 he had been converted at a huge camp-meeting which he visited at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, and from that time until 1809 he felt, says he, "an almost constant calling to the service of God." After much consideration as to his duty and his ability, upon the solicitation of some of his friends and the urgent request of the Rev. John Sale, the presiding elder, he consented to go into the field as a travelling preacher in Scioto circuit. And so the backwoodsman and bear slayer became a Methodist itinerant.

He was not regularly licensed until August, 1809, when the quarterly meeting conference was held in connection with a camp meeting on the farm of one Benjamin Turner, in the picturesque valley of Paint creek, not far from Chillicothe. He was first assigned to what was known then as the Will's Creek circuit, which was computed to be four hundred and seventy-five miles around. Its route was as follows:

> "Beginning at Zanesville, and running east, it embraced all of the settlements on each side of the Wheeling road, on to Salt creek and the Buffalo forks of Will's creek, thence down to Cambridge and Leatherwood, on Stillwater, thence to Barnesville and Morristown, thence down Stillwater, including all of the branches on which there were settlements, thence up the Tuscarawas, through New Philadelphia, to One-leg Nimishilling, thence up Sandy and on to Carters, thence to Sugar creek and down said creek to the mouth, thence down the Tuscarawas to William Butts, and thence down to the mouth of White Woman, thence, after crossing the river including all of the settlements of the Wapotomica, down to Zanesville the place of beginning."

After laboring for a year in this circuit, Mr. Finley was transferred to Knox circuit, and after that, until 1816 his field of labor was in the several circuits of eastern Ohio. After that, Finley had charge of the Ohio district, including eight circuits, and embracing the whole State of Ohio and portions of New York and Pennsylvania.

In 1819 he was appointed to the Lebanon district, which extended from the Ohio river to the lakes, and included the whole of Michigan. Soon after the Wyandot mission became Mr. Finley's peculiar field of labor, and he remained there until 1827. He succeeded so far in Christianizing the Indians as to build up from a small church organization a society which numbered nearly three hundred members.

Upon leaving the mission of Upper Sandusky, Finley again was appointed to the Lebanon district, and after that served at Cincinnati station, and upon the Chillicothe and Dayton circuits, and finally (in 1842) to the Zanesville circuit, which was the one where he had first served. He remained there two years, and then at the request of the directors of the Ohio penitentiary was appointed chaplain of that institution, a position which he retained three years and a half. In 1850 his health becoming feeble he took a superannuated relation, but a year later was made effective, and appointed to Yellow Springs. After that he had charge, in his seventy-second year, of the Clinton street church in Cincinnati.

Soon after he came to Eaton, and in this place he died, September 6, 1856, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His only daughter, Eliza H., was the wife of the Rev. John C. Brooke, who at that time was living in Eaton.

Finley was eight times elected a delegate to the general conference. To his labors as a pastor and presiding elder he added the preparation of his "Autobiography," "An Account of the Wyandot Mission," "A Volume of Sketches of Western Methodism," "Life Among the Indians," and "Memorials of Prison Life." He was a man of brusque, rough manners, but of great energy of character, of the most fervent piety. He was a powerful preacher, a popular manager of camp meetings, and other great assemblies "at which," says a Methodist writer, "by the power of his eloquence, as well as his tact and knowledge of human nature, he swayed the masses like trees swept by the winds, calmed the rage of mobs of ruffians, and moved along the path of his duty through that great and growing region of country (Ohio) as a prince and master in Israel."

CHARLES F. BROOKE.

The father of the subject of the sketch, the Rev. John C. Brooke, was for many years a resident of Eaton, and is buried in Mound Hill cemetery. He was a native of Virginia, and came from that State to Warren county, Ohio, as early as 1820. For a number of years he was engaged with the Rev. James Finley in teaching and caring for the Wyandot Indians at the mission in their reservation. Finley labored among them as a missionary and Brooke, who was also a minister, was under Government appointment most of the time that he was with them, and acted as agent, and assistant in all temporal affairs. Mr. Brooke came to Eaton in 1835, and was a resident of the place all the rest of his life. He died at the home of his son in Cincinnati, during the cholera epidemic of 1866. His wife was Eliza H., the daughter and only child of the pioneer of Methodism, James B. Finley. She died in 1863, aged about sixty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooke were the parents of eleven children, viz.: James B., deceased; Charles F.; Catharine R. (Taylor), now in New York; Eliza Jane, deceased; Hannah M. (Clawson), a resident of Indianapolis; Sarah Ann (Roberts), in Wisconsin; Clifford N. (Fleming), resident at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati; William M., in Denver; John C., in Cincinnati; Thomas M., who was killed in the army; and Ashbury Y., deceased.

Charles F. Brooke, the subject of this brief biography and the representative of the family with whom the people of Preble county are best acquainted, was born November 17, 1826, in Warren county, Ohio. Nine years later he came to Eaton with his parents, and in this place resumed his education, and afterwards taught school, as he did also at Castine. In 1851 he went to Cincinnati and took charge of the mailing department of the Methodist Book Concern. Two or three years later he went into the employ of J. M. Bradstreet & Sons, commercial agents, and helped to build up their business, succeeding signally, and ultimately having entire charge of the firm's Cincinnati branch, a position which he held from 1855 to 1867.

He was a member of the Cincinnati city council for six terms, and resigned one year before his last term was to expire. He was also a member for a number of years of the board of health, and was in that position during one of the cholera seasons which proved so disastrous to the Queen city. As a member of the council he led the opposition against the Gas company, which resulted in the lowering of tbe price of gas from the exhorbitant figure of three dollars per thousand feet to something like one dollar and seventy-five cents; a result which saved to the municipality, and to individuals, millions of dollars. From 1864 to 1874 Mr. Brooke was engaged in the business of carrying on a private banking house, being associated with W. M. and John C. Brooke, under the style of Brooke Brothers, and occupying the rooms now occupied by the Fourth National bank, on the corner of Walnut and Third streets. After dissolving partnership, Mr. Brooke, in 1867, came to Eaton, and soon after took charge of the First National bank, in which he and his brothers became largely interested, buying out the interest of Valentine Winters and others. Mr. Brooke acted as cashier for a number of years but of late has been the president of the bank. Mr. Brooke, and his brothers, W. M., and J. C., in 1873, bought out Joseph Walters & Company, and organized as a joint stock concern, the Excelsior School Seat Manufacturing company, which for several years conducted, an immense business in Eaton. Our subject was also the president of this company.

Mr. Brooke is a Republican in politics, and though he never has been a place seeker in any sense of the term, was much talked of in connection with, and came within two votes of being nominated for Congressional candidate in the Fourth district. He has been for many years connected with the Methodist church, and the society in Eaton, through his liberality, was aided materially in erecting the handsome church which it now occupies

Mr. Brooke has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1849, was Susan A. Matthews, and his present wife, to whom he was joined in 1872, Mary E. Martin. Mr. Brooke has eight children living, four as the offspring of each union.

HENRY C. HEISTAND

was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the twenty-second day of September, 1832, and was the son of John and Barbara (Cochran) Heistand. Mr. Heistand's grandfather was a native of Germany, and came to this country when a very young man. His father and mother were both born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the latter being of Scotch descent, and came to Ohio in 1818, locating near Dayton, where they carried on farming. The subject of this biography obtained a very fair education in the common schools, and there gained some practical ideas of business as a clerk in the store of his brother Jacob, in Dayton, and as teller in the Dayton bank. When of age, in 1853, Mr. Heistand came to Eaton, and took the position of cashier in the Preble county branch of the State bank of Ohio, which he retained until the institution passed out of existence in 1864. While connected with this bank he was also the agent of the United States in the sale of its "seven and three-tenths" bonds. When the old State bank wound up its affairs, Mr. Heistand became one of the organizers of the First National bank of Eaton. He was made cashier, and served in that capacity four years, when he was relieved from business cares by a vacation of five years, which he improved principally in travelling. During this period he visited among other interesting localities, the famous scenes of California and the West in general. In October 1873 he opened the Preble County bank, under the firm name of H. C. Heistand & Company, which he is still conducting. Mr. Heistand is one of the best known business men in Preble county. As is shown by the statements we have here made he has been activly engaged in Eaton for a period of twenty-seven years, with the exception of five years intermission. During these years he has gained the universal respect and confidence of the people, and is highly regarded as a solid, quiet, and conservative citizen and man of affairs.

Mr. Heistand was married in September 1869 to Nancy Margaret, daughter of John P. Acton.

JOSEPH A. DU SANG.

John Du Sang, the father of the subject of this notice, was a native of Bordeaux, France, born about the year 1755. When about nine years of age, he came to America with his parents who settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1798 John Du Sang removed to Washington county, Maryland, where he died in May, 1838. His wife was Elizabeth Moyier, of the same county. She died near Hagerstown in 1837, in her forty-eighth year, having been the mother of nine children. Joseph A. Du Sang was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, October 31, 1817. His education was obtained in the common schools, and at an academy of his native town. At the age of thirteen he left home, and made his way to Dayton, Ohio, where for something over a year he found employment as a clerk in a dry goods store. For two years subsequently he filled a position as clerk in the old Dayton bank. He then severed his connection with the bank, and went to New Orleans, and after a brief clerkship in a commission house, entered the State bank of Louisiana as teller He remained in the employment of that institution until 1851, when he went to Jackson, Mississippi, where he purchased a plantation, the management of which engaged his attention for the next two or three years. During his residence there, in 1853, Jackson was stricken with the yellow fever scourge, which was terribly fatal in its effects. Nurses were in great demand, and almost impossible to procure. Mr. Du Sang was one of fourteen gentlemen of Jackson, who formed themselves into an association to attend the sick so long as their services should be needed. Out of their number eleven took the fever and died. Mr. Du Sang, although stricken with the disease, was one of the survivors. Of his connection with this event, the *Mississippi State Gazette* of September 23, 1853, said:

> "We desire particularly to return the heartfelt thanks of the community to Mr. Du Sang, paymaster of the New Orleans railroad. He is a stranger in our midst, scarcely known by sight to a score of our people. No persuasion could induce him to leave on the appearance of the epidemic, but although from the up-country and unacclimated here, he was one of the first to volunteer to nurse the sick, and has done so assiduously every night since. A more noble-hearted, gener-

ous man does not breathe, and so unostentatious is his goodness that we know we offend him by giving publicity to his name."

After assiduous attention to the sick and dying for thirty-five days and nights, Mr. Du Sang was taken down with the dreadful scourge, but after much suffering, finally recovered. In the summer of 1854 he returned to Ohio; located in Eaton, and became teller in the Preble county branch of the State bank of Ohio. In November following, he became a stockholder in the bank, and in 1864, was one of the organizers of the First National bank of Eaton, which supplanted the State bank. In 1868 he sold his interest in the bank, and for nearly a year afterwards, was engaged in the settlement of a Dayton estate. In the fall of 1869 he returned to Eaton, and again entered the bank as bookkeeper and assistant cashier. In March, 1879, he was elected its cashier, which position he still holds. He owns a fine plantation of two thousand five hundred acres in Pike county, Mississippi. Mr. Du Sang is a man of superior business ability; is exceptionally careful and exact in all of his transactions, and possesses the entire confidence of every one who knows him. He is unmarried.

THE REV. ALEXANDER MEHARRY, D. D.

Although only a resident of Eaton a few years, the citizens of the place feel themselves largely indebted to the minister of the Gospel whose name stands at the head of this article. They have a high regard for his character and cherish lovingly his memory.

It was principally through the energy and zeal of the Rev. Alexander Meharry that the Methodist Episcopal society of Eaton secured their beautiful house of worship, unrivaled by any in the State or in the western country, except a very few in the large cities, and one of the chief, if not the leading architectural ornament of the village. As the agent who brought about the existence of this superb church, and no less from the fact that the last years of Mr. Meharry's life were spent in Eaton, and that he was laid away to his final rest in Mound cemetery, the people of Eaton have a peculiar interest in the "good old preacher," and it is fitting that there should be preserved for them the record of the life which came to the close of its earthly chapter in their midst.

Alexander Meharry was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 17, 1813, and died in Eaton, November 10, 1878, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the thirty-seventh of his ministry. His father, Alexander Meharry, was born in Ireland, August 5, 1763; married Jane Frances, May 7, 1794, and soon afterward came to America; tarried four years in Pennsylvania, and in 1798 emigrated to Adams county, Ohio. He possessed remarkable energy and industry, and was a zealous Methodist. He was instantly killed by the fall of a tree while returning from a camp meeting in 1813, and his wife was left with a family of seven sons and one daughter to care for unaided. The youngest of the children, the subject of this sketch, joined the Methodist church at the age of fourteen. He was reared on a farm, with only pioneer school advantages.

The first eight years of his majority were spent in a store at Ripley, Ohio, where he made such a reputation for integrity that he obtained the loan of one thousand five hundred dollars on no other security than his individual note. In September, 1841, he joined the Ohio conference as an itinerant preacher, and subsequently rode the circuits of Blendon, Bainbridge, Dunbarton, Deer Creek, and Frankfort, in Ohio, and Maysville in Kentucky. In September, 1848, he became the first Methodist city missionary in Cincinnati, and stood heroically at his post during the ravages of cholera in 1849-50. In September, 1850, he was appointed financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, and with the exception of one year gratuitously given as agent to the Springfield Female college, served six years. In September, 1857, he became pastor at Franklin, Ohio, where in two years he built a church edifice, besides liquidating some debts. In 1859 he took charge of the church in Middletown, and in 1861 became pastor of Finley chapel in Cincinnati, and was among the first of the clergymen who advocated the employment of colored troops in the Union war.

From 1863 to 1866 he was stationed at Wilmington, where he erected a church edifice. He then became agent of the Wesleyan Female college at Cincinnati. The old building on Vine street had been sold for debt, and a new structure would be erected. He succeeded, although many obstacles opposed, in securing the erection of the present building, which is an ornament to the city and a monument to Methodism. In the fall of 1868 he became pastor at Eaton, and remained three years, within which time the present house of worship was built. In 1871 he was appointed presiding elder of the Ripley district, and in 1872 transferred to the Springfield district. In 1875 he settled in Eaton. In 1877 the Athens Wesleyan university, of Tennessee, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1878 he was appointed financial agent of the Delaware Wesleyan university. During a service of thirty-seven years he travelled nearly forty-five thousand miles, received into church connection over three thousand persons, and raised as agent for colleges and churches over one hundred thousand dollars. Since 1874 he had held superannuated relations to his conference. His long and active service had given him a warm place in the hearts of the multitudes for whom he had labored.

He was twice married. August 14, 1844, he married Ann Ransom, a niece of Governor Worthington, of Ohio. She died June 22, 1847. On May 1, 1856, he married Eliza Ann Ogden, of Clark county, Ohio.

THE DEEM FAMILY.

Joseph Deem, the father of the well-known family in this township, was for many years a resident of Preble county and one of the best known and most universally respected citizens, and a man of true worth and the most exemplary character. He was born on the twentieth day of September, 1801, in Campbell county, Virginia, and removed to Ohio with his parents in 1810. They settled near Middletown, Butler county, and there Joseph Deem continued to reside until 1836, when he was led to make his home in Preble county. Previous to his coming into this locality, December 18, 1823, he was married to Frances (commonly called Fanny) Torr, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, November 1, 1800. On coming into this county Mr. and Mrs. Deem took up their residence on the farm about two miles northwest of Eaton, where James Deem now lives. Here Joseph Deem remained and labored all of the rest of his life. He died February 14, 1873, and his wife January 15, 1874. Both were consistent and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Deem was converted August 12, 1821, at a camp-meeting held on Indian creek, Butler county, and joined the church three days thereafter. His wife became a church member in 1823, and was therefore connected with the denomination almost as long as her husband. Both were communicants for one half a century, and during that time were always to be found among the active and earnest supporters of the several organizations with which they were identified, and especially of the church at Eaton, in which they enjoyed fellowship over thirty-five years.

Mr. Deem was, politically, a Democrat, during his whole life time, and it may be remarked in this connection that all of his sons are adherents of the same party to which the father belonged.

Joseph Deem and wife were the parents of nine children, and it is a noteworthy fact that of this large family, the youngest of whom is thirty-six years of age, not a single death has occurred. The oldest of the family, William, who was born September 26, 1824, has been twice married, the first time to a Miss Kenzie, and after her death to his present wife, Sarah Harshman. Buckner Deem, born August 19, 1826, married Mary Kesling; Mary Ann (Fall) was born April 28, 1828; Maria (Surface) was born April 2, 1831; John Deem, born June 6, 1833, married Malinda Risinger; Jane (Spacht) was born November 13, 1835; Francis M. Deem, born May 26, 1838, married Flora Dunlap; George Deem, born June 13, 1841, married Fanny Bruce; James Deem, born August 2, 1844, married Mary Elizabeth Bruce, born November 25, 1849, sister of the wife of George Deem, and daughter of Hardin and Susannah (Swigart) Bruce. They were married on Christmas evening, 1868, and have one child, Charles Hardin Deem, born February 14, 1870. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Deem, which is upon the old homestead of the Deem family, is the subject of an illustration in this volume.

WILLIAM F. ALBRIGHT

is of German ancestry. He was born in Preble county, March 20, 1823. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Riner, of this county. Five children were born of this marriage, four of whom survive. His first wife died in January, 1854. In December, 1856, Mr. Albright married S. Virginia Stroud, daughter of Rev. Asa and Mary E. Stroud, of Eaton. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Albright died January 31, 1683. Mr. Albright has always been a printer, having begun his apprenticeship when he was sixteen years of age. His career as a publisher began in 1854, when he entered into partnership with W. B. Tizzard, with whom he had served the most of his apprenticeship. He has had a share in the Eaton *Register* since 1854, and became sole proprietor of that paper January 1, 1874.

JOHN P. CHARLES,

the fourth and youngest son of Smith and Nancy (Kercheval) Charles, was born in Dixon township, June 20, 1815. In 1853 he married Mrs. Sarah E. Jackson, widow of the late Dr. W. M. Jackson. She was born in New Hampshire, in 1823. Although raised a farmer boy he decided to enter professional life, and accordingly commenced the study of law with J. M. U. McNutt in Eaton. After the death of his legal friend Mr. Charles went to Tennessee, and finished his course of reading at Pulaski, in that State. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar. After his admission to legal practice he entered the office of Brown & Topp, where he remained only a few months before returning to Preble county. In 1841 he was licensed to practice in Indiana, but not liking his profession, gave up all ideas of further practice.

A few years after quitting the law he entered the journalistic field, and during the years 1845–7, inclusive, he was connected with the editorial department of the Eaton *Register*, and in 1848 bought the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, which in 1849 he sold, in order to go with Secretary C. K. Smith to St. Paul, Minnesota, at the organization of the territory. Officiating as clerk of the secretary he wrote up the earliest records of that territory, and called the roll of the first legislature that ever assembled in that commonwealth. Returning from Minnesota he was, in 1850, appointed to a clerkship in the pension office at Washington, from which office he was removed during the Pierce administration, at the instance of one Pierce of Preble county. Subsequently he was engaged in land agency in Iowa, and later served some twelve years in business connected with the Pennsylvania railroad. For a time he made his home in New Paris, but is now a resident of Eaton. In 1880 he again entered the editorial field and assumed editorial control of the Eaton *Reister*, which position he still retains. He has, during his whole life, been a newspaper man, and when not engaged in editing a Republican journal has always been a faithful contributor to its columns. He excels as a political writer, and being well informed and endowed by nature with a forcible and clear style of writing, is entitled to no mean place among American journalists.

John P Acton

L. G. GOULD,

editor of the Eaton *Democrat*, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1831. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Rice) Gould, both natives of the same State. When a boy of thirteen years of age the subject of our sketch began to learn the printer's trade, which he has since followed, with some intermissions. He was one of thirteen children, and his parents being poor the young man was obliged to support himself, and had no opportunities to secure an education except those which he made for himself. The printing office, however, is a good school, and in it the young man not only made his living, but gained a practical education. In April, 1850, Mr. Gould, then aged eighteen, came to Eaton, and was employed for about two years in the office of the Eaton *Democrat*, then under control of his brother, W. C. Gould. He afterwards purchased the Lebanon (Ohio) *Citizen*, and in the summer of 1855 traded offices with his brother and became proprietor of the paper which he at present owns. He was married January 15, 1855, to Emily, daughter of Cornelius Van Ausdal. Two daughters were the result of this union, Edith L., and Mary V. Gould. In 1855 Mr. Gould retired from the *Democrat*, and for some twelve years he engaged in mercantile business and speculation. In the latter field of enterprise he lost all of his property and became seriously involved in debt. In December, 1870, he again became connected with the *Democrat*, which has since then had the benefit of his constant attention, and with good results, as is shown by its increased circulation and improved order of excellence. Mr. Gould has been for several years one of the trustees of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, and has been honored by being called to various official positions in the gift of the town in which he resides.

JOHN P. ACTON.

The first representatives of the Acton family in Eaton were John Acton and his wife, Nancy Buchanan Acton. The former was born in Maryland, October 23, 1781. He married his wife in Rockbridge county, Virginia, where she was born October 31, 1773. This couple, with their three children, located in Eaton in the year 1816, and the husband and father of the family immediately opened a little shop and began making hats—a trade which was much in vogue in early years, and considered one of the best a man could engage in. John Acton was, undoubtedly, a very good hatter, for he was successful in a pecuniary point of view and continued the business many years, in fact until a short time before his death. His shop, a small frame structure, stood precisely upon the spot now covered by the parlor of John P. Acton's home, and the house in which he lived is still in existence, incorporated with his son-in-law's substantial residence which, by the way, improved this site and the general appearance of West Main street as long ago as 1840. Mr. Acton was a very hard working, active man, and saved by frugality much of that which his industry earned. The whole object and purpose of his life, however, was by no means saving a fortune, or even accumulating an independence. He was one of the most liberal men in the community, and liberal alike with his time and money. There was no measure of public good undertaken which did not receive the support of his labors and influence and means. He aided every church society which erected a house of worship in Eaton, during his citizenship, and it was very largely through his generosity that the "old public church" on the banks of Seven Mile, was brought into existence. He was not a member of any church, but a very moral man, one who by good works made manifest the possession of a noble theory of life's responsibilities and duties. His wife was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and that society received from the family a very liberal support. It was one of Mr. Acton's deepest grounded beliefs that the highest good, morally, and therefore materially, was to be secured through education, and he therefore took an interest in school matters which was so constant and so intense as almost to become a noticable eccentricity in his nature.

No pains that he could take to improve the condition of the schools, or indirectly aid education, seemed too much for him, and no outlay of time or money too great. He was always active in looking out for the advancement of educational interests. For many years he was a school director, and during several terms was president of the board. In early years he was a lieutenant colonel in the militia, and not long before the close of his useful life was honored with the appointment by the governor of the office of associate judge of the Preble county court of common pleas. He was never an aspirant for public place; had he been he could, doubtless, have held almost any position within the gift of the county, for he was personally very popular and held in high esteem for his strict integrity of character, as well as his devotion to the public good. Politically he was a Democrat.

He died July 26, 1849, of cholera—one among the many of Eaton's worthy men who were cut down that year by the terrible epidemic. His wife died January 31, 1855.

This estimable pair of pioneers were the parents of three children, all of whom were born prior to the Acton's immigration to Ohio. Mary R., widow of Samuel Robinson, is the oldest. She was born October 14, 1809, and is still living, and located near Eaton. Her sister, Isabella Hall, wife of S. H. Hubbell, was born September 4, 1815, and is now a resident of Eaton. John P. Acton was born September 4, 1812, and is, consequently, in his sixty-ninth year. As boy and youth he had but very little schooling, a result caused in part by his eyes failing him, and in part by his rapid development to a condition of usefulness in his father's shop. Learning the hatter's trade at the age of fifteen he was soon placed in charge of the shop, his father stepping aside from the management to attend to other affairs, but retaining his interest. Young Acton only followed hat making for four or five years and then went into the grocery business, which he followed for seven years—from 1836 to

1843—a portion of the time alone, but the greater part in association with his brother-in-law, S. H. Hubbell. His store was where Andrew Coffman now conducts business. Soon after discontinuing the grocery business Mr. Acton engaged in the line which now occupies his attention. He began the business of buying and selling and manufacturing lumber. In 1849 he built a steam saw-mill just west of Seven Mile creek. He has been generally prosperous in conducting business at this mill, and quite uniformly so from year to year, with the exception that the property was burned out in 1864. The mill was soon re-built, however, and the business has since been carried on uninterruptedly. Of late years Mr. Acton has made a specialty of manufacturing hard lumber, walnut and poplar, and has conducted this enterprise on a large scale. His mill does but very little custom work. Speculation has not engaged Mr. Acton's attention. The independence to which he has attained, financially, has been reached by the slow, sure, laborious processes of legitimate business. Many other enterprises than his extensive lumber manufacturing have received a share of his energy and activity. In 1872 he was one of four men who established the Preble County bank, a deservedly successful institution. He has been for many years a very influential promoter of public improvements, and has done much toward giving Preble county its railroad and turnpike advantages. He was a director of the Eaton & Hamilton railroad in the early years of its existence, and is now one of the leading movers in the project of securing the construction of the Lake Erie & Southwestern railroad.

John P. Acton's name has become, during his long career in business almost a synonym for industry and integrity. He possesses the most substantial kind of ability and thoroughly practical business sagacity. His energy and enterprise have been something quite remarkable. His life has been characterized, too, by those qualities of kindness and benevolence which ought always to be found in connection with ability and successfulness. Politically Mr. Acton is a Democrat. He has never sought political preferment, and we believe that with the exception of being deputy to the county auditor, and adjutant to the militia, during his early years he has not held public office. His taste has not been in that direction and he has been too busily engaged with other affairs to take any further interest in politics than is the absolute duty of the citizen.

Mr. Acton was married May 16, 1841, to Burthenia M. Stephens, his present helpmeet. Six children were the fruit of this union, viz: John Thomas, deceased; Nancy Margaret, wife of H. C. Heistand; Harvey H., deceased; Joseph W., Mary Isabella, and Elizabeth Ann, deceased.

Mrs. Acton was the daughter of John and Margaret Stephens, who came to Preble county in 1817, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and located near Eaton. They were people very highly regarged among the early settlers. Both were members of the Eaton Methodist Episcopal church when it had only half a dozen communicants. Mr. Stephens was clerk of Gasper township at the time of his death in 1827. He was born October 29, 1792, in Kentucky, and his wife, who is still living, was born in Maryland, February 12, 1794. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are living: Margaret (Honey), Lucy A. (Ware), Joseph L., and William D., are deceased. Those living are: Thomas F., in Gasper township; John W., in Eaton; Burthenia M. (Mrs. Acton), and Nathaniel B., in Eaton, and Martin F., in Greenville, Ohio.

ANDREW JACKSON REYNOLDS

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1831. His parents were Sacket and Mary Anne Reynolds. He graduated at Woodward college, Cincinnati, in 1851, and at the Theological seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, in 1855. He was ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian church in 1856, was at Pleasant Run, Ohio, from 1856 to 1861; at Cumminsville, Ohio, from 1861 to 1869; at Lithopolis, Ohio, from 1870 to 1873; at Eaton, Ohio, from 1875 to the present.

He married Miss Charity P. Hunter, December 16, 1857, at Pleasant Run, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs Reynolds have had six children, of whom four survive—Clarence G., Mary E., Walter H., and Grace A., born respectively in 1859, 1861, 1864, and 1868. Clarence G. is a member of the senior class at the University of Wooster, Ohio.

Mr. Reynolds' ancestors, on his maternal grandmother's side, whose maiden name was Dumont, were French Huguenots, who were persecuted by the State church for their religious opinions, and some of whom fled to America. Mr. Reynolds still possesses two French Bibles, which belonged to their ancestors, and which are not only treasures to the antiquarian, but are mute witnesses to the nobility of soul which will not sin against conscience at the command of tyrants. Mr. Reynolds' maternal grandfather was Captain Moses Guest, who served in the Revolutionary war, and was a man of great purity of character, and some poetic talent. He formerly lived in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and came to Ohio with his family in 1817. He died universally lamented in Cincinnati, in 1828, aged seventy-two.

Mr. Reynolds' father, Sacket Reynolds, was one of the earliest printers in Cincinnati, coming to that city in 1806. He was long connected with the newspaper press in Cincinnati, respectively in the *Liberty Hall* and Cincinnati *Gazette*, the *National Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the Cincinnati *Press*. He died in Cincinnati, aged seventy-one, in 1867.

THE QUINN FAMILY.

John Quinn, who was the ancestor of the family of that name in Preble county, emigrated from the North of Ireland, about the year 1750, and settled in the State of New Jersey. Some time after his arrival in America he married a Miss Crooks, by whom he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, five of whom, four sons and one daughter, ultimately coming to Ohio. The sons who came to Ohio were: John, Robert, James, and

Joseph C.; the daughter was Elizabeth, she married a man by the name of Bennett; they moved to Indiana at an early day. John Quinn, the original immigrant, died in Maryland during the Revolutionary war. His sons, with the exception of Joseph C., were all born in New Jersey, but it is only necessary to speak of those who came to Preble county.

Of these, John Quinn, the oldest, was born about the year 1757; he removed from Maryland, or Virginia, to Georgia, where he married, and thence to Ohio; he entered the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, town six, range three east, and also the quarter north adjoining the same. He settled on the first named tract and remained there until he sold it and moved to Delaware county, Indiana, about the year 1834. While in Preble county he was for many years a justice of the peace of Twin township, and married quite a number of persons, as is shown by the old records. He died about the year 1839.

Robert Quinn, the second in age, who came to Ohio, was born February 24, 1761. He removed, while a boy, with his father's family to Maryland, where he remained, with the exception of a short time that he lived in Virginia, until he removed to Georgia in the year 1789. He served for a short period in the Federal army, during the Revolutionary war, and was married about the year 1787 to Elizabeth Lacey, a sister of General John Lacey, a provincial officer of that rank, holding his commission from the State of Pennsylvania, and captain in the Continental army during the struggle for independence. The Lacey's were of Quaker stock, having emigrated from the Isle of Wight, in the year 1699, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Quinn, was born on the fourth day of December, 1760. She was a woman of more than ordinary ability and information for the times in which she lived, being well read in Homer (in translations, of course) and in the works of many of the best authors of her time. Robert Quinn and his young wife, after the birth of their oldest daughter, Jane, removed from Maryland to Georgia in the year 1789. They settled near Wrightsborough, in Columbia county, and here the remainder of their children were born. From Georgia they removed to Ohio in the year 1805, settling first near Germantown, in Montgomery county. From there the following year they came into what is now Lanier township, Preble county, although it was then all Hardin township, Montgomery county, and rented a farm about one and a half miles south of where West Alexandria now is. The same year he entered the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, town six, range three east, and shortly after the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in the same township and range. This latter he sold to a friend of his, William York, who emigrated from the same neighborhood in Georgia to Ohio, a few years later. To the first named quarter he removed with his family in February, 1807, and the day known among the early settlers as "cold Friday," was passed in an open camp. This farm he, with his son, opened up and it still remains the property of his descendants. Many hardships were endured, but game was plenty (as were Indians also, though not at that time hostile), and the family larder, which was often scantily filled from the newly enclosed fields, was bountifully supplemented from the surrounding forests. He was a natural mechanic, a wheelwright by trade; he could make, and did make, almost every article used on the farm, from a wagon to a pair of shoes. He and his wife continued to reside here until his death, April 10, 1844, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His wife survived him a little over five years, dying in August, 1849.

Of his family, Jane, the oldest, was born at or near Georgetown, in the present District of Columbia, in 1788. She was married about the holidays of the year 1813 and 1814, to Finney Hart, and settled in Dixon township, Preble county. In 1849 she, with her husband and such of her family as were not then married, moved to Peoria county, Illinois, when she died about the year 1863. John Quinn, the oldest son, commonly known as General Quinn, was born near Wrightsborough, Columbia county, Georgia, January 26, 1790, and was in his sixteenth year when the family came to Ohio. Like his mother, he had a great fondness for reading, and although his early education was limited, by the poor facilities that there were for acquiring knowledge in those days, yet by improving all that came in his reach he became finally a man of very good general information. On him in the beginning devolved a good part of the work of the farm, as he was the oldest son; and as years went by his younger brothers, James and Robert, grew up and married, leaving him still there. He served for six months as a solicitor in the War of 1812, in Captain J. C. Hawkins' company of Ohio militia, and about the year 1824 he was elected general of the militia of Preble county, from which he obtained the title by which he was ever afterwards known. He served for one term as a member of the State board of equalization of real estate, and in the year 1830 was elected sheriff of Preble county, which office he held for two terms, retiring about January 1, 1835. In the fall of the year 1837 he was elected a member of the State house of representatives, holding this office for one term only, after which he held no public office. A Whig and a Republican in politics, although very decided in his convictions, he seldom entered, at least during the latter part of his life, into political arguments with his opponents, and never into heated controversies. A member during the latter part of his life of the Disciples or Church of Christ, and for many years an elder in that organization, he was with his religious as with his political convictions, always firm, but always ready to concede to others every right which he demanded for himself. He was married July 19, 1831, to Mary Ann Pottenger, a daughter of Thomas Pottenger, one of the pioneers of Butler county, in which county Mrs. Quinn was born, January 2, 1804. To John and Mary Ann Quinn five sons were born, all of whom reached manhood, and three are still living. During the time he was sheriff, General Quinn lived in Eaton. After the expiration of his term of office he returned with his wife and one son to the farm, where his father lived, and there his other four children were born. On this farm he continued to reside until March, 1872, when his age and infirmities compelled him to quit all labor; and as all of his living children had chosen other professions than farming he returned to Eaton to reside with his older living son, Robert W. Quinn, a lawyer of that place, with whom he and his wife continued to live until his death, which took place February 12, 1873. His wife survived him only two weeks, and the funeral discourse of each was delivered by Elder Levi Purviance, an aged minister who had united them in marriage nearly forty-two years before. He himself, who was nearly of the same age as General Quinn, survived them only about two months, dying in the following April. Thomas Pottenger Quinn, the oldest son of General Quinn, was born in Eaton, Ohio, July 6, 1832. He graduated at Farmer's college in 1853, and was studying law in Eaton in the summer of 1854, when the cholera broke out in the hotel at which he was boarding. He returned to his father's residence in Twin township on Saturday, but was taken ill with the disease on Sunday evening July 23d, and died the following day.

Robert Wilson Quinn, the second and oldest surviving son of General Quinn, was born September 28, 1835. He is a lawyer, resides in Eaton, and his biography is given more at large in the sketches of the Preble county bar.

John Willett Quinn, the third son, was born near Eaton, July 25, 1838, and died at Monterey, Virginia, April 28, 1862. He was raised on a farm, and was following that business when the war of the Rebellion broke out. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted for three years in Camp Harris, company C, Seventy-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. The regiment remained in camp during the winter of 1861–62, and in March of the latter year was ordered into the field. After only about one months active service he was taken with typhoid fever, and died in a few days.

James Lacey Quinn, the fourth son, born September 21, 1841, is a physician of Eaton, and a sketch of him will be found in the history of the medical profession of the county.

Samuel Milton Quinn, the fifth aud youngest son, born February 5, 1844, is an attorney of the Cincinnati bar. He was educated at the common schools and at Farmer's college; and served four months in the army during the Rebellion. He studied law with his brother, R. W. Quinn, in Eaton, and was admitted to practice in the year 18—. He afterwards took one course at the law school of the Cincinnati college, where he graduated in the class of 187–. He has since practiced in Cincinnati.

James Quinn, the second son of Robert Quinn, sr., was born near Wrightsborough, Georgia, in the year 1792. He came with his father and mother to Ohio, and served for about nine months as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married to Sarah Glims about the year 1817, and died on his farm on the Dayton pike two miles west of West Alexandria, in the year 1839. He followed farming all of his life. By his wife he had five sons and two daughters, all of whom, except one son, are now living. John Lacey Quinn, the oldest, was born February 29, 1820, resides in Eaton, and was for many years engaged, in connection with his son, N. J. Quinn, in the grain and tobacco trade. Robert Marion Quinn, the second son of James Quinn, also resides in Eaton, as also does William D. Quinn, the fourth son. The latter has served for two terms as clerk of the courts of Preble county. James H. Quinn, the third son, removed to the State of Illinois about the year 1855, where he still resides. Joseph H., the youngest, died in 1852. The two daughters, Eliza Ann and Sarah Jane, married two brothers, George and Sylvester Irwin, of Randolph county, Indiana, where they, with their families, still reside. All of the children of James Quinn married except William D. and Joseph H. The former is a bachelor, and the latter died when a young man.

Robert Quinn, jr., or as he is better known as Colonel Quinn, a title he derives from holding that rank in the militia, the third son of Robert Quinn, sr., was born near Wrightsborough, Georgia, February 2, 1795. He also came with his parents to Preble county, where his life was spent on the farm until he grew to manhood. He served for about three months in Captain Black's company in the War of 1812, as a substitute for his brother James. About the year 18— he married Sarah Warson, by whom he had several children, only two of whom, however, survive: Joseph W. Quinn, born March, 1823, and Nancy Jane, married George W. Christman, now residing in Indiana. Colonel Quinn was a man of powerful constitution, and although well advanced in his eighty-sixth year, he still enjoys reasonable health and resides with his son, Joseph W., about one mile northeast of Eaton. Margaret, the second daughter of Robert Quinn, sr., was born near Wrightsborough, Georgia, about the year 1798, and was married about 1830 to Peter Aten, who died in 1843. She has since remained a widow, moving with her family to Illinois in 1849, and with her sons to Texas in 1877, where she still resides.

Elizabeth, the third daughter of Robert Quinn, sr., born about the year 1801, married Samuel P. Wilson, and after spending many years in Eaton, removed with her husband first to Cambridge city, and afterwards to Muncie, Indiana, where the latter died, and where she still lives as his widow. Mary Ann, the youngest daughter of Robert Quinn, sr., died unmarried in 1830.

James Quinn, sr., the third brother, who came to Preble county, was born in New Jersey in the year 1763. With his brothers he emigrated from Maryland to Georgia, and from the latter State to Ohio in 1805. He entered the southeastern quarter of section seven, town six, range three east, and resided on it until about the year 1838, when he started with his family to move to the then territory of Iowa, but was taken sick on the road, and died somewhere in the State of Illinois. His family, with the exception of two daughters, removed to Iowa where most of them still reside.

Joseph C. Quinn, the youngest of the four brothers, who came from Georgia, entered the east half of section six in town five, range three east. He was a bachelor, and spent his time between Georgia, where he had one brother and two sisters still living, Ohio and Missouri. He died at the residence of his nephew, James Quinn, jr., in September, 1837.

The four brothers were equally divided politically, John and Joseph C. being Democrats while Robert and James were Whigs, and many and hot were the debates especially between James and Joseph, and laughable stories are told of their political quarrels.

DANIEL CHRISMAN,

the youngest son of Daniel and Mary (Ozias) Chrisman, mention of whose family may be found in Gratis township, was born on the old home place in Gratis township, July 6, 1811. His grandfather, Rev. Jacob Chrisman, died one year before Daniel was born. The latter grew up on the farm of his father, upon which farm he continued to work and reside until the year 1847. In the days of his boyhood educational advantages were few. His father, however, was anxious that his son should receive the full benefit of these few opportunities, and desired him to go to school as much as possible. He did go long enough to receive some education, but at that time he was full of boyish notions, and for him an unbroken colt had more attraction than a schoolmaster. He was reared in that strict morality and sobriety which has ever characterized his life. The hard work of the farm was not attractive to the spirited boy, but he more than made up for the little intervals of leisure which he seized when a boy, by too hard application in his early manhood. He feels that he would be a more vigorous man to-day had he been more economical of his physical powers. Being the youngest child, he was as the apple of his father's eye, and the hearts of father and son were knit together in bonds of affection peculiarly tender. As one by one the father saw his boys leaving the paternal roof to establish homes of their own, which were provided by fatherly affection, he could not bear the idea of giving up his youngest born, and accordingly exacted a promise from that son that he remain upon the old place with him. Daniel agreed to this, and after his marriage to Eliza A. Fudge, January 31, 1839, he continued to live at his father's house for nine years. His wife is the sixth daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Fudge, of Lanier township, the history of whole family is found in another part of this work. Being of a good and industrious family, Mrs. Chrisman was eminently fitted to be a helpmeet to her husband. After living with old Mr. Chrisman for nine years, he voluntarily released his son from his promise to remain on the home place, believing that his son's interests would be best subserved by removing to the farm in Washington township, which the latter had purchased. Accordingly the younger Mr. Chisman removed to his farm, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres in section thirty-three of Washington township. This place, which was known as the Widow Fall farm, had on it a hewed-log house and a log barn, which at that time were considered very nice buildings. Here he continued to reside until after the railroad had been put through the place. It had been his intention to erect a residence near the old house, but the path of the locomotive crossed the proposed site, and, consequently, he decided to build on the quarter of section twenty-eight of Washington township, which farm had been previously presented to him by his father. Mr. Chrisman assisted in making the first "deadening" on this farm, which was cleared in part before he became its owner. While still in the first place, Mr. Chrisman's aged father, having for a time made his home with his other sons, made arrangements to make his permanent home with his son Daniel. He continued to live with the latter until his death, which occurred February 12, 1861. The old gentleman removed with the family to the new brick house which was erected on the Richmond pike in 1856, and in that house there is still a room which bears the sacred name of "father's room," in which the old man died. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Chrisman erected his commodious barn. Since he has moved to his present fine residence, he has greatly improved the farm, which is one of the most productive in the county. Judicious draining has greatly improved the quality of the soil. Mr. Chrisman has always been a very energetic farmer, and by economy and intelligent management has made a success of his farming, and has accumulated a handsome property. He has never made a specialty of stock raising, although he raises none but the best stock.

From time to time he has added to his real estate by the purchase of farms. In 1872 he bought the Meroney farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land, adjoining his old place. He presented to his eldest daughter one hundred and twenty acres of the Meroney place. In 1876 he purchased sixty acres of land, located about two miles west of Camden.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman, two of whom survive. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was born October 28, 1839, and married James Banta; their youngest daughter, Mary Catharine, was born March 15, 1847; an infant son died March 28, 1857, when only four days old.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman and their youngest daughter united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Eaton, during the pastorate of Rev. A. Meharry, the eldest daughter having joined the church several years previous. Mr. Chrisman was reared in a religious atmosphere, his grandfather being a minister, and his father a most godly man, often having religious services in his house, in Gratis township. The Chrismans have been, first old line Whigs, and then strong Republicans, in whose faith Mr. Chrisman is a strong believer.

COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.

Colonel Williams was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1841. His father, Robert Williams, sr., was a native of Maryland, born in 1811; removed to this county in 1856, and settled at Camden, where he has been engaged in business for many years. When a boy the subject of this biography learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked some six years, and had but limited school advantages. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he enlisted in company B, Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, for the three months' service, and was sergeant of his company. In the fall of that year he was made captain of company B, Fifty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, for the three years' service, and appointed by Colonel Smith drill master of the regiment. At Paducah, in Fedruary, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the division commanded by General Sherman. Its first engagement was at Pittsburgh Landing, where company B formed on the extreme left of the army. Sickness had reduced its ranks to such an extent that the company had only forty-two men in line, and of these lost twenty-five in killed and wounded. At the siege of Corinth, early in June, Colonel Williams had charge of the provost guard, and in the engagement at Chickasaw Bayou, late in December, he commanded his regiment, and was severely wounded in the left breast. In January, 1863, followed the capture of Arkansas Post, and Colonel Williams, being yet unable to lead his regiment, acted as aid-de-camp to General Smith. In this engagement he took a severe cold, which resulted in inflammation of the lungs. Soon afterward he was taken down with the small-pox, and was in the hospital from the fourteenth of April to the first of July. In the meantime—March 30, 1863—he was commissioned major of his regiment, having ranked as such from November 27, 1862. In the following extract of a letter from General Smith to Governor Dennison, will be found a handsome compliment to Colonel Williams' military valor;

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
YOUNG'S POINT, LOUISIANA, February 25, 1863.

SIR:—Herewith please find a petition from all the officers of my old regiment, the Fifty-fourth Ohio volunnteer infantry, for the promotion of * * * * and Captain Williams. Of the conduct of the latter in the late affairs at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post I cannot speak in too high terms. He led, at the former place, what was literally a forlorn hope. Twenty-three out of two hundred of his men fell dead and wounded around him while storming what afterwards proved an invulnerable rifle pit and battery. He never faltered or avered until struck in the breast by a minnie ball, when he was carried away lifeless, as we supposed, from the field. Fortunately the wadding of his coat, and other articles in his pocket, stopped the missile, and though the blood was forced from his mouth, ears and nostrils, by the shock, he rallied, and insisted upon taking the field in the next engagement at Arkansas Post. Unable to walk, I furnished him a horse, and he acted as my aid-de-camp, rendering me most valuable service. He is cool, courageous, perfectly correct in his habits, perfectly temperate, highly accomplished in his profession, and the best, the very best, drill officer that I have met in the army. Therefore, I commend him to you with confidence that if you give him promotion you will render to the command most valuable service and through his example to the corps. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS K. SMITH.
To his excellency, the governor of Ohio."

January 8, 1864, Colonel Williams was commissioned lieutenant colonel, but on the fourteenth of the following September he resigned on account of inflammation of the lungs, resulting from his wound. In the fall of 1866 he was elected treasurer of Preble county, and re-elected in 1868, but resigned the following April, to accept the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the third collection district of Ohio, which position he still holds. In April, 1875, he became connected as editor and proprietor of the Eaton *Register*, but subsequently sold out. Colonel Williams is a man of excellent business abilities, and of unassailable integrity. Notwithstanding his decided opinions, he is genial and sociable, and is very popular. He was married in July, 1863, to Miss Elvira Elliott, of this county, who has borne him one son and four daughters.

JOHN REICHEL,

proprietor of the Reichel house was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 26, 1830. When about fourteen years of age he learned the cooper's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He worked at his trade in his native country until twenty-one, and shortly afterward, in 1852, came to the United States, landing at New York, in September of that year. From New York he went to Buffalo. On his arrival there he was penniless, not having enough money to pay for his night's lodging, but he soon formed the acquaintance of a gentleman who helped him to obtain employment at his trade. He remained in Buffalo about nine months and then came to Cincinnati, where he followed his trade for two years. He then came to Eaton and established a coopershop on Decatur street. There were at that time eight other like establishments in Eaton, but they soon went down, and every one of the proprietors afterwards worked for Mr. Reichel. He carried on an extensive and profitable business for a number of years, employing from twelve to fifteen hands. The business finally becoming unprofitable, he gave it up in 1877, and about two years afterward bought the Doty (now Reichel) house, which he rented to G. R. Lockwood until March, 1880, since when he has conducted it himself. June 10, 1855, he was married to Anna Kautzman, who was born in 1828, and emigrated from Wuertemberg, Germany, in 1853. The result of this union was eight children, three of whom are living.

DIXON.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.

This township which is designated in the congressional survey as township seven of range one, is one of the four westernmost townships in Preble county. It borders on Israel township on the south, and on Jackson on the north. To the east lie Gasper and Washington townships while for its western boundary it has the State of Indiana.

In appearance this township is varied. It is hilly in the eastern and northern parts, but in the south and west a long reach of level country extends as far as the eye can reach.

The physical features of the eastern portion are closely allied to those of the adjoining townships. Here the country is hilly—not hills—steep and rugged, but of gentle and easy ascent, following each other as regularly as the rolls of the prairie. The soil which is clay on a limestone subsoil, is productive, and under a good state of cultivation. Fields, heavily loaded with crops of grain, meet the eye of the summer visitor, bespeaking, at once, the industry and prosperity of the owners. The chief crops are corn and wheat, and these thrive here. Large quantities of hay are also grown, and the huge barns which everywhere dot the landscape, attest the success attending the labors of the husbandman. Indeed, these barns far surpass the dwelling houses in their grand proportions. While the small, cozy cottage is sufficient for the simple needs of the owner, the claims of his crops are recognized by the erection of barns of more than generous proportions. These immense structures often exhibit as many as five or six tiers of windows.

As one moves farther westward, a striking change takes place in the appearance of the country. Instead of the rolling ground of the eastern portion of the townships he finds himself entering upon a long stretch of plain, reaching out on every side. He is now entering upon the most fertile portion of the township and, indeed, of the county. This reach of land, once regarded as useless so far as agricultural purposes were concerned, is now the location of our most prosperous farmers. At the time of the pioneer settlements, the settlers of the middle and eastern portions supposed that they had an unlimited pasture ground stretching to the west, so unreclaimed was this land considered. But finally some of the more knowing settled on the condemned tract if we may so designate it, and commenced a struggle with the natural difficulties of the soil. By means of long, deep ditches, and by maintaining a good system of drainage, a decided change for the better was produced. The forest gave way and cultivated fields took their places. Instead of the boggy and treacherous soil, there was a good, firm one, one which admitted of tillage and improvement. Subsequent results have demonstrated how correct were the convictions of those hardy pioneers regarding the capabilities of this region, which they so bravely located upon for the purpose of engaging in a hand-to-hand attack on the works of nature.

The inhabitants of this township are hospitable and courteous in their treatment of strangers. The township is strictly an agricultural one. No towns exist in the whole township, which are incorporated. Here and there a few dwelling houses cluster around some church or school, but this is all. This lack of resorts for the idle is largely instrumental in preserving the peace and quiet of this section. The inhabitants are proud to say that they have not a single dram shop in their midst.

One old farmer will exultingly inform you that "they have the most civil and law-abiding township in the county. He had it from the sheriff, and he ought to know."

There are no streams of importance in the township. Four Mile creek winds through the central portion from north to south, but is scarcely deserving of the name of creek. During the summer months a mere thread of water finds its way along the river bed, but of not sufficient magnitude to turn the water mills along its course. In the eastern sections there is a small stream called Paint creek. It is of small importance, however. Another of the same kind flows through the southwestern sections.

The soil in the township is of a clayey nature and highly productive, but not so much so as that of the western sections, where large deposits of vegetable matter have been accumulated during inundations in the past.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is to be regretted that the early records of the township cannot be obtained, but by some carelessness they have been mislaid, and are not to be found. Some of the most important facts are obtainable from the older settlers; but on many points we are unable to speak positively.

There is but little reason to doubt but that Eli Dixon was the first settler in the township which bears his name. As early as 1804 he moved to Ohio from Georgia, and settled on the farm now owned by Alexander Huffman. A small creek running through the place is still known as Dixon's branch. Four brothers came at once—Eli, Samuel, Stephen, and Joseph. The only one who became identified with the history of the township is Eli. Samuel was partially insane, and Stephen was killed while still young by some wandering Indians, on the banks of the Wabash river, in Indiana. Of Joseph nothing is known. It is to Eli that our attention is called. He probably came early enough to get his land in readiness for the spring planting. His farm lay in what was called the "Four Mile" settlement. Along the banks of the stream named "Four Mile" the first settlers located and were known by that name. Few facts can be obtained relative to Dixon's history. He was at one time a captain in the Ohio militia, and after the organization of the township he was elected a justice of the peace, but farther than that we cannot speak positively. As early as 1818 he moved with his family to Green county, Indiana, and there it is supposed he died. Dixon's whole life seems shrouded in a cloud of uncertainty, and no one now can speak of him from personal knowledge.

The next to come into the township was a Kentuckian named Kercheval. Indeed some are in doubt as to whether he was not the first man, but the majority of opinions make him arrive later in the year than Dixon, possibly pretty nearly at the same time. Kercheval settled farther south on Four Mile creek, in section twenty-eight. He built a mill there, but was probably a resident of this township for only a short time, as his name does not occur in any of the later papers, nor is he ever mentioned by the present inhabitants. This mill was the first ever built in the township; it stood on the east bank of Four Mile creek, on the same site where the Niccum mill now stands.

In 1806 Benjamin Harris moved to this State from Kentucky, and settled on the farm now known as the Thomas Huffman estate.

In 1807 Paul Larsh arrived from Pennsylvania, and settled on the present Larsh estate. The first year was spent in a camp, where a son, Newton Larsh, was born. There is a report existing that says he was born beside a large fallen tree, and that during the life of Newton Larsh no one was allowed to disturb that log. Until the time of his death it lay where it fell, a grim and silent landmark.

About this time a Kentuckian, whose name was Benjamin Harris, came from the south and located on the farm now owned by Thomas Huffman.

In 1808 the Truaxes settled in the western part of the settlement. This was on the swampy land mentioned in the preceding paragraph on "physical features." By means of drainage this land was reclaimed and made to yield rich harvests. Among the first settlers in this region of swamp and bog were the Lybrooks, who located on what is now the Toney estate owned by Carey Toney. This is now the richest part of the township. At heavy expense tiling has been laid and the water carried off in underground channels. Mr. Jehu Rhea, of this neighborhood, has as much as one thousand five hundred rods of tiling on his farm.

A settler cotemporary with Lybrook was a Mr. De Coursey, but where he was from and where he went cannot be stated positively. Perhaps he was one of those uneasy spirits who cannot endure the sight of civilization, and so kept fleeing before the steady march of progress, or perchance he was among those who fell on the frontier defending their homes against the encroachments of the Indians. In those days every able bodied man was required to serve on the frontier for a certain time. One division would go to the front and the remainder would stay at home to farm the land and also to act as a home guard and reserve force.

About 1810 or 1812 settlements were made in the southern and eastern parts of the township.

In 1812 Simeon Gard came from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati by water, and from there moved to Dixon and settled on the farm now owned by Little John Gard. He entered four hundred and eighty acres of land in section twenty-five. Simeon Gard was born in Pennsylvania in 1777. He died in 1856. His wife, Anna, who was born in Virginia in 1777, died in the year 1850. Littel John Gard was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and is still living on the farm which his father entered ln 1812. He was married to Nancy Wright, who was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and who died in 1864. Mr. Gard is the father of eleven children, two of whom are deceased. John was in the war of the Rebellion, in the Ninety-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and died at Nashville in 1863.

About the time that the Congers settled in the township Thomas Woodward located in the northern part of the township on Four Mile creek. The land he entered is now the property of Martin Swisher.

Sections one and two were settled by two brothers, Henry and Peynton Bristow, and the land now owned by Levi Wyatt was entered by Phineas Hart.

Levi Gard was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. In 1756, he, with his father, Jeremiah Gard, started for Ohio, to look for a suitable locality for settlement. His father rode the family mare, and he walked the whole distance. They camped out on the way, and one night were greatly disturbed by the wolves, who were attracted to the camp by the savory smell of fresh venison. The Gards arrived at a point on Mill creek, about ten miles notheast of Cincinnati. Then Levi rented some land, and in that same year returned to Pennsylvania and was married to Sophia Barkdall, of that State. She was born in Germany in 1778, and died in 1857. Levi died in 1860. Both of them died on the first day of January. In 1798 Levi Gard and wife removed to Ohio, bringing their household goods in a flat-boat down the Ohio river. They settled a little south of Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton county, where they remained until the last week of December, 1806, when they removed to Union county, Indiana. In passing northward they had to ford the Miami river, which at that time of the year was full of floating ice. In 1809 the Gards moved to section thirty-one of Dixon township, and settled on the farm now owned by John Gard. All was forest around them, and there was no habitation to receive them, save the little log cabin without a floor. During the winter a temporary floor was made of "score" blocks, and soon afterwards a puncheon floor was made. John Gard still has in his possession the original puncheons used. Levi Gard served through the War of 1812, and was obliged to leave his family in the midst of a forest full of wild beasts and Indians, but no harm came to them. To Mr. and Mrs. Gard were born eight children, of whom five are living; four are in Dixon township.

John Gard was born in Hamilton county, in December, 1806, and was married in 1832, to Nancy Sprout, who died in 1842. They had three children—Levi R. lives in Dixon; Elizabeth, wife of Ira Duvall, lives in Union county, Indiana; and Harvey L. lives in Israel township. In 1860 Mr. Gard was again married to Dorcas (Jones) Ammerman, widow of Martin Ammerman. She was born in 1820.

Mr. Gard owns the quarter section upon which his father settled. Mr. Gard moved to Rush county, Indiana, in 1833, and remained there six years, when he returned to Dixon township.

Robert, son of Barfoot and Nancy Runyan, born in Rowan county, North Carolina, August 1, 1787. When nine years of age he moved to Madison county, Kentucky, with his parents, and two years later to Barren county, where he lived until he reached his twenty-first year, at which time he married Elizabeth Burns. In 1806 he moved to Somers township, and built a cabin below the iron bridge. He remained here until 1808, and then settled on the farm now owned by Robert Harris, near Sugar valley, Dixon township. While here he lost his first wife, who died in 1823. In the following year, 1824, he married his second wife, Mary, widow of James McAuley, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred in the year 1868. During the year 1812, Mr. Runyan took part in the war. After living near Sugar valley for twenty year, he purchased the farm on which he afterwards died.

Samuel Gordon came into Dixon in 1810, and made his location in section twenty. He was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1795, and died in Dixon in 1860. He was in the six months' service in the War of 1812. He was married to Sarah Gard, who was born in 1803, and to them were born ten children, only three of whom survive, viz: Levi, who resides in Henry county, Indiana; Phebe, wife of Taylor W. Nicum, in Jackson township, this county, and John, who occupies the home farm in Dixon. He was married to Esther Ann Stiffler, in 1865, and has a family of five children living, and one dead. He was in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the Forty-seventh regiment Ohio volunteer infantry.

George Parks emigrated with his parents, Samuel and Charity Parks, from Kentucky, in 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by John Conger, in section twenty-five. George Parks was born in 1801, and in 1825 married Mary Price, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1805. The issue of this marriage was nine children, eight living, named as follows: Silas, Harriet, Elizabeth, Henry N., Catharine, Mary Jane, Charity, and Leander. Harriet and Henry reside in Grant county, Indiana; Catharine in Eaton, and the rest in this township. Silas was married to Nancy (Rhea) Gordon in 1877, the widow of S. Gordon. Leander married in 1869, Livice Lewis.

Among the earliest settlers of the Sugar valley neighborhood was Josiah Simonson. His son, Jessie, is now living there. Josiah Simonson was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. He took the piece down, and, thinking it to be unloaded, he pushed the hammer back with his foot, putting his mouth at the same time to the muzzle, for the purpose of blowing the tube clear. The hammer slipped from under his foot, and the gun, which was heavily loaded, went off, sending the entire charge through the lower part of his head. He lived until early morning and then expired. Mr. Simonson was one of the pioneers of his district, and his frightful death cast a deep gloom over the community which had grown up around him.

In 1815 John Pinkerton settled in the township, and in the following year, 1816, Major William Gray, an officer in the Revolutionary war, settled on section fifteen, on the farm now owned by Robert Gray.

Michael Runyon entered a quarter section in the southeastern part of the township, where the Congers now reside. He afterwards sold out and went to Illinois.

In 1812 Josiah Conger emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio and settled in Dixon township, in the vicinity of what is now called Sugar valley. He was a native of the Carolinas. From there he moved to Tennessee. He next went to Kentucky, and afterwards to Ohio, where he lived until his death, in 1843. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. Mr. Conger was a minister of the Christian church, having entered upon his sacred office when only twenty-three years of age, and continuing until his death. The journey from Kentucky, which they were three weeks in accomplishing, was made in a four-horse wagon. They settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Thompson. His wife, Catharine (Runyon), was born in 1787, and died in 1871. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, as follows: Nancy (Marshall), deceased; Aaron R.; Moses; Anna (Hoffman), deceased; Sarah, widow of Alexander Rhea; Mary (McWhinney), deceased; John, deceased; Eli; Melissa, widow of Henry Overholzer; William; and Evelina, wife of Jacob Marshall. Moses and A. R. Conger are the only members of the family now residing near Sugar valley, who were raised there.

Aaron Ross Conger, the eldest son of Josiah Conger, was born in Tennessee in 1805. He came with his father and mother first to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio, and settled in Dixon township. In 1827 he was married to Ruth Marshall, by whom six children were born, four of whom are living. His first wife died in 1847, and in 1848 was married to Rhoda A. Robinson, who was born in 1825. She is the daughter of Isaac and Rhoda Robinson, who settled in Monroe township. Mr. Conger has had no children by his second wife. He owns eighty acres of well improved land in section twenty-four where he resides.

Moses Conger, who emigrated to Ohio from Kentucky in 1812, settled with his parents in section fourteen of Dixon township, this county. He was born in 1807, and in 1828 married Phœbe Price, who was born in 1807. To them were born nine children, five of whom are living: Sarah J., wife of Meeker S. Morton; Elizabeth A., wife of Lemuel S. Bennett, William W., living in Dixon township, and John A., who resides in Illinois.

William W. Conger, born in 1814, married Julia Wilkinson in 1860. She was born in 1843, and is the daughter of George Wilkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Conger have four children, all living: Emma, Royal, Edward, and Bertha. Mr. Conger owns forty-seven acres of land in section twenty-four.

In 1810 Jacob Marshall settled in Dixon, on the farm now known as the Marshall estate, in section twenty-four. Marshall was a Marylander, and his wife, Rebecca Murray, was from the same State. Ten children were born to them, five of whom are still living, as follows: Josiah, who is living in this township; Edmund, in Indiana; William, in Butler county, Ohio; Jacob, in Harrison township, and Ephraim in Kansas. Josiah Marshall married Harriet Price in 1834, the issue of which union was six children, four of whom survive, viz: Mrs. David Wilkinson, resides in Washington township; Mrs. John R. Burson, Mrs. John Brower, and Mrs. John Hickman, in Dixon. Jacob Marshall served six months in the War of 1812.

Daniel Brower was born in Virginia in 1803, and emigrated to Ohio in 1815. He married Sarah Shively, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1811, and died in 1877. Four of their nine children are living, two in Dixon township, and two in Indiana. Jacob Brower, the father of Daniel, was born in Virginia in 1772, and settled in Lanier township in 1815, where he died in 1832. His wife was a native of Maryland, and died in 1876. The old folks were the parents of eleven children.

Thomas Pinkerton came to Dixon in 1815, with his father, John Pinkerton, who entered land in section thirty-two. John Pinkerton subsequently represented Preble county in the State legislature two terms. Thomas was born in South Carolina in 1793, and married, in 1816, Margaret McGaw, by whom he had seven children, two of whom survive: Elizabeth, wife of John B. Foster, living in Illinois, and W. A. Pinkerton, in this township, W. A. was born in 1821; married, in 1843, Maria Sterrett, who was born in 1821. They have had four children, two living. Mr. Pinkerton has held the office of justice of the peace six years, and has been trustee of the township some fifteen years.

Major William Gray settled in Dixon in 1816. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1755, and emigrated to this county from Tennessee. He entered the land in section fifteen, which Robert Gray now owns. Major Gray was in the Revolutionary war, and served during almost the entire period of its continuance. He died in 1849. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Thornberry, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1764, and died in 1854. They had five boys and six girls, three of them now living, viz.: Mrs. Ann Garvis, in Union county, Indiana, Mrs. Elizabeth Shoemaker, in Grant county, Indiana, and Mrs. Cynthia Shoemaker, in Darke county, Ohio. John Gray, father of Robert, now residing in this township, was born in North Carolina in 1797, and came to Ohio with his father in 1816. He was married to Nancy Rhea, who was born in 1799. Her father was one of the early settlers of Washington township, having located there as early as 1810. Six of the thirteen children born to John and Nancy Gray are now living, namely: Robert, in this township; Mrs. Thomas Reed, near Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. J. W. Cook, in Jay county, Indiana; Clark, in Logansport, Indiana; James, in Arizona, and Margaret, wife of James Paddock, in Kansas. Robert Gray was married in 1864, to Rachel Cunningham, widow of Henry Cunningham, and has ~~two children~~.

Nancy Cooper, widow of Benjamin Cooper, sr., emigrated to Preble county from Kentucky with her family in 1816, and settled in section seventeen. She was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1775, her maiden name being De Coursey. Benjamin Cooper, sr., died in Kentucky, in the year 1803. There are two children now living—Mrs. Jane Davis, widow of Jesse Davis, living in Carroll county, Indiana, and Benjamin, sr., in this township. Benjamin Cooper, jr., was born in 1804, and was married in 1837, to Susannah Flora, who was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1819. Mr. Cooper began in the woods on the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Ross. This farm he cleared up, having purchased it of William De Coursey in 1835. By hard work and industry he has accumulated a fine property. He has given to each of his children as they married and left the old home the sum of five thousand dollars. His surviving children are Mrs. Smith Railsback, Mrs. David Railsback, and Mrs. F. V. Ross.

Carey Toney moved into Dixon and settled in section six in 1819. He was born in Buckingham county, Virginia about the year 1779, and died in this township. His wife, Elizabeth (Doren), died at the advanced age of ninety-seven or ninety-eight years. They had a family of ten children, four now living, namely: James, near Logansport, Indiana; Archibald, Jonathan and Harrison, in Dixon. Archibald was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1801, and came to this township with his parents in 1819. He has been twice married. His first wife was Dorcas White, born in 1802, died in 1850. In 1851 he was married to Catharine Whitesell, who was born in 1821. By his first marriage he had five children, who are all living, and by his second marriage ten children, eight of whom are living.

Harmon Toney emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1819, and located on the farm now owned by Anderson Toney. His wife was Fanny Kingley.

Carey Toney was born in section eight, Dixon township, in 1842, and in 1863 married Sarah Moss, who was born in 1846 in Carroll county, Indiana. Four of their six children are living. Mr. Toney resides in section seventeen of Dixon township.

William, son of Harmon Toney, was born in Dixon township in 1838, and in December, 1859, was married to Margaret E. Witt, who was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1842. Two of their three children are living: Andrew H. and Orla L. Minta died in 1880. Mr.

Toney owns one hundred and ninety acres adjoining his residence in section eight, and one hundred and twenty acres in section six, where he is building a new house.

Joseph Miller was born in North Carolina in 1772 and removed from that State and settled in Somers township in 1818. In 1820 he moved into this township and settled in section thirty-six. Here he died in March, 1859. His wife, who was Ann Hodgens, was born in 1778 and died in 1856. Of their seven children three are now living, viz.: Robert H., Martha C. (Stubbs) and Joseph H., who resides on the old homestead. Joseph H. married for his first wife Margaret Elizabeth McDivitt, who died in 1841, and he subsequently married Hannah S. Booker, born in 1821, and whose parents were early settlers in the county. By his first wife there were born three children, one of whom is deceased. He had no children by his second marriage.

Samuel Morton was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1819, and came with his parents, Benjamin and Hannah Morton, who were early settlers of Israel township. He married Susan Kinney in 1856, who was born in 1832. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Noah is at home, as are also John and Kate. In 1870 Samuel Morton was elected township trustee and served two terms. Mr. Morton has built a large number of houses in Dixon township.

Ora P. Morton was born in 1857, in Dixon township, and he is the oldest child of Samuel and Susan Morton, who now reside in section thirty of Dixon township. Mr. Morton married Miss Anna Honsher, who was born in 1857. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land located in section thirty-six, Gasper township.

Samuel Pottenger was born in Kentucky, in 1790. While a child, in 1880, his parents emigrated to Butler county, Ohio. He died in 1859, his death being caused by injuries received from a runaway team of horses. His wife, Jane McCowen, was born in 1799, and is still living. She emigrated to Preble county with her parents from Tennessee, in 1816. Her mother lived to be one hundred and seven years old. To Samuel and Jane Pottenger were born three children, all of whom are still living. Nancy Jane married Cornelius McDivitt and resides in Dixon township. Mary Ellen married Edmund Murphy and lives in Butler county. James H. lives in Dixon township.

Cornelius McDivitt married Nancy Jane Pottenger in 1860. They have had three children, all of whom are alive. Their farm, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, is under a good state of cultivation. There has not been a death on this farm for fifty years.

William Pottenger came into the township in 1823, and settled in section ten. He was born in Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, in 1805, and was married to Mary Monfort in 1834. She was born in 1812, and died in 1879. Mr. Pottenger, although he settled here when the country was still quite new, has ever since resided within a mile of the place on which he first settled. He is the father of ten children, eight living and two dead, as follows: Elizabeth, Henry, Thomas (who was killed at Gettysburgh in 1865), Catharine, Wilson, Ella, John, Margaret, Mary, and William (now deceased).

Samuel Bell, born in Ireland in 1784 emigrated to Ohio from South Carolina, and settled in Israel township about the year 1817. His wife was Jane Hamilton, born about 1790. She died in 1868, and her husband the same year. Their children were six in number, five of whom survive: Andrew lives on the old place; John lives in Iowa; James lives in Kansas; William and Nathan in this township. William, born in 1822, in Israel township, married, in 1857, Sarah McCallum, who was born in 1825. They have six children living and three dead.

James Rhea was born in Kentucky in 1800. His wife was Mary Gray. To them were born ten children, seven of whom are still living, as follows: Ann I., wife of Benjamin Glessner, is now living in Marion, Indiana; Alexander resides in Greenwood county, Kansas; John Rhea, in Eaton, Ohio; Jehu, on the old homestead in Dixon township; Elizabeth, wife of David R. Dooley, in Grant county, Indiana; George W., in Hanover county, and Nancy, wife of Silas Parks, in Dixon township, section nine.

Mrs. Nancy Harris bas born in 1812. Her parents, Andrew and Rachel Lytle Lintner, came from Butler to Preble county at an early day, and settled in Dixon township. Nancy, who was their second child, was born in 1812, and was married in Butler county to Benjamin Harris, in the year 1829. For about five years after their marriage they continued to reside in Butler county, and about the year 1835 they removed to Preble county, and settled on the farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, in Dixon township, where Mrs. Harris now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born seven children, of whom two are living, viz.: Judge A. L. Harris, of Eaton, and Eliza J., wife of Levin Murray. Mr. Harris died in 1872, and his widow now has the sole management and care of the farm, which she keeps in good order.

James H. Lewellen was born in Dixon township in 1830. His parents, Philip and Anna Lewellen came to Preble county from Kentucky at an early day, and settled in Dixon township. They were the parents of eleven children.

In the year 1853 James H. was married to Frances M. Gavin, who was born in 1832. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Gavin, are dead. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen have been born three children: James C. lives in Indiana; Lizzie married Samuel C. Weist, lives in Dixon; and Charles Edwin is dead.

William Duggins was born in Preble county, in 1824. His parents, William and Sarah Duggins, came from Kentucky to Ohio at an early day. William, their youngest son, was married in 1849, to Sarah, daughter of Robert and Mary Runyan, who were early settlers of this county. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living and are married. James H. lives with his mother in Dixon; William T. is in Washington township; Mary D. is the wife of Finley Kincaid, of Washington; and Elmer E. and Cora A. are at home. Mr. Duggins died in 1875, and his widow lives on the home place of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land in section thirteen, of Dixon township.

Smith Charles was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1784, and in 1805 came to Warren county, Ohio. In 1807 he came to Preble county and settled in Dixon township. He was in the War of 1812 for six months. For thirty years he was the Dixon township treasurer. His wife, Nancy Kercheval, was born in 1784 and died in 1823. There were seven children by this marriage—James, Elisha, Reuben, John P., Mary, Elizabeth, wife of Leroy Larsh, living near Richmond, Indiana, and Sarah, residing in Dixon township with her brother William. Smith Charles married for his second wife Elizabeth Hibler, a native of Kentucky. Three of the four children born of this marriage are living, viz.: Thomas W., William H. and Nancy, widow of John Jennings, of Butler county. Thomas W., born in 1825, married, in 1853, Mary Flora, who was born in 1834. He occupies a part of the old home place. William H., who also lives on a part of the homestead, was born in 1828, and in 1854 married Sarah E. Leech. She was born in 1836.

John P. Charles was born in Dixon on the old place, June 20, 1815. In 1853 he married Mrs. Sarah E. Jackson, widow of Dr. William M. Jackson. She was born in New Hampshire in 1823.

During the years 1845–6–7 Mr. Charles was the editor of the Eaton *Register*, and then bought the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, which he sold six months afterwards. In 1880 he again assumed editorial control of the Eaton *Register*, which position he still retains.

John M. Daugherty was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1823. John M. and Sarah Daugherty were his parents. His father died when John was young. In 1832 he came with his grandfather, Samuel Hunt, who settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Daugherty. His mother joined them soon afterwards. In 1845 he was married to Sarah, daughter of John and Lucy R. Truax, who settled in Preble county at an early day, and for many years lived just south of the Daugherty farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty were born four children, of whom all are living: Mrs. Libbie Reynolds, of Eaton; John S., who married Lizzie Parker; G. W. lives in Eaton; and Lewis C., who married Cora Surface.

Mr. Daugherty owns about two hundred acres of land in sections one and two of Dixon township. He has for a number of years been president of the Preble County Agricultural board, and has always taken an interest in every laudable enterprise.

Michael Fleisch was born in Germany in 1820, and in 1840 came to this country; stopped for eighteen months in Philadelphia, and then came to Butler county, Ohio, and worked for six years near Somerville. In 1843 he married Catharine Meckly, by whom he has had five children—three girls and two boys: Jacob lives in Kansas; Joseph is in Dixon township; Sarah is the wife of John Shafer; Matilda married Emery Davies, and Nancy is at home. About the year 1850, Mr. Fleisch came to Preble county, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in section five of Dixon township. From time to time he added farm to farm until he owned about a thousand acres in Dixon township. He has given away part of this vast tract of land to his children, and now owns the whole of section five, as good a farm as there is in the county, and undoubtedly the largest. Besides this he owns about five hundred acres in Indiana. Mr. Fleisch keeps his vast farm in perfect order, and in a good state of improvement. He deals extensively in fine stock, and makes the raising of hogs a specialty. His farm presents an attractive appearance, and is one of the finest tracts of land for miles around.

Joseph, the second son of Michael Fleisch, was married in 1865, to Lucinda Laflan, who was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1846. Their seven children are still living: Lottie, Jacob, Lawrence, Ida, Viola, Luella and Varner. Mr. Fleisch owns two hundred and eighty-six acres of well improved land in section seven.

William B. Parker was born in New Jersey in 1818, and came to Preble county about the year 1835, in company with his mother, Sarah Parker. In 1845 he was married to Mary Ann Burley, daughter of David and Jane Burley, who came to Preble county about the year 1848. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parker settled on Paint creek, in Gasper township, and in 1857 moved to their present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Dixon township. Three of their five children are living: John, near New Paris; Daniel, near Florence Station, and Mary E., the wife of Sylvester Daugherty, of Dixon township.

Stephen Gard was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1836. His parents were Lorenzo and Malinda (Perkins) Gard. His father died in 1836, and his mother afterwards became the wife of Ebenezer Paddack, and is still living. In 1866 Stephen was married to Sarah Dillman, daughter of David and Hannah Dillman. She was born in 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Gard have been born four children: Ida L., deceased; Oscar, Emma J. and Clifford. Mr. Gard owns one hundred and sixty-four acres in section eighteen.

Charles B. Simonson is the tenth child of Jesse and Mary Russell. Jesse Simonson came to Ohio from Essex county, New Jersey, about the year 1822, and Mary Russell came from Kentucky. They were married in 1823, and have had eleven children, of whom four are living. Charles B. was born in Dixon township in 1839, and in 1867 was married to Keziah Osborn, of Champaign county, Ohio. After their marriage they settled on the farm of eighty acres in section twenty-five, of Dixon township, where they now reside. They have no children. Mr. Simonson has just erected a fine new house.

Mrs. Eliza A. McDivitt came to Preble county with her parents in 1825; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1816. She became the wife of Robert McDivitt, her maiden name being Fry. Her husband died in 1863. He was born in North Carolina in 1813. Mrs. McDivitt is the mother of eight children, named George W., Cornelius, Catharine, Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Ellen, and John A.

Cornelius was born in 1838, and in 1860 married Nancy Jane Pottenger, who was born in 1836. They have had three children.

Charles Larsh moved to this township and settled in section four in 1830, coming from Brown county, Ohio. He was born in Kentucky in 1792. His wife, Ellen Rains, whom he married in 1817, was born in Brown county in 1798. They had a family of ten children, all living but one. John R., the oldest son, came to Preble county with his father in 1830, and in 1844 married Hannah Smith, whose parents were among the earlier settlers of the township, having settled in section twenty-three in 1816 or 1817.

William Silver, sr., settled in Dixon in 1836. He was born in Salem county, New Jersey, in 1773, and in 1827 settled in Warren county, Ohio. He died in Israel township in 1848; his wife, Rebecca (Bates), born in 1776, died in 1849. Of the family of eight children, only three survive, one son and two daughters: William B. residing in Dixon, and Mrs. Martha Brown, and Mrs. Phebe Brown, in Huntington, Indiana.

William B. Silver was born in 1808, in Salem county, New Jersey. In 1835 he was married to Ann Johnson, and the next year settled in this township, removing from Warren county, Ohio. He has seven children living and two dead.

Thomas Morrow, who settled in section nineteen, in the year 1837, was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1783. He was a local magistrate in his native county for seventeen years, being appointed justice of the peace by the governor. He died in 1867 at Fair Haven, this county. His wife was Elizabeth Barr, born in 1788, and died in 1873. They had six children: David B. (dead), Mary, wife of Peter Tolan; Jane, Richard, Sarah Ann, wife of John Williams; Eliza (dead).

Richard Morrow was born in 1822; married in 1859, Isreldia Jones, who was born in 1836. They have five children living and five dead. Mrs. Morrow is the daughter of Andrew Jones, who was one of the earliest settlers of Union county, Indiana. He was born in Bowling Green, Tennessee, in 1787, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. Died in 1859.

Silas Hart was born in 1808, and died in Dixon township in 1869, on the farm occupied by his son. By his wife, Hannah Enlinger, he had nine children, seven boys and two girls. The boys are all living. Mrs. Hart resides with her son Alexander, who is a single man. Mr. Hart is the proprietor of the oldest tile factory in the county, and does a thriving business.

Charles Wilkinson emigrated from Kentucky in 1810, and located in Gratis township, Preble county, Ohio. By his wife, Elizabeth (Evans), were born twelve children. William H. Wilkinson, the second son, married Anna Davis, in 1849. She was born in 1814, and died in 1878. To them were born eleven children, of whom eight are living, and in Preble county. Mr. Wilkinson, by dint of industry, has been able to purchase a large quantity of land. His fine home is situated in section twelve.

C. T. Wilkinson was born in Lanier township, Preble county, Ohio, in 1849, and married Sarah E. Wright, who was born in 1850. Mrs. Wilkinson's parents reside in Gasper township, and are old settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson has been born one child, Nona Della, in 1872. They reside on a farm of ninety-two acres of land.

James Crothers was born in Ireland in 1839, and in 1854 or 1855, emigrated to Ohio. In 1864 he married Nancy Downey, who was born in Ireland in 1844, and came to Preble county about 1855. They have had six children, all living at home. Robert, the father of Mr. Crothers, resides with his son. Mrs. Crothers' parents died in Ireland.

Elisha Wilkinson settled in section fourteen in 1856. He was born in Butler county in 1816; married Rebecca Hazelton in 1840, and has had eleven children, five dead and six living. Three reside at home, and three within a short distance of the old home.

Joshua D. Hickman was born in Maryland in 1810; emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and in 1856 settled in Preble county, Dixon township, section eleven, where he now lives. He married, in 1839, Abigail Wilkinson, who was born in 1820. Mr. Hickman is the only survivor of six children of Abel and Sarah Hickman. His own children are five in number, namely: Abel, Frances Ellen (Mrs. Isaac N. Saul), John D., Minerva Abigail (wife of William H. Duggins) and George P. Mr. Hickman's farm consists of two hundred and three acres.

John Gentle was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1790, and came to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1807, and to Preble county in 1813, settling in Eaton. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, serving six months. He married Julia Hendricks in 1814, who was born in 1798. They had but two children: James B. and Elizabeth M; the latter died in 1833, in her sixteenth year; James B. married Catharine Acton, in 1843; she died in 1873, aged fifty years, having borne her husband six children, four of whom survive.

John Taylor was born in Ireland, county of Leitrim, in 1812. Margaret Anderson, who afterwards became his wife, was also born in Ireland, in Roscommon, in the year 1809. Both crossed the Atlantic in 1840, and both landed in Quebec, and afterwards came to the vicinity of Oxford. They became acquainted in Butler county, and were married in 1842. They had six children, five of whom are living and four are single, and live with their mother. Eliza Jane is the wife of W. H. Collins, of Union county, Indiana; Margaret Ellen, William Morris, John Draper, and Mary Ann are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor went to housekeeping in Butler county, came to Israel township in the spring of 1854, and after remaining there four years removed to Dixon township, where Mr. Taylor soon afterwards bought one hundred and thirty acres of land in section twenty-nine. John Taylor, the father, died in 1877.

John D. McDivitt was born in Ireland, in 1820. He came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. His wife, Elizabeth Pottenger, was born in 1825. They have had the following children, namely: Nancy Jane, Catharine, Charles Newton, Ella, Laura, Samuel, Clarence, and William; five are now living.

Abraham Shoemaker was born in Virginia in 1840, and in 1861 emigrated to Indiana. In 1864 he removed to Ohio and settled in Dixon township, at which time he was married to Miss Mary Kindley, who was born in 1842, on the farm in Dixon township, where they now reside. Mrs. Shoemaker's parents were Daniel Kindley, born in North Carolina in 1797, and Susan (Weeks) Kindley, born in 1808. Mrs. Kindley, who could not read and write until after her marriage, acquired a fair education by hard study.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker were born seven children, four of whom are living—Daniel, Levin T., Martha, and Robert F. They own two hundred and forty acres of land in Dixon township.

William H. Hemp settled in section twenty-two, in 1866. He was born in Maryland, Frederick county, in 1834, and removed from that State to Ohio in 1842. He married Cordelia Shaffer, born in 1846, and has one child, Calvin E.

John Flora was born in Virginia in 1831, and the same year came with his parents to Preble county. He married, in 1856, Mary Caroline Potterf, granddaughter of the pioneer, Gasper Potterf. Mrs. Flora was born in 1839. They have eight children, viz.: Jacob, Mrs. Royal Harvey, Ida Alice, Anna, Lovina, Minnie, Everett, and Edith.

John Dove, sr., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1783, and emigrated to Butler county in 1814. His wife was Rachel Wetzel, born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1793. From Ohio he moved to Hancock county, Indiana, where he died in 1865. His wife survived him ten years and died in 1875.

John Dove, jr., son of the above, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1815. In 1843 he died, near Trenton, in Butler county, Ohio. His wife, Elizabeth (Collins), was born in 1817, and is now living in Montgomery county, Ohio. Two of their children are still living, William C. and Marcella C.

William C. Dove was born in 1840. He was in the war of the Rebellion until 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He was enlisted in the Eighth regiment, company B, of the Indiana volunteer infantry. In 1866 he married Sarah J., widow of C. W. Morris, who was killed at Atlanta in the War of 1861-65, while serving in the Forty-seventh Ohio, company B. They have had five children, two only of whom are now living.

John W. Cook became a resident of Preble county and Dixon township in 1871, having previously lived in Jay county, Indiana. The same year he married Miss Frances R. Wilkinson.

William Pugh was a native of Georgia, and settled at an early day in Dixon township. His wife was Lucy Young. William Pugh died in Illinois in 1864, leaving two children—Alexander, who lives in Indiana, and Sherwood, in Illinois—who are all who survive of a family of eight children.

W. D. Pugh, son of John and a grandson of William Pugh, was born in Preble county in 1846, and in 1870 married Josephine A., daughter of Isaac and Jane Dooley, born in 1847. Mr. W. D. Pugh has lived on his present farm of eighty-four acres since his marriage. One child has been born to him. Mr. Pugh served in the war of the Rebellion during the hundred days' service. He was engaged at Cumberland, Maryland, under General Kelly.

Frank O. Dunlap was born in Lanier township, Preble county, in 1846. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Netta Johnson, born in 1851. She is the daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Johnson, the latter of whom is now living in West Alexander. Her father died in 1879. Mrs. Dunlap is one of three children now surviving out of a family of seven. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have been born two children. Mr. Dunlap is now residing in section fifteen of this township.

Vincent Rose was born in Washington county, Tennessee, in 1807, from which State he emigrated to Union county, Indiana, in 1827. In 1873 he moved to Ohio. His first wife, Sarah Bradway, was born in 1807 and died in 1863. Nine children were born by this marriage: Matilda Jane, wife of George Brown, resides in Israel township; Thomas resides in Richmond, Indiana, and George in Liberty, Indiana. The rest are deceased. Mr. Rose's present wife was the widow of George Oxer, whom he married in 1874. Mr. Vincent Rose is the owner of sixty-four acres of land.

Harvy Paddack was born in 1847. In 1872 he married Frances, daughter of Lewis Paddack, who resides in Jackson township. One child has been born to them—Ruth, in 1880.

Washington, the seventh child and fifth son of William and Fannie Bruce, of Washington township, was born at the old home place, south of the present site of Eaton, in the year 1809. In 1852 he married Sarah Readmon, of Harrison county, Kentucky. She was born in 1822, and is living. For eighteen years after their marriage they lived in Kentucky, and then removed to Marion county, Indiana, where they remained eighteen months, when they removed to their present residence in Preble county, and settled in section three of Dixon township, just east of West Florence. They have one child, Charles W., who was born in 1858, and resides with his parents. Mr. Bruce, besides the one hundred and eighty-five acres of land adjoining his residence owns land near Eaton, and in Indiana.

Thomas B. Thompson settled in section twenty-three in 1877. His father emigrated from New Jersey, and settled in Butler county, Ohio, where Thomas was born in 1823. His first wife was Jane Crawford, who was born the same year and died in 1862. He had by his first wife five children, four of whom are now living. A daughter, Dorcas Jane, is the wife of Daniel Wilkinson. His present wife is Mary Hamlyn, who was born in 1844, and by this marriage there are four children.

Jehu W. King was born in Ridgeville, Warren county, Ohio, in 1829. His first wife was the widow of David Taylor. She was born in 1835, and died in 1857. By this marriage there was born one son, Edward T. King, who resides with his father. Alice E., wife of Wallace B. Goodall, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is the only child born to Mrs. Sarah King by her first marriage. Mr. King married for his second wife Sarah J. Booth, who was born in Cincinnati in 1828. To them have been born five children, one of whom is living. Leona is the wife of Frank Rhea, of Eaton, and William Charles, Henry and Maggie reside at the home of their father, in section twenty-four.

In 1857 Mr. King was admitted to the bar, and in 1866 commenced the practice of law in Eaton. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Preble county in 1865, and at the expiration of his first term again received that office. In 1869 he was elected probate judge, which office he held for two successive terms. In 1878 Judge King moved to his farm of seventy-four acres of land in Dixon township.

Abraham Overholser was born in Virginia in 1810, and when five years old came to Preble county with his parents, who settled in Gasper township. His wife was Lydia, daughter of Daniel Brower, of Gasper township. Mr. Overholser died in 1877, and his wife is still living in Gasper township. John H. Overholser, the eldest son, was born in Gasper township in 1842, and in 1865 was married to Mary A. Bennett, daughter of Elijah Bennett, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Overholser have been born three children—Ollie J., Daisy (deceased), and Charles L. They lived in Gasper township until 1878, when they removed to their present residence in section twenty-two of Dixon township.

Abraham Brubaker and family emigrated from Virginia to Preble county, and settled near Winchester, in Gratis township, in 1825. George Brubaker, their son, now living in Jackson township, was born in Virginia in 1813, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1825. In 1838 he married Miss Anna Banta, who was born in Lanier township in 1818, where her father, Peter Banta, made a settlement a short time previous. Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker had a family of eight children, who are living.

John Melling was born in Preble county, Twin township, in 1808. His first wife was Catharine Shoemaker, who was born in 1815, and died in her twentieth year. His second wife was Susannah, daughter of William Melling, a Virginian. She was born in 1815, and is still living. By his first wife he had one child, Daniel, now living in Gettysburgh, Preble county. There were six children born to him by his second wife, two of whom still survive—John Wesley and Stephen P.—both of whom are living at home.

Morris Cohee was born near Hamilton, Ohio, in 1821. He married Sarah, widow of Samuel Maddax. She was born in 1832. To Mr. and Mrs. Cohee has been born one child, George, who died in infancy. Mr. Cohee owns thirty-seven acres of land under a good state of cultivation.

THE FIRST MILL

was built by James Kercheval, on Four Mile creek, in section twenty-eight, about 1805 or 1806. It was built of logs and ran only during the fall and spring months when the creek was high. Kercheval sold out to Gobel, who after a short stay sold his interest to Stratton, who was the one to first open a regular store, which he ran in connection with his mill. The mill is now owned by the Niccum family.

The second mill was started by Ebenezer Elliott, on Four Mile, but farther south than Kercheval's. These two are the only water-mills ever started in the township.

Samuel Parks, at an early date, started a mill by horse-power, of the kind then known as "corn crackers." This was very little used, except during the summer months, when the creek was too low to start the water-mills.

At one time William Dallas had a mill in operation at Concord, but it has long since been destroyed.

THE FIRST SAW-MILL

started in this township was erected at the Kercheval mill during the time of Gobel's proprietorship, about 1814 or 1815.

The next was built in the northern part of the State, on Four Mile creek, near the county line, by George Kelly, and in 1822 one was started by Henry Morris.

There are now several in different parts of the township, most of which are run by steam, owing to the lack of sufficient waterpower.

POST OFFICES.

In 1841 the first post office that was established in Dixon township was opened about two hundred yards east of the old Kercheval (or Niccum) mill. The first postmaster was Jacob Morris. The post office was called Stony Point post office. After a few years it was moved to Beechymire, where John McGahan was the first postmaster. This was afterwards carried over to Indiana. At an early date there was a post office at Sugar valley, which was kept in the house of the postmaster. *peo. tem.* No record exists to show who was the first postmaster.

THE FIRST STORE.

About 1820 Gobel, then owner of the old Kercheval mill, sold out to Mr. Stratton. He brought with him a large stock of goods and ran a store in connection with his mill. As this was the first thing of the kind in the township, the proprietor doubtless made a profitable thing of it. A small shop had been kept there previously by a man by the name of Steel, who, perhaps, ought to receive the name of having been the first to open store. A store was afterwards kept at Sugar valley by Larkin Norman. Neither of these stores are in existence now, and nothing of the kind deserving of the name of store exists in the township.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The only thing in the township that can be classed among the industries of the county is a tile factory, located in the southern part of the township in section thirty-five. It is run by W. F. and H. L. Bader, and has a capacity of ten thousand rods per year.

The first still-house was run by Mr. Culver, and was stationed in the northeastern quarter of section three, on the farm now owned by Stephen McWhinney.

In 1823 or 1824 a still-house was opened by an Englishman named Richard Morris, or as he is popularly called, Dickey Morris. This was placed on the northwestern quarter of section twenty-one.

At the time of the William Dallas mill there was a distillery run in connection with the mill; also on section twenty-one; and one was started in section sixteen, near Concord church, by Will White. This was afterwards burned down.

These distilleries were for the most part rather insignificant affairs; at the most they rarely exceeded four gallons a day. But the old settlers assert that the whiskey was far superior to any which can now be obtained.

Ebenezer Elliott, at one time, had a carding and fulling mill at his mill on Four Mile creek, but it has long since disappeared. It was the only thing of the kind ever started in the township.

The first road in the township was the pike, which now marks the boundary between this township and Jackson. The second was one known as the Richmond and Camden road, running across the township, from southeast to northwest. One or two short sections of this road are still in use, but by far the greater part has been obliterated, and scarcely any traces of it are now remaining.

The first white child, as far as can now be ascertained, who was born in Dixon township, was Newton Larsh, son of Paul Larsh, a Pennsylvanian, who had settled on the present Larsh estate.

The first death is supposed to have been that of a young daughter of Eli Dixon's, who was buried in the present Burson burial-ground, in 1807.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

No record now exists of any disturbance being made in this township by Indian hostilities. The War of 1812 occurred so soon after the settlement of this region that its weak and helpless condition would seem to have invited attack, but none was made. Indians have been often seen passing through, or camping in, this neighborhood, but never daring to molest the inhabitants.

One instance occurred which excited a great deal of interest at the time of its occurence. Stephen Dixon, one of the four brothers who came together from Georgia, had moved with some families from the neighborhood and settled on the banks of the Wabash river, Indiana. Stephen was living with a family of Paddacks, who moved from Preble county. Mr Paddack was the uncle of Ebenezer Paddack, of Jackson township, to whom we are indebted for the following narrative:

Soon after their removal from this county, and their settlement in Indiana, the little band were attacked and all killed or made prisoners. The two men, Paddack and Dixon, were away from the honse, and their bodies were found, one in the field and one in the woods. The ground around the body of Dixon showed that he had made a fearful struggle against the overwhelming odds. He had a heavy hoe in his hands, the handle of which was almost cut to bits by the tomahawks of the Indians in their endeavors to strike the brave settler. The remains of some of the children and of the mother were found among the ashes of the cabin. Two girls could not be found. Whether they were destroyed with the rest of the family, or carried off into captivity, has never been satisfactorily settled. Rumors have reached the ears of anxious relatives at different times, mentioning that some passing bands of Indians had been seen going to the far west, having in their possession two young white girls; but how true this is, or whether they were the lost Paddacks, none can say.

The year 1817 is mentioned for its severe winter. A fall of snow covered the ground for a depth of two feet, and a crust of snow formed thick enough to bear the weight of a dog but not that of a deer. The dogs of the settlers set out on a hunt for themselves, and the old settlers declare that such was the havoc made by this wholesale slaughter that "scarcely an antler" was seen in the country afterwards. The dogs could easily pull down a deer, which, at every step, would plunge up to its body in the treacherous snow, while they could glide along at full speed over the frozen surface, barely stopping to make sure of the death of one before starting off after a fresh victim. The reader can imagine how keenly this loss was felt by the settlers, when they reflect that the woods abounded in game before the snow—such as deer and turkey, and the former formed the chief supply of the early settler's larder for a long time after locating in the country.

THE FIRST ELECTION

held in this township was held near a large log in section sixteen, near where the Concord church is now standing. It is impossible to give the first officers, owing to the lack of records concerning the infant settlement. All that is known is that Eli Dixon, esq., then county commissioner, and at whose instigation the township was organized, was elected first justice of the peace. Some time afterwards a house was built, which served the triple purpose of school-house, church, and township house. The present township house is a neat wooden structure, standing on a high elevation.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS.

At the last election in the township the following officers were elected to office: Trustees, Philander McQuiston, David Railesback, and William Taylor; treasurer, Samuel Earhart; clerk, John W. Cook; justice of the peace, John M. Daugherty; constables, William Charles and Perry C. Flora; supervisors, Joseph Pierson for district number one, Henry Paris for number two, and Robert Gray for number three. The board of education was given under the head of "schools."

STATISTICS FOR 1880.

The present population of the township, according to the last returns, is one thousand one hundred and sixty-two (1162) persons. In 1830 the population numbered one thousand three hundred and sixty-six (1366) persons, showing a decrease of two hundred and four in fifty years. The present value of real estate in the township according to the returns of the assessor, is as follows: Value of buildings, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars. Value of lands, seven hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars. Total, eight hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Dixon township, the seed from which the present system sprang, was opened at a very early day. The date of its establishment cannot now be accurately ascertained. It was built on the old Jacob Marshall farm. The present residence of Judge King stands very near the site of this school. The first to teach in this building was John A. Dailey, who had come to this county from New York with his brother George. They were both men of good education, as their former pupils are proud to testify, and gained an enviable name through this township by their success as teachers. The scholars came to this school from all parts of the township, and some even came from other townships. It is related that the teacher, together with some of his older pupils, kept bachelors hall. The construction of this school-house is deserving of mention. Logs, of course, were the materials out of which the walls were built. Clapboards, split from the trunks of trees, took the place of shingles, and were kept in place by weight logs stretched across them. The floor was formed of rough puncheons, and light was admitted by cutting into the top of one of the logs and pasting a greased paper across the hole thus made. The writing desk was the flat side of a split log, and was placed around the sides of the building so as to have the full benefit of the light from the windows (?). As the school was only kept during the three winter months, the weather was too severe to allow having the doors open, and the pupils and teacher were both dependent on the light which came through their panes of paper. The seats were logs hewn flat, and were supported by stakes driven into auger holes. A fire-place at each end supplied the necessary warmth. Such was the construction of all the school-houses during this period. The men would get together and build one in a day. The teacher was paid by subscription, from one to two dollars per head a month. Perhaps more for the higher branches—such as Latin or higher mathematics. John Dailey taught in this school for three or four winters. Moses and A. R. Conger, Little John and Levi Gard, are the only ones now living around Sugar valley who attended this school.

About the year 1814 John Taylor taught a school in the northern part of the township, near where West Florence is now located. The terms were ten dollars a month. An attempt was made to have the teacher paid by subscription, but the requisite number of scholars could not be secured. At last, through the influence of Mr. Paddack, one of the oldest settlers, who showed great zeal in getting the school started, and who himself subscribed largely, the school was organized. Mr. Taylor offered to teach it for a year for one hundred and twenty dollars, which sum was raised for him.

In 1816 a school-house was built in the northeastern quarter of Joseph Dixon's land. The first to teach here was John L. Dickey, afterwards sheriff of this county. Nathan Truax succeeded him. This building was soon abandoned, after which another one was built nearer the creek.

In the southeastern quarter of section ten a school was taught for a short time by David Truax.

The first school building of any pretensions was built on Four Mile creek, about a quarter of a mile south of Concord church. The building was of hewn logs, closely fitted together, with a good deal of pains taken with the inside arrangements. This building was used for several years. The terms of subscription were from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars. The charges for the higher branches were from three dollars to five dollars.

Under the present educational system the township is well supplied with schools, there being nine fine brick buildings in the township, placed at the distance of two miles from each other and forming a square having three on a side with one in the center, as near the center of the township as maybe. These buildings are all on well travelled roads, and most of them are at cross roads. The present board of education consists of the following gentlemen: James Gard, chairman; J. M. Dougherty William Swisher, Thomas Weir, Stephen Gard, Robert Gray, Charles Borradaile, Allen Wyley, and John French.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

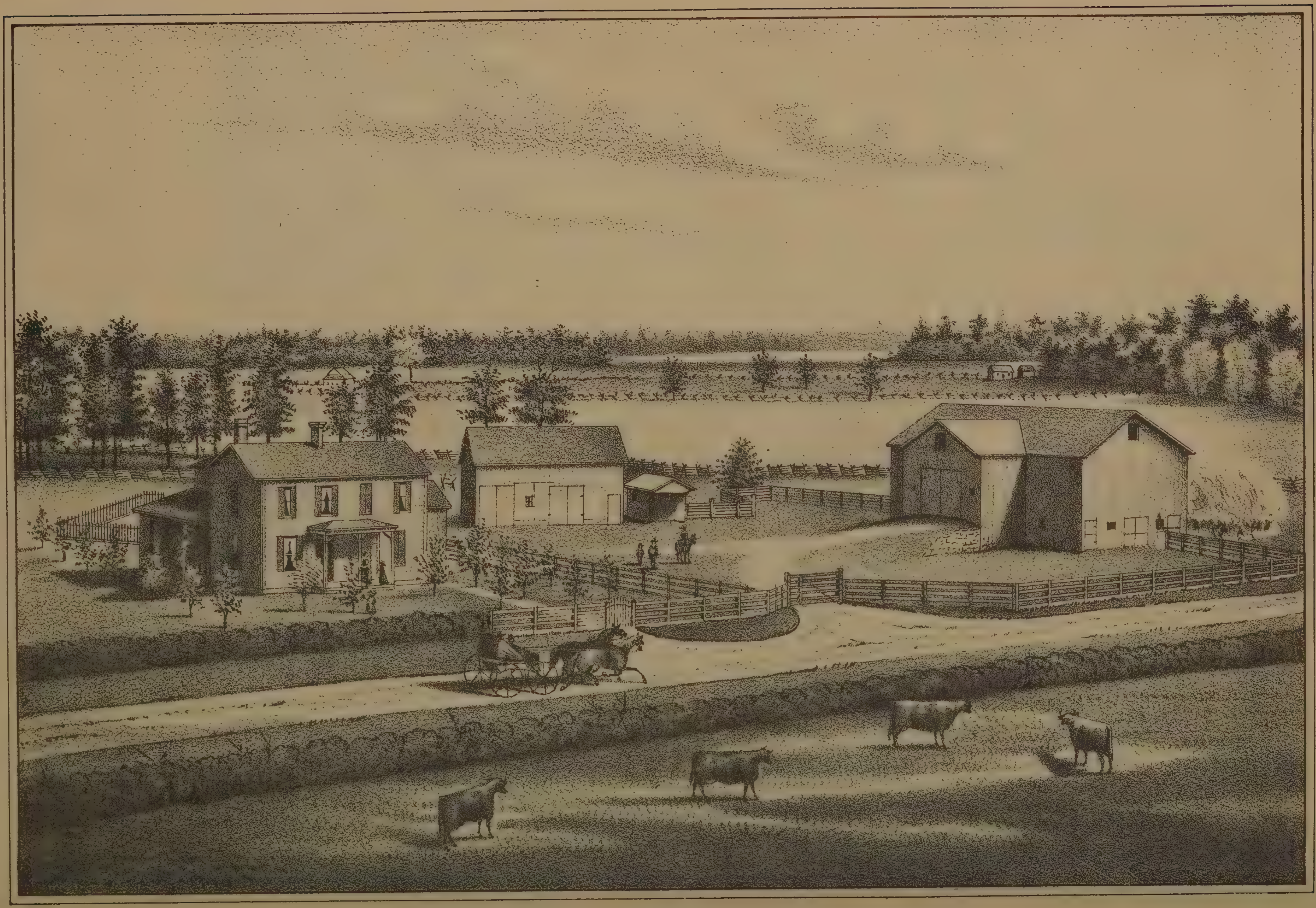
The first house of worship to be erected in this township was built by the Baptists, in the year 1817. It was built of logs, and was stationed in the northern part of the township. The building has long since disappeared, and the ground is now without any mark to locate the spot. The church was built on Four Mile creek, in the northwestern quarter of section five. The membership at the time was about twenty persons. The church was abandoned long ago, as the congregation grew away from that section, and another house was erected in Jackson township, which was destroyed some time ago. Mr. Ebenezer Paddock, of Jackson township, is the only man now living who was connected with the building of this church. The second church to be organized, and the oldest now in existence in this township, was the Methodist church at Sugar valley, in the southeastern quarter of section twenty-four, very near the center of the section. Quite a number of persons, some living in the Sugar Valley settlement and others farther south, had been discussing the question of organizing and building a church for some time. The persons living in the southern part of the township proposed that they should help the people of Sugar valley build a church on condition that if at any time a church was to be erected in the southern part of the township, the people at Sugar valley should refund the amount received from their neighbors below them. But in or about 1832 a class was formed at Sugar valley by William Sutton, and has always existed since as an established church. The first class was composed of the seven following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Longnecker, and their two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Eli and David Longnecker, and Mrs. Jacob Auchey. Mr. Simonson was the leader of his class for a great many years, and has always been a prominent member in the church. The first meetings were held at the old Simonson homestead, where Charles B. Simonson now resides. For three or four years houses of the members of the class sufficed for the meeting of this little band, but during the ministration of John C. Deems they purchased of Jacob Longnecker, a frame building, twenty by thirty feet, which stood in an old field, and had been built to serve as a pork house. By adding wings of eight feet at each side, they had a building, thirty by thirty-six. This was stationed at Sugar valley near where the present brick church stands. The land where the frame building was placed, was donated by Jacob Longnecker. This was their regular house of worship for a long time. About fifteen years years ago the building was destroyed by fire, and soon after, a new one was erected—the present building. The structure is of brick, standing on a fine site donated by Mr. Williams, whose wife is still living near the church. The cost of the present building was three thousand dollars. The present membership is about fifty. Soon after the purchase of the old pork house, the Sunday-school was organized. The third and last church to be organized in the township was the one popularly known as the Concord church standing in the northeastern quarter of section sixteen. In November of 1840, this church was formed by the Christian denomination under the pastorship of Rev. Luther Fenton. There were only eight members at first—Moses Dooley, Carey Toney, Jacob Cooper and his two daughters, Lavicy and Elizabeth, Charles Collins and Alexander Rhea. The first building used for a meeting house, was the old Dixon township house. The present church building was erected in 1848, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The dimensions of the present church building are about forty by fifty. The dedication sermon was preached by Isaac N. Walter. Elder Levi Purviance was the first pastor, and had the care of the church for ten or twelve years. In 1850 the Sunday-school was organized, and the same year the present cemetery was laid out. The board of trustees for which were Temple Aydelott, George Parks and Alexander Rhea. The first child to be buried in this graveyard, was a young son of the widow Kindell.

There are two other cemeteries in this township—one on the present Huffman farm, in the northwest quarter of section eleven, formerly owned by Eli Dixon, whose young daughter was the first to be buried in it. This was the first burial ground in the township, and Dixon's young daughter who died in 1807, is said to have been the first person who died in the township. Another burial ground is situated in the eastern part of section seven, but is not much used at present.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL PAUL LARSH.

The subject of this biography, and one of the pioneers and old-time prominent men of Preble county, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1782. He was of French descent, his grandfather, of whom he was the namesake, having emigrated to this country in 1754, or the following year. The life of this French pioneer in the new world was a romantic one. As early as 1756 he was a trader among the Indians in Ohio, and located, as nearly as can be determined, about where Xenia now is. He had been there about three years and become quite popular among his savage patrons, when a white woman, with three children (who had been in a raid into Virginia), was brought to the Indian village. This lady, with her children, he rescued from her captors by sacrificing his goods and furs; took them in a canoe down the Little Miami to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and up that stream to the flourishing cantonment of Kaskaskia, where they were married. There was born Charles Larsh, the father of Paul Larsh, and grandfather of Thomas J. Larsh, esq., of Eaton. The family remained at Kaskaskia until the settlement was broken up by an incursion of British troops, some time prior to the Revolutionary war, when they were taken by the soldiers to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), from which place, after many viscissitudes, they reached the region now known as Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where, as we have stated, Paul Larsh (the second) was born. When young Paul was about four years of age, his father (Charles) determined to try his fortune in the new territory of Kentucky, and made the journey down the river in a small boat. They landed at Limestone (now Maysville), and settled near Lexington, where the subject of this biography, with a numerous family of brothers and sisters, was reared, amidst all of the dangers of frontier life. Before attaining his majority Paul located with his father's family at Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, then known as Massie's Station, where he was employed for several years in building flat-boats for the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi. In the summer of 1806 Mr. Larsh, then being in his twenty-fourth year, and not having seen the place of his nativity since his infancy, determined to visit Pennsylvania. He made the trip upon horseback, through the almost unbroken wilderness. It was during this visit that he met at the house of a relative Miss Mercy Minor, daughter of General Minor, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, whom he married on the sixth of November, 1806, and took back to the west with him, shortly after. Some time during the winter following Paul Larsh entered, at the land office in Cincinnati, the southwest quarter of section number ten, in Dixon township, Preble county (then Montgomery), and in the spring of 1807 he moved on to this land. Notwithstanding it was almost the middle of April before he commenced work, and the fact that he had the unbroken green forest to contend with, he prepared six acres of ground and



RES. OF **FELIX LOHRER**, DIXON TP. PREBLE CO. O.

planted it in corn that season. There was literally no breadstuff to be procured nearer to his cabin than some distance below Hamilton. Thither he made several trips that summer, for corn and meal. Meat was more abundant and very easily procured. Deer were very numerous, and the larder of the pioneer's cabin was seldom destitute of the finest venison.

At the October election, in the year 1812, Mr. Larsh was chosen sheriff of Preble county, being the successor in office of Jacob Fudge, who was the first sheriff of the county. He served two years and was succeeded by Samuel Ward, who continued in the office four years. In 1818 Mr. Larsh was again elected to the office, and was re-elected in 1820, thus serving in all six years. On the first of January, 1819, Sheriff Larsh removed to Eaton, where he remained three years to a day, returning to his farm in Dixon township on the first day of January, 1822. In the spring of 1829 he removed to a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, four miles east of Richmond, at which place he remained until 1833, when he removed to a mill property, on Whitewater, five miles below Richmond. Previous to his removal to Eaton he had been elected justice of the peace for this township, and captain of militia, and shortly after removed to Eaton was elected colonel of his regiment, which office he continued to hold until after his return to his farm. During the War of 1812 he served a tour of duty as quartermaster, having charge of the supplies for Fort Nesbit, Fort Black, and Fort Greenville.

In the year 1867 Colonel Larsh, then verging upon eighty-five years of age, took a trip to the State of Illinois for the purpose of disposing of a tract of land which he owned in Randolph county of that State, and also to make arrangements to regain possession of a large tract in the American bottom, near Kaskaskia, once owned by his grandfather. Whilst there, and before accomplishing the object of his journey, he was attacked with a disease of choleraic type and died on the thirteenth of August of that year (1867), and was buried near the early residence of his grandfather, and birthplace of his father.

Colonel Larsh was the oldest of a family of eleven children, all of whom (except one) raised large families. His own family consisted of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, besides one son who died in infancy. Brought up in the wilderness, where schools and the means of education were very limited, Colonel Larsh attained manhood almost destitute of learning, never having attended school but three months in his life. His quick perceptive powers and remarkably retentive memory, however, enabled him to master, as if by intuition, all of the details and incidents of any business with which he had anything to do. He was notable for strong, sound, common sense, quick comprehension, and logical facility in making deductions. He was very social in disposition, fond of society and conversation, and shrewd in his estimates of men. Physically he was very hardy and strong, could endure almost any amount of fatigue, and was always first choice at log rollings. He was about five feet ten inches in height, compactly built and weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His complexion was fair, hair light, and he had uncommonly bright blue eyes.

FELIX LOHRER.

The life of the subject of this brief biography illustrates the success which attends the man who, from his youth up, has been honest, industrious and careful. Felix Lohrer was born in Bischofzell, Thurgau county, Switzerland, on the eighth day of May, 1832. He is the youngest child of Jacob and Katrina Lohrer.

When about eighteen years of age he emigrated to America and in due time landed at New York city. His eighteenth birthday was spent on shipboard. He stopped for about a year near Sagg harbor, Long Island, and engaged in farming. In 1851 he came to Ohio and stopped at Hamilton, Butler county, where he found work in a dairy. He soon accumulated enough money to enable him to go into partnership with his brother in the dairy business. This took place in 1856, and two years later he became sole proprietor of a dairy of about fifty cows.

In 1858 he married Sarah Gabelman, who was born in Lahr, Baden, in 1834, and came to Ohio and stopped at Hamilton, when she was twenty-two years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Lohrer have been born eight children, six of whom are living. Jacob, born November 27, 1859, died in 1878; Katharine was born January 30, 1861; John was born July 28, 1862; Felix, born February 19, 1864; Charles, born July 8, 1867, and Mary was born December 8, 1870. Frederick, who was born August 12, 1874, died in 1875. The youngest child, Sallie, was born August 23, 1876.

In 1864 Mr. Lohrer sold his interest in the dairy, and devoted his entire attention to the cultivation of his farm of one hundred and five acres of land, located just northeast of Hamilton. He sold his farm that same year, and in the spring of 1865 removed to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the southwest quarter of section thirty, of Dixon township. Since Mr. Lohrer's removal to this farm he has improved it greatly. He has cleared considerable land, and by a thorough system of ditching, has greatly improved the quality and productiveness of the soil. He raises stock of the best quality, although he does not make stock-raising a specialty. In 1879 he erected his present fine residence and barn. His buildings are undoubtedly among the neatest in Dixon township. He never ceases making improvements.

He is a member of the German Baptist, or Dunker church, and has always voted the straight Democratic ticket. Mr. Lohrer is a good example of a self-made man. All of his fine property has been accumulated since he came to this country.

LEWIS LARSH

was one of the early pioneers of Preble county. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1784. When four years of age his parents removed to Fayette county, Kentucky, and when yet quite a lad he made a trip down the river to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and rode all the way home on a mule. In 1806 he married Anna Bilbec, who was born in New Jersey, in 1789. In 1811 with his wife and only child he emigrated to this county, and settled on Four Mile creek, near Concord. He rolled up a log cabin in the thick woods, and began the work of clearing the land. The family had to work hard and live frugally "to keep the wolf from the door," but like most of the pioneers of that day, they possessed brave hearts and strong hands with which to do it. In 1812 he joined a company of volunteers, and went to St. Mary's, where he was drafted to go to Fort Meigs. He returned home, however, before the expiration of his term of service, on account of sickness in his family. He was a great sufferer from rheumatism, and for twenty-five years was compelled to walk with two canes. He was an active member of the order of Free Masons until his rheumatic troubles prevented him from attending its meetings, and he finally severed his connection with it. He died on the thirty-first day of August, 1878, at the advanced age ~~of ninety-five~~ years. He retained the use of his intellectual faculties until near the close of his life.

GASPER.*

This is a fractional township, and prior to 18— was embraced in Washington township, which was at first twelve miles long and six broad. Eaton was the official center of the township, and it was not long before there was a demand for a division of the territory and the establishment of a new township. This demand became popular and resulted in the shape of a petition urging that of the southern part of Washington township a new township be established. But the county commissioners were inclined to be conservative and the petitioners did not receive a favorable answer. Though for a time the project was an apparent failure, the cause survived. The people of the little township owe their independence to their importunity of one of the first settlers.

Gasper Potterf, living in the southern part of the long township, felt the necessity of a division. In addition to the argument that a new township would be a great convenience to the people, he urged that it would be a great saving of money to them, inasmuch as the growing wickedness and the consequent increase of illegitimate children, who would have to be supported at public expense, would greatly increase the township taxation. This master stroke of logic cut off twenty-four sections from the southern half of Washington township, and the commissioners immortalized the name of the persistent advovate by naming the new township Gasper, after the Christian name of Mr. Potterf.

The township as it now stands is six miles from east to west, by four miles from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Washington township, on the east by Lanier, on the south by Somers and on the west by Dixon.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is, in the main, level, the exceptions being the valleys of Seven Mile and Paint creeks, both of which streams flow from north to south through the township, the former through the eastern, and the the latter through the western part. A portion of the land adjacent to the streams is somewhat broken. Besides the streams named there are numerous tributary streams fed by springs, affording an abundance of water for stock.

SOIL.

This township has a variety of soil. The watercourses are bordered with rich bottom land. The rolling land extending on either side is covered with a reddish clay limestone soil, while the level portions of the township are supplied with a black loam interspersed with a good clay soil.

The soil of the township produces bountiful crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, flax, and grasses of every description. The productive capacity of the land has of late years been much increased by a judicious rotation of crops, and the growing of clover as a fertilizer. The fact is well remembered by the writer, that when the virgin soil first began to fail to produce remunerative crops under the old system of farming, a large number of farmers became discouraged, and believing that their land was about worn out, and that it would soon become worthless and sterile, many sold at a nominal price and went west in search of better land. Much of the land thus deserted produces better crops to-day than it did a quarter of a century ago, and no doubt the productiveness will increase if the system of cultivation continues to improve.

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*Written mainly by Henry Shideler, esq.

Owing to the good natural drainage, this township is peculiarly free from the more malignant types of fever. Malarial and bilious diseases seldom occur, and the township has a reputation for the general good health of its citizens.

TIMBER.

Originally the township was heavily timbered with poplar, oak, walnut, ash, hard maple, beach, and a great variety of other trees. Although these heavy forests have fallen victims to the woodman's axe, there are still considerable areas of woodland and many majestic poplars are still standing.

In earlier days there was a heavy undergrowth of spice wood, prickly ash, Indian arrow, and leather wood. All of these shrubs were useful to the pioneers, although the grubbing and picking of them required about one-third of the labor of clearing the forests. The prickly ash was a medicine for bilious attacks; the spicewood was in universal use for the making of tea; Indian arrowwood was extensively used by the settlers, as well as by Indian bowmen, and the leatherwood was extensively used in the manufacture of primitive harness. The primeval forest teemed with game of all kinds, especially bear, deer, and wild turkeys. These furnished the supplies of meat, and the skin of the bear and deer furnished excellent material for wearing apparel.

THE PIONEERS OF GASPER.

It has generally been thought that the first settler in this township was Gasper Potterf, after whom the township was named, but after a careful investigation the writer finds that Silas Dooley, sr., settled on Paint creek, in the western part of the township, in 1805, while Potterf located on Seven Mile creek, in the eastern part, in 1806. We will, therefore, begin with Silas Dooley, sr. The writer gleans most of his facts respecting the settlement of Mr. Dooley from an interview held with a friend a few years prior to the death of the aged pioneer, and published at the time in the Eaton *Register*, February 20, 1873.

Silas Dooley, sr., was born in a blockhouse in Madison county, Kentucky, March 8, 1786. He was the seventh child of Moses Dooley, who emigrated with his family—a wife and five children—in 1781, from Bedford county, Virginia, a distance of five hundred miles, the mother carrying her youngest child in her arms and walking most of the way, having no other way of travelling, except on pack horses. The route led through mountainous country, and numerous dangers lurked in their pathway, but despite the hardships endured they arrived safely in Kentucky. The savage barbarities of the Indians compelled the settlers to live in forts strongly garrisoned. The Indian massacres of 1782-3 disheartened the settlers very much, and they longed for liberty from their enforced imprisonment. Moses Dooley, chafing under the long confinement and apprehensive of the safety of the morals of his children, who were often thrown into bad company, concluded at all hazards to move to a farm.

Accordingly, with several others he settled in the midst of a canebrake in Madison county, Kentucky. There they erected a school-house and educated their children.

In 1805 Moses Dooley, with his son, Silas, accompanied by Jacob Railsback, started for Ohio in search of land. They came to Springfield, now Springdale, Hamilton county, Ohio, and spent the first night with Elder Thompson, a Presbyterian minister. As Mr. Thompson was at that time in need of a hand Silas was hired for one month.

On Monday morning the company started for Seven Mile, arriving on the next Sunday at the house of John Pottenger, which was located about a mile and a half north of the present site of Camden. They made his home their headquarters during the three or four days they were prospecting for suitable locations for settlement. Mr. Dooley chose one hundred and sixty acres of land on Paint creek, now owned principally by John Overholser. Jacob Railsback selected a quarter section on Seven Mile, in Gasper township, which land is now owned by the Huffmans. The party then turned their faces homeward, Silas stopping at Springfield to fulfil his engagement with Elder Thompson. His work was rail splitting, at ten dollars per month. With a part of the first money received he paid for his axe.

Moses Dooley and Jacob Railsback went on to Cincinnati, and then entered the land they had selected. The price was two dollars per acre, to be paid in specie, one fourth in hand and the residue in three annual instalments. The payment of sixteen dollars gave the settlers the refusal of the land for forty days, and a second payment of eighty dollars secured it for two years.

After finishing his job of rail splitting Silas Dooley came back to Seven Mile and engaged to clear two acres of land one foot and under, for James Crawford, commonly called "Big Jimmie." He also cleared two acres for John Pottenger.

Now comes the turning point in Silas Dooley's life. Homesick, out of work, without money and poorly clad, he became discouraged and resolved to go home to his native Kentucky. Having no other means of accomplishing the two hundred and fifty miles that lay between himself and his relatives, he resolved to walk. Just as he was getting under way he met Captain David E. Hendricks, who immediately hired him to clear six acres of land, for which he was to receive three dollars and fifty cents per acre. This clearing is now occupied by the town of Camden. The same year Robert Runyon put the cleared land in corn. At the same time Captain Hendricks had three other hands chopping and splitting rails, viz: Isaac Wiseman, James Wright, and Thomas Combs, a half Indian. The chopping went steadily on until the deer became so tame that they would browse off the tops of the trees while the men would be cutting up the trunks. They worked in different places for Captain Hendricks, and cleared part of the ground on which Eaton now stands. Messrs. Wiseman and Dooley cut down a giant poplar tree on the lot now occupied by the Presbyterian church. Thus was his time occupied until the arrival of his father, mother and brother, David, who came toward the close of the year 1805.

The family was soon busily engaged in making the farm previously entered habitable. The first house consisted of a camp hut, constructed of round poles, enclosing three sides and leaving one end open for the fire in front. They had a skillet and a Dutch oven, in which they boiled and baked, and made sugar. Their farm was well stocked with sugar trees, and the largest and best of them were tapped, and a considerable quantity of sugar made by Mrs. Dooley. She tried the Indian plan of making sugar, viz: To allow the sugar water to freeze and to throw away the successive coats of ice that would form on the surface of the liquid until nothing but the finest quality of molasses would remain. She made sugar also by making a clay furnace, and then inverted the skillet lids and baked a clay rim around them, in which she boiled the sugar water. By dint of hard labor the family felled the timber, picked and cleared away the brush, and thus prepared six acres of land for the reception of corn, which they constantly attended, and managed to lay by. A few days after the noted eclipse, which occurred in June, 1806, they went to James Crawford's and held a Thanksgiving meeting. After this they started back to Kentucky to remove the balance of their family; and in August of the same year they got started, bringing their teams and a number of cattle with them. They were accompanied by one or two neighbor families. Upon their arrival they cut and hewed the logs for their cabin. The Indians often came from Fort St. Clair, and camped by the big sulphur springs on the farm of Silas Dooley, afterwards owned by his son, Hayden.

In the spring of 1807 Silas Dooley entered a quarter section on Paint creek, three and a half miles southwest of Eaton. In that same year he cleared five acres of this land, and raised thereon a good crop of corn, despite the thefts of the squirrels. The following winter he was sick, and did nothing until spring, when he broke up his cleared ground again and prepared to plant. But at this junction Silas stopped work, and Cornelius, Katie and Polly Van Ausdal, and perhaps Sallie Curry, were the guests invited to the wedding, for Silas Dooley wouldn't stop work for anything short of his own wedding. On the fifth of May, 1808, he was married to Johanna Westerfield, the daughter of Samuel Westerfield. The infair was held on the sixth at his father's, and the honeymoon was spent in planting corn. Then he set to work to construct a round log cabin, fourteen feet square, with a puncheon floor and large, open fireplace, and he testified that there were spent the happiest days of his life.

In the War of 1812 Mr. Dooley was a member of Captain David E. Hendricks' rifle company, which was not subject to the draft, as the militia volunteered in a body. It was a full company of sixty-four men, rank and file, and was raised in the Paint and Upper Seven Mile settlements. Many families were thus left destitute of male help, but the parents, wives, and daughters put their hands to the plow, rolled logs, and carried and burned brush.

Silas Dooley procured a substitute in the person of Nathaniel Bloomfield, the father of William Bloomfield, of Eaton.

In 1819 Mrs. Dooley, the mother of Silas, died and was buried in a coffin furnished at an expense not exceeding one dollar.

Mr. Dooley, sr., traveled extensively through parts of Indiana and Ohio while engaged in the ministry of the Gospel. In the winter of 1822 he was suddenly smitten with winter fever, and sending for Silas and George, he told them of his approaching death, and requested George to take his measure for his coffin, which was to be made similar to that of his wife. George replied, "Oh father, I can't do that!" The old gentleman told him to measure Silas, who was of the same height as his father. Moses Dooley soon breathed his last, and in order to get the coffin there in time, secured the assistance of the late William Caster. Silas Dooley, died July 8, 1877, aged ninety-one years and four months. Of his family of five sons and two daughters, all are dead save Silas Dooley, jr., who lives on the home place.

Hayden W. Dooley was born in Preble county, in 1814, and in 1836 was married to Adaline A. Runyon, born in 1817, and died in 1872. They had two children. Marquis L. was born October 16, 1837, and Mary E. was born December 7, 1838.

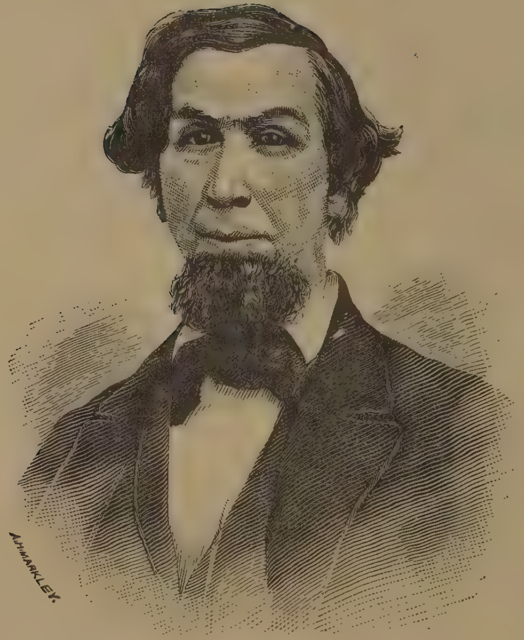
Silas Dooley, jr., the youngest son of Silas Dooley, the pioneer of Gasper township, was born on the home place, where he now resides. In 1846 he was married to Isabel, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca McCracken, who settled in Preble county about 1818. To Mr. and Mrs. Dooley have been born two children, one of whom, Emma, wife of William Morton, is still living. Mr. Dooley owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres of land adjoining his residence.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Ordinarily the daily life of the pioneers were made up principally of hard work, plenty of good, though plain, fare, and sound, invigorating sleep. In the main their life was uneventful. True little things occurred every day, which, if they occurred nowadays, would cause each particular hair to stand on end; and at night the howl of hungry wolves approached the very doors of the settlers' cabins, and such sounds would destroy modern nerves; but to the brave, hardy, and fearless pioneer, these daily occurrences were scarcely noticed. In those days nerves were knit into muscles, and cowardice was almost unknown.

Occasionally, however, little events happened which were worthy of pioneer notice. The death of a settler, a bear hunt, the visits of Indians, a big meeting, and the like called for more than passing notice. The experiences of the pioneers were much alike, and what happened to one man was a characteristic event in the history of all the settlers.

On this account, in narrating a few noteworthy incidents, we select some portions from the life history of a representative pioneer, and as Silas Dooley was the first man to make a permanent settlement his eventful career



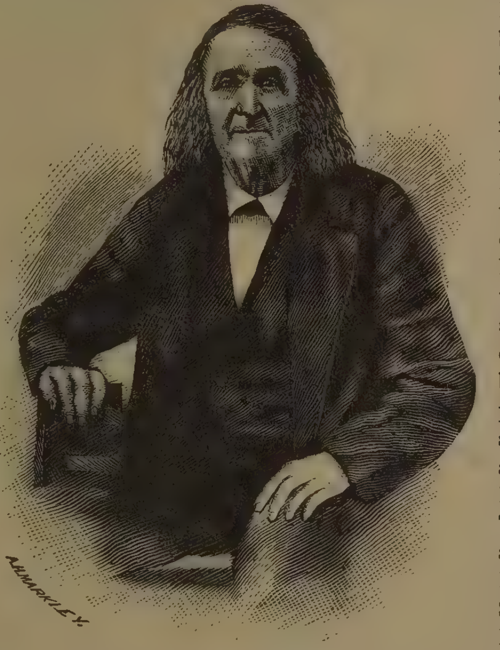
H. W. Dooley

Hayden W. Dooley, son of Silas Dooley, the pioneer, was born in Gasper township, Preble county, Ohio, September 1, 1814. He was brought up on his father's farm, and enjoyed no other opportunities for the acquirement of an education than the district school of his neighborhood afforded; but possessing a natural energy of character, and making the most of such advantages as he had, he qualified himself to occupy, as he did subsequently, important positions in the county and State. He was president of the Agricultural Society of Preble county for a number of years, and in 1856 was elected a representative to the State legislature and served one term. He was well and favorably known in the county, and was universally respected for his uprightness of character. He was an active and leading member of Friendship (Universalist) church, from its earliest organization, and his life was consistent with his religious professions.

He was united in marriage to Adaline A. Runyon, daughter of Robert Runyon, October 27, 1836, and settled where his daughter now lives. He resided there until his death, which took place May 31, 1874. His wife died October 30, 1872. They had but two children, Marquis L., born October 26, 1837 (died February 25, 1865), and Mary E., born December 7, 1838, who occupies the homestead.

SILAS DOOLEY, SR.

So much has been written in another place in this history concerning the pioneer experiences of the subject of this sketch that it will be unnecessary to narrate them here.



The Dooleys were formerly quite numerous in Preble county, but at the present time their number is comparatively few. Moses Dooley, the oldest representative of the fnmily in Preble county, removed, in the year 1781, from Bedford county, Virginia, to Madison county, Kentucky. In 1805 he emigrated to this county and located a quarter section of land on Paint creek, in what is now Gasper township. Moses Dooley died in Wayne county, Indiana, January 12, 1822, and his wife on the home farm, January 7, 1819. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters. Abner, the eldest, was an associate judge of common pleas of the county for several years; Reuben was a minister of the Christian denomination; George, Moses, Thomas, and Silas were farmers; David died at seventeen. The daughters—Mary, Nancy, and Jane, were the wives respectively of Samuel Kirkum, Thomas Harris, and Richard Leeson. After their removal to Kentucky the family were compelled, owing to the depredations of the Indians, to tive in a block-house, and there Silas was born, on the eighth day of March, 1786. His paternal ancestors were Welsh and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Boyd, was of Irish descent. Silas came to Ohio with his father. He hired out as a hand for some time, and in 1807 entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on Paint creek, Gasper township—the northeast quarter of section eighteen. His son Silas still has the patent for this land which was issued December 30, 1811. On the fifth day of May, 1808, Mr. Dooley was married to Johannah, daughter of Samuel Westerfield, who lived on the pike east of Eaton. Mr. Dooley was born December 2, 1785. The marriage license of Silas Dooley and Johannah Westerfield was without doubt the first document of the kind ever issued in Preble county. The Westerfields were of Dutch descent, having originally come from Holland. Samuel Westerfield was born in New York. When about seventeen years of age he removed with his parents to New Jersey. While upon the journey the father and some of the children were massacred by the Indians. His mother and two children besides himself escaped. He came to Preble county about the year 1807 or 1808, having for some time previous lived in Clermont county, Ohio. The next day after their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Dooley returned to his father's in Gasper, and the following day they began work in real earnest, Mrs. Dooley helping her husband in his corn planting. They soon moved into a cabin of their own, and they both spent the remainder of their lives on the farm where they first settled. Mr. Dooley's subsequent life was an uneventful one. His occupation was one which in his day required unceasing toil, the practice of economy and self-denial. He was a man of excellent character, lived a blameless life, possessed the repect due to such a character and such a life, and passed away peacefully, July 8, 1877. His wife died April 14, 1859. They had seven children: Catharine, Reuben, Hayden W., Mary, Isaac H., Warren B., and Silas. Catharine was born February 5, 1809, married William Wolverton in 1828, and died in 1847; Reuben, born July 11, 1811, died in 1841, in Schuyler county, Illinois; Hayden was born September, 1814, died in 1874. Mary, died in infancy; she was born May 12, 1817; Isaac, born May 5, 1818, died September 20, 1858; Warren, born May 25, 1821, died December 7, 1850; Silas, the only servivor, and now living on the homestead in Gasper, was born May 2, 1825; he was married September 27, 1846, to Miss Isabel McCracken, who was born August 15, 1826, in Washington township, Preble county, Ohio. They have had two children, Emma I., wife of William Morton, and a son who died in 1850, aged three months.

has been made the exponent of the early incidents of the community.

The first death of which there is any remembrance that took place in the Seven Mile settlement after the arrival of Mr. Dooley was that of an infant child of William and Sarah Sellers. The burial was on the place called the Backbone, near Mrs. Mann's, in Gasper township. James Crawford made the little coffin of puncheons, and it fell to the lot of Silas Dooley to dig the grave. While engaged at this work there came an Indian and two squaws, who appeared strangely interested, staying while the digging was going on, and watching with the closest attention all the details of the burial, never once speaking a word.

The first marriage license issued in Preble after it was severed from Montgomery county, was procured at Eaton by Silas Dooley, though many were married previously, having procured licenses at Dayton. This first license, issued about the first day of May, 1808, authorized the solemnization of the marriage of Silas Dooley and Hannah Westerfield, the particulars of which marriage we noted in another place.

In 1806 a Mr. Enoch and son came from the Big Miami to the farm of Isaac Enoch, now occupied by Robert Runyon, that they might fatten their hogs upon the abundant mast. The son was left in charge, and one day suddenly took sick with something like a fit. As her husband was from home, Mrs. Enoch called upon the Dooleys for help. The sick boy lay in convulsions, and there was no doctor nearer than Franklin. It was decided to send for Big Jim Crawford, who had acquired some reputation as a practical "medicine" man. Silas Dooley, though bare foot and thinly clad, ran the distance of three and one-half miles to Crawford's, over frozen ground pretty well covered with snow. Mr. Enoch who came home during the day started immediately for the boy's father and Dr. DeBoyce. They travelled all night, and a dark one it was, with nothing but a blazed path to guide them through the forest. But they only arrived in time to see the sick one breathe his last.

The friendly Indians from Fort St. Clair frequently encamped near the Big Sulphur springs, on Silas Dooley's farm.

In the autumn of 1806 a family encamped near these springs and were very friendly with their white neighbors, who treated them kindly, giving them pumpkins and other articles of farm produce. The Indian one day, after killing a bear and a deer, thought that he would return the compliment. He came to the house and enquired for the old man, and when Silas told him that he was not at home, the Indian said, "maybe you have some meat; me go show you." They started back along a cow-path and came to the place where Abraham Overholser's house now is, here he had killed and dressed in good order a deer, and had taken all but the forequarters which he gave to Silas, who tied the quarters together and swung them across his shoulder preparatory to the homeward trip. The Indian made all manner of fun of the pale face's way carrying a load, and while leading the way toward the house took particular pains to lead him under a big hornets' nest. The hornets commenced aggressive operations, and as they swarmed about him, the now thoroughly aroused Silas ran for dear life, never letting go of the deer meat upon his shoulders. The Indian stood off at a safe distance, convulsed with laughter, and at the close of the race innocently asked: "What you call um?" But Silas could take a joke even if there was in it a bitter sting.

At another time Mr. Dooley went over on Twin creek, some eight miles distant, to purchase some bacon, for which he paid all the money he had in the world. The weather being very warm, the fat meat came very near melting before he reached home. Arriving at the house about dark, he hung the meat against the cabin to cool before putting it away, and went to bed feeling rich in the possession of meat in August,—a rare luxury—but entirely forgetting to secure said meat. In the morning the meat was cool, but it was gone, and Mr. Dooley considered it one of the heaviest losses he had ever sustained.

Gasper Potterf, sr., was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1754. He was married to Susannah Ridenour in 1784, and settled on section number twenty-six, of Gasper township, in 1806, being the second settler. He was a man of great energy and industry, and was of German descent. In 1808 he built the first mill of the township, on Seven Mile creek. This rude and simple structure was of great utility to the pioneers, doing the principal part of their grinding for several years, and had to be run day and night to accommodate its customers; the bolting had to be done by hand. In connection with this mill he also erected a distillery about the same time, and, doing his own grinding, this was a source of great profit to him. During the War of 1812 the demand for whiskey at the forts advanced the price to one dollar per gallon. The profits of this enterprise enabled him to purchase large tracts of Government lands, and also to erect, some time before the year 1820, a large and well equipped mill—which is still standing, though idle—which did a very large business in its day. The building is still in a pretty good state of preservation. In addition to this he also built and run a saw-mill, which did a very large business. In addition to the foregoing he for many years carried on the farming business on a farm of some three hundred acres, and when the infirmities incident to old age began to make inroads on his constitution, and his strength and energy began to fail, he made a partial distribution of his property among his children. Prior to this he had, however, given each of his children one hundred and sixty acres of land.

His first wife died November 7, 1831, aged sixty-five years, and forty-seven years after her marriage. The fruit of this marriage was thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, all of whom are now dead except one daughter, who lives in Indiana. There are quite a number of grandchildren still living in the township.

Some years after the death of his first wife he married a widow lady by the name of Nancy Jane Longnecker, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter. The elder son, who was named for his father, still resides in Gasper township; the other two children reside in Eaton.

The subject of this sketch died October 4, 1836, aged eighty-two years.

Gasper T. Potterf was born in 1833, and in 1854, was married to Julia Leech who was born in 1836. Eight of their ten children are living. Jacob Leech died in 1880, and his widow is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Potterf.

Jacob Potterf, born in 1786, emigrated to Ohio from Virginia in 1806, and settled in section sixteen, Gasper township. He died in 1862, on the farm in section thirty-four. He married Christina Brown, born in North Carolina in 1793, who died in 1878. Her parents settled at a very early day in Harrison township, on the land now occupied by the village of Euphemia. Of their nine children, four are living.

Isaac R. Potterf, born on the home place in 1821, in 1844 married Miss A. C. Campbell, who was born in Delaware in 1821, and came with her parents to Gasper township in 1829. To them have been born four children, three of whom are living: Lydia F., wife of Jacob A. Guild, lives in Camden; Emma M. and Ella L. are at home. They took a child to raise.

Catharine, the eldest daughter of Jacob Potterf, married Thomas F. Stephens who resides in Gasper township. Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Neff, of Camden.

Abraham F. Pottenger lives in Gasper township.

John Railsback was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1783, and married Hannah Conger, who was born in Kentucky in 1787. In 1806 they settled in Gasper township, Preble county. He entered land in section eighteen, before he brought his wife from Kentucky. He built a log cabin, and commenced clearing his land.

Their son, Isaac C. Railsback, was born in Kentucky in 1806, and when but three months old, came to Gasper township with his parents. He married Elizabeth M. Runyon, who was born in 1841, and died in 1878, one year after the death of her husband.

The second son of John and Hannah Railsback was named William. He died in early infancy.

Isaac and Elizabeth Railsback had five children, two of whom are living: Martha A., widow of James M. Davis, resides in Washington township, and Julia F. McClanahan, wife of Thomas F. McClanahan, lives on the old farm.

Robert Runyon, born in Kentucky in the year 1785, emigrated from that State to Preble county in 1810, and settled in this township, where he died in 1873. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Burns, and second to Mary Slayback who was born in 1791, and died in 1867. Wilson, the only surviving child of the first marriage, lives in Eaton. Three children of the second marriage are living. A son, Harvey, resides in Richmond, Indiana, and two daughters live in this county—Mary Runyon in Eaton, and Sarah, widow of William N. Duggins, in Dixon township. Mrs. Duggins was born in 1829, and was married at the age of twenty, to her husband (now deceased), who was born in 1824. He died in the year 1875. She is the mother of six children, who are all living.

The next in order of the pioneers is Stephen Allbaugh, who is a native of Maryland, and who came to Gasper township in 1812, and has resided here continuously ever since. He is now in the ninetieth year of his age, although he has been somewhat afflicted more or less for several years; but is, at this writing, enjoying good health. In 1814 he married Nancy Potterf, daughter of Gasper Potterf. They have had eight children—three sons and five daughters, all living but one son, who died in Iowa. One son and two daughters are living in Gasper township, two daughters in Eaton, and one son in Indiana. Mr. Allbaugh has been engaged in farming, and in former years carried on the distilling business. He often speaks of the superior quality of whiskey made in an early day, when the practice of its adulteration was unknown, and when delirium tremens were never heard of. He is sincerely of the opinion that copper distilled whiskey is not injurious to health, and can refer to men who for many years made a daily use of whiskey without mental or physical injury, but thinks persons had better abstain from using the drugged whiskey thrown upon the market now.

Last spring, when the weather was yet disagreeable and he had been confined to a sick bed and under medical treatment for a long time, troubled with a cough and heart disease, he had the convicton that it was his duty to have the ordinance of baptism administered by immersion. So he sent for the ministers of the Dunker church with a view of discharging that duty. The preachers came and the time for immersion arrived. The water of the creek being chilly Mr. Allbaugh's neighbors held a council, believing that in his feeble condition immersion would prove fatal; they thereupon procured a large bath box and filled it with water, intending to take the chill off by putting in some warm water. Finaly the preacher came and council was called, and it was finally agreed to submit the whole matter to him. He quickly decided to go to the creek. So he was placed in a large arm chair, surrounded by bedding and placed in a spring wagon, taken to the creek and immersed, and taken to his home, and improved more rapidly than he had done at any other time. This, perhaps, may be taken as an evidence that a determined will has a great influence on our physical organization.

The subject of this sketch has resided in the township sixty-eight years. His wife died September 9, 1874, aged eighty years and twenty days.

Shortly after these pioneers came, the township was rapidly settled, among whom may be named the Jones family, the Kincaid family, the Peters and Wilkinson families in the western part of the township, also the Baily family. In the central part may be named the Huffman family, the Stephens family, and the Shideler family. In the eastern part of the township may be named the Sayler family, who came in 1814 (Abraham Sayler now lives on the tract of land npon which his father settled in 1814), the Burns family, the Shewman family, the Barnhart family, the Brower family, the Young family, and the Yost family. Some of them are further mentioned.

The principal part of these families settled on government land, and are properly classed among the original settlers. There might be many other families named of original settlers, who, with their posterity, left the township many years since, who sold their lands to a second class of settlers, among whom may be named the Campbells, the Manns, the Floras, and the Webbs.

Armstead Huffman was one of the early settlers of Gasper township, and a prominent, useful man. He was born in Virginia in 1788, and was an early emigrant to Kentucky, from Byron county, from which State, he came to Preble county after marrying Nancy Burton. He located on the farm in Gasper, now owned by Porter Webb, when all around was still forest and game plenty. He died in 1859, surviving his wife a quarter of a century. Their children were Ambrose, Thomas M., Sally (Mattox), Overton, Morgan, Nathan, Nancy (White), Mary (Stephens), Alzina (Campbell), and James. Of these, Ambrose, Sally, Overton, Mary, and James are deceased. Morgan and Nancy reside in Eaton, Nathan in Dixon township, Alzina in Gasper township, and Thomas M., the oldest of the family, living in Camden. He was born in 1808, and was consequently seven years of age when his parents settled in Gasper, and saw much of the manners of pioneer life. He resided upon the old home farm until 1866, when he removed to his present residence. Mr. Huffman was married in 1831 to Annie Conger, who died in 1877. J. A. Huffman, a prominent citizen of Camden, was their only son, and was born in 1835.

Mary Taylor was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1810, and in 1813 came with her parents to Preble county, and settled in Gasper township, on the land now owned by Job Shinn. Samuel Stephens and Rebecca Bailey were her parents. Mrs. Stephens emigrated from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati, Ohio and at an early day came to Butler county. Mr. Stephens served six months in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were the parents of eleven children. Their daughter, Mary, married James B. Taylor in 1842, who was born in 1809, and died in 1854. They had three children, two daughters and one son. Margaret Elizabeth lives in Eaton, and Bailey L. Taylor resides at home. Mrs. Taylor owns fifty-five acres of land in section sixteen.

Christian Sayler was born in Frederick county, Maryland, June 5, 1785, and subsequently removed with his brothers, Daniel, Martin, and John, to Franklin county, Virginia. In 1806, he and his brothers, and their widowed mother, emigrated to Preble (then Montgomery) county, Ohio. In 1811 he was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Teal, also of Franklin county, Virginia, He settled in 1814 in what is now Gasper township (then Washington), in section thirty-six, where his son, Abraham T. now lives. At that time the region round about him was an unbroken forest. He continued to live there until the day of his death, which occurred on his sixty-seventh birthday, June 5, 1852. His widow is still living with her son, Abraham, on the old homestead, at the advanced age of ninety-one. She was born in Frederick county, Maryland, September 11, 1789. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Abraham T., on the old homestead; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Shewman; Joseph, and Maria, wife of John W. Allen, all in Monroe township.

Abraham was born in Lanier township, March 5, 1812, and was married to Elizabeth Rinehard in 1838. He has three children living and six deceased.

In 1815, Abraham Overholser settled in this township, having emigrated from Virginia, where he was born in 1805. He resided in Gasper until his death in 1877, and was a worthy citizen. He served as township trustee two terms. His widow, who is still living, was, before her marrirge, Lydia Brower, and was born in 1813. Her family at present consists of the following named children: Sarah, widow of George Runyon, residing in Monroe township; Barbara, wife of Robert Harris, in this township; Lovina, widow of John W. Blair, living with her mother; John H., who married Mary A. Bennett, daughter of Elijah and Lucinda Bennett, and is a farmer of Dixon township. To them were born three children, two of whom are living.

Charles and Elizabeth Wilkinson emigrated to Preble county from Kentucky, at an early day. Their youngest son, Curtis H., was born in 1827, and in 1852 was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Christopher and Catharine Wysong, of Gasper township. She was born in 1831. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have been born eleven children, of whom six are living, viz.: Redmon E., Alice E., wife of Jacob H. Shideler, of Washington township; Catharine Eleanor, Ida B., and Minnie M.

There are four hundred and sixty-six acres of land at Mr. Wilkinson's residence, and one hundred and forty-seven acres in Gratis; all under a good state of cultivation.

William Campbell was born in the State of Delaware, in 1793. In 1815 he married Lavina McCabe, who was born in 1795. In 1827 Mr. and Mrs. Campbell emigrated from Delaware, intending to go to Illinois. Their settlement in Gasper township was an accident. When they arrived at Eaton Mr. Campbell learned that he was in Preble, and thereupon determined to visit an old friend of his who lived two miles south of Eaton, near where the old seven mile bridge now stands. While enjoying the hospitality of his friend he was delayed by a spell of sickness, and by the time he recovered he had decided to settle in the neighborhood, and thus Preble county gained one of its most substantial citizens. He settled on the farm in section fourteen, where Jehu B. Campbell has resided ever since his father's settlement. William Campbell died in 1860, and his wife died in 1879. Five of their children lived to maturity, three of whom are still living. Jehu B., the only one living in this county, was born in Delaware in 1823, and was married in 1847 to Alzina Huffman, daughter of Armstead Huffman. She was born in Gasper township in 1827. Five of their seven children are living, viz.: Zippora, Nancy L., wife of Dr. Porter Webb; Sallie C., wife of Isaac Young; Dr. William A., married Minnie Surface, and practices in Eaton; and Thomas H. Mr. Campbell has filled all the township offices, and from 1852 to 1868 was justice of the peace. In the year 1873 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for six years.

Jonathan Flora settled in Gasper township in the year 1831, having emigrated from Franklin county, Virginia. He was born in 1792, and died in 1863. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Bowman, is still living in Dixon township. She was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1796. They had a family of ten children, namely: Hannah, deceased, was the wife of David Spitler; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Abraham Cooper; Susan, wife of Benjamin Cooper, of Dixon township; Catharine, wife of John Studebaker; Nancy, who died young; Peter, who died in 1865; John, living in Dixon township, who married Mary Potterf; Mary, wife of Thomas Charles, in Dixon township; Jonathan F., residing in Eaton; Christian, born in 1824, in Franklin county, Virginia, now living in this township, married (1848) Sarah Potterf, granddaughter of the pioneer, Gasper Potterf. She was born in 1830, in Gasper township.

Levi Mann was born in Gasper township in 1830, and in 1873 married Catharine Rogan, who was born in England in 1855, and came to this country in 1871. To them have been born four children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Rogan reside in Gasper township. Mr. Mann owns one hundred and sixty acres of land.

John F. Huffman was born in 1831. His people emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio at an early day. Allen Huffman's wife was Nancy McCampbell. John F. Huffman was married to Susan, daughter of Alfred Bell, of Somers township. They have five children—Henry R., Charles F., Mary J., James, and Jennie, the two latter being twins. Mr. Huffman owns a well-improved farm of two hundred and sixty acres of land.

T. F. McClanahan came to Preble county from Champaign county, Ohio. In 1869 he was married to Mrs. Juliet L. Hugget, widow of James E. Hugget, by whom she had two children—Vestilla and Georgie E. Mrs. McClanahan is the daughter of John and Hannah (Conger) Railsback, who were both born in Kentucky, the former in 1783 and the latter in 1787. They were married in 1805, and in the fall of the following year came to Preble county and settled on the farm of one hundred and eighty acres now occupied by Mr. McClanahan. Mr. Railsback died in the spring of 1873, and his wife survived him five years, dying in 1878.

John B. Williams emigrated from New Jersey to Butler county, Ohio, as early as 1814. He died in 1851, aged sixty-three years. His son, John S., the youngest of nine children, born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1829, married in 1852 Susan Litehiser, who was born in 1831, and moved to Preble county in 1863, settling in Gasper township. He has five children—Joseph E., William H. S., Charles B., Mary A., and Rosella. Joseph E. married Mary Aukerman in 1876, and has one child, John A. Miss Alice is by profession a school teacher, having commenced in Washington township when only sixteen. She taught the New Lexington school in the spring of 1879, and afterwards in Gasper township, where she is now teaching.

Joseph and Sarah (Sayler) Early, natives of Virginia, emigrated from that State to Ohio many years ago, and settled near West Alexandria. The former died in 1852 and the latter is still living in Camden. They had ten children; eight are living, six in this county. Henry, their first born, was born near West Alexandria in 1832, and in 1861 was married to Ellen Cosbey, the youngest daughter of Thomas and Anna Cosbey, who were old pioneers of Gasper township. To Mr. and Mrs. Early have been born three children—Eva May, Clarence B., and a child that died in infancy. Mr. Early is the miller at Barnet's mill, where he has been for nine years. He is a miller by trade, and has always been engaged in the milling business. He has lived on his present farm, in section twenty-six, for twelve years.

John D. Campbell was born in Gasper township in 1846. In 1865 he married Miss Nancy M. Kelley, who was born in Washington township in 1845, on the farm now owned by J. C. Kelley. To them was one child born, in 1866—Nancy A. Campbell—who died in 1867. Mr. Campbell owns ninety-one acres of land in section twenty-one of Gasper township.

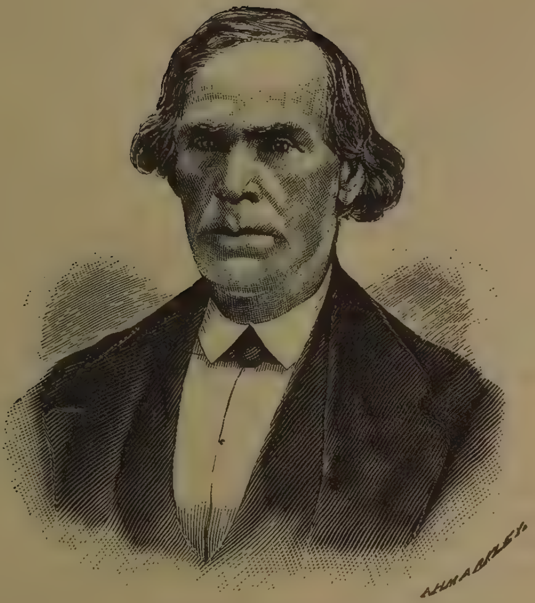
SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HABITS OF THE PIONEERS.

The dependence of the pioneers on each other for assistance in raising houses, barns, rolling logs and harvesting crops of small grain, when it had to be cut with a sickle, was such as to produce the finest social relations, and the man who would have refused his neighbor assistance when needed would have been looked upon as entirely unworthy of respect, and would have received the contempt of the entire community. It was not an uncommon occurrence for fifty, and sometimes one hundred men to meet for the purpose of raising those large log barns that were then in use, but have now passed away.

When clearing up a farm it was customary for the owner to cut or burn the trees into convenient length for rolling, then invite his neighbors to assist in rolling them into log heaps for burning. Sometimes when the company of men was large enough to divide into two companies, two of the most energetic men of the crowd would be selected and entitled captains, who would proceed to divide the crowd into two companies, and divide the territory to be rolled into equal parts, and then the rush to work would commence, one division striving to outwork the other.

When harvest came on a counsel was held to learn whose grain needed cutting first. That question settled, all hands met and cut it, and continued in this way until all was cut in the neighborhood, and frequently from twenty to twenty-five men could be seen in a wheat field. When grain was sown in corn ground the space between the rows of corn was termed "a land" and constituted "a through" to be cut by each man, and sometimes an expert reaper could, by the assistance of a boy, who was called a gouger, cut two of these "throughs," and was, therefore, entitled to double wages. The writer often acted in the capacity of gouger on a "land" with his father.

Harvest season, instead of being considered a hard-



STEPHEN ALLBAUGH, SR.

This venerable gentleman, now aged nearly ninety years, is one of the oldest citizens and pioneers of the county. He was born in the town of Liberty, Frederick county, Maryland, on the tenth day of March, 1791. He was the third child and second son in a family of thirteen children. When about fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to Blair county, Pennsylvania. He enjoyed but meagre educational advantages, attending but a few weeks in the winter such schools as existed in those early days. In the spring of 1812, accompanied by another young man, he started out to seek his fortune in the "far west," as Ohio was then regarded. He came on foot to Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio on a flat-boat to the mouth of the Scioto, thence on foot to Dayton. Soon after his arrival there he found his way to an uncle near Winchester, Preble county, where for some time he made his home. While living there he erected for Henry Young the first two story log house in that vicinity. In the spring of 1814 he was engaged by Gasper Potterf, of Gasper township, to build him a barn. This was a large log structure, requiring the entire summer to complete it. He received for this job two hundred dollars, making day's wages of about one dollar per day. While employed at this work he formed the acquaintance of his employer's daughter, Nancy Jane, to whom he was married in September, 1814. He built him a log cabin on one hundred and sixty acres, just east of where he now lives, and moved into it on Christmas day. He resided there until 1827, when he erected the brick dwelling in which he now lives. Mr. Allbaugh has lived a quiet, uneventful but industrious life. He experienced the various hardships which fell to the lot of the pioneers, but his memory, which is uncommonly clear, reverts to those times with a lively interest, and even pleasure. He is a man of large frame and remarkable vital power. Although nearly four score and ten years his faculties, mental and physical, are in a good state of preservation. He is descended on both sides from an ancestry remarkable for longevity. His maternal grandfather lived to be one hundred and one years old, and his maternal great-grandfather was one hundred and six or seven at the time of his death. His paternal grandfather died at ninety years of age, and a brother of his father, Samuel Allbaugh, died some years since near Springfield, Ohio, at the great age of one hundred and nine years; he was a school teacher and continued in his profession until one hundred years old. The wife of the subject of this sketch died September, 1874, at the age of nearly eighty years, having been born November 9, 1794. He has raised a family of eight children, two having died when young, as follows: Mrs. Polly McLean, born July 30, 1816; Allery, born February 20, 1818; Samuel, born September 20, 1819; Mrs. Julia Ann Bloom, born June 21, 1824; Stephen, born March 9, 1827; Mrs. Susannah Smiley, born February 21, 1829; Nancy Jane, born May 6, 1834; Mrs. Sarah Ann Glunt, born March 18, 1837.

In March, 1880, Mr. Allbaugh became a member of the Dunker church. His wife was a member of the Christian denomination. Mr. Allbaugh lives with his grandson, Frederick A. Bloom, whom he has raised since he was eight years of age. Mr. Bloom received from his grandfather forty acres of land in consideration of remaining with him until twenty-one years of age. Some four years ago he assumed charge of the home place. He was born April 10, 1853; married January 11, 1877, to Miss Margaret M. King, of Indiana, who was born in 1859. They have two children—Charles S. and Lawrence.

ship on account of hard labor connected with it, was hailed with delight as a kind of social festival or glee by our pioneer fathers.

No poor man was permitted to be under the painful necessity of begging for the necessaries of life for himself or family. It was a common practice of those who had a bountiful supply to ascertain the necessities of his less fortunate neighbors, and to generously share with them. The stranger was ever a welcome guest, and taken in and cared for.

Having given some space to our pioneer fathers in this history, it is due to that noble generation of women, who have nearly all passed away—

OUR PIONEER MOTHERS,

to give at least an outline history of the manner in which they discharged the duties devolving on them during the pioneer days of the township.

Domiciled in a rude log cabin, surrounded by a dense forest, inhabited by wild beasts and savage Indians; her lot was truly a hard one, and her true history at this day seems to partake more of fiction than of reality. Compelled by force of circumstances to perform manual labor which at this time would seem impossible for her to endure, deprived of society, deprived of the luxuries, and sometimes, no doubt, of at least a bountiful supply of the necessaries of life, she had a hard task to perform in assisting her husband to provide the necessaries of life for the family, and with her own hands to manufacture from flax and wool the fabrics to clothe the family.

In those days flax was grown almost exclusively for the lint which was manufactured into linen. The process of manufacturing was as follows, and was principally done by female labor: The flax was pulled by hand, tied into small sheaves, then shocked until dry enough to beat out the seed—the seed being threshed out. The flax was thinly spread on a meadow or lawn to rot or to make the wood or stem of the plant brittle, so that it could be separated from the lint. It was then housed in a dry place. The next process was breaking it on a large wooden brake, which was heavy work and had to be done by men; next came what was called scutching; this was done by the women and children. This was about the first labor the writer ever performed, and he has not lived long enough yet to overcome his aversion to this kind of labor. The process was this: A board was driven into the ground and stood about waist high. A hand of broken flax was hung and held across this, and then with a wooden scutching knife the woody part was knocked out of the lint. To stand in one position all day and handle a scutching knife had no attraction for a boy.—It next went through the heckle, from that to the spinning wheel, then to the loom, and came out linen. Out of flax linen our shirts were made. The tow which was heckled out of the flax made a coarser quality of linen, out of which pants for summer wear were made.

For winter apparel they depended entirely on the fleece of their own sheep; the fleece being taken off, washed and picked by hand, then taken to the carding-mill, carded and made into rolls. It was then ready for the spinning-wheel, two of which constituted an outfit for a family—a small one for old ladies. On this she could spin sitting, and the large one for the daughter. This spinning had to be done walking which was hard labor, and there are still a few of these relics to be seen at farm houses. The spinning done, it went to the weaver—nearly every farm house containing a loom—and manufactured into jeans for coats, vests and pants. Linsey was used for female apparel, and for coverlets and blankets for the bed.

Goods thus manufactured were of superior wearing quality. In addition to this labor, when sugar-making time came, the women and children superintended that almost exclusively, and a large supply of maple sugar and molasses was annually made.

PIONEER SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.

The writer having received the rudiments of his education in the school-houses erected after 1825, a detailed history of those and the schools generally can be given from personal knowledge. But for the history of pioneer school-houses proper he is indebted to his friends, Captain Abraham Sayler and Thomas Huffman, esq., who were school boys at an earlier day.

The first school-house of the township was built on section twenty-five. This was a much better building than was common then, being a hewed log house with cross bars or sticks covered with oiled paper in the place of glass to admit light. The inside furniture consisted of slab benches destitute of backs, the urchin's spinal column being sufficient to keep him in an upright position. Writing desks were of the most substantial kind. Two inch-holes were bored into the wall, and a heavy slab pinned on them. For heating apparatus we had a large fire-place, very near across one end of the room, into which could be rolled large logs, the larger boys cutting them at noon, and all hands rolling them in. The school-house being generally built in the forest, fuel was easily obtained. This house was built in 1818, and William Botton was the first teacher. He kept what was then called a "loud school," that is, when no class was reciting, the school was permitted to spell as loud as they pleased.

A difficulty originating between the northern and southern part of the district, the south dissolved the union, and set up for themselves. They went to the little village of Camden; employed a man by the name of John Simson to teach their school. They built him a cabin, he being a man of family. All hands went to work on Friday, to build a school-house of poles or round logs, got it up, chinked, and daubed it, and had it ready for school the next Monday.

The plastering was done in the following manner: When the building was as high as wanted, they threw across the center of the building a log or girder, then laying rails from this to the sides of the wall close enough to hold mud mortar which was made by mixing with cut straw, and tramping with a horse. This was then thrown on the rails, which made it air-tight. A roof of clapboards was then put on, and the house was finished, the windows and furniture being the same as the first one described. This house was located on the section line between sections thirty-five and thirty-six.

Some time in 1820 there was a school-house of a similar description built about the center of section sixteen. First teacher—Andrew Small.

About 1824 there was a temporary school-house built on section fifteen. Teacher—James Welsh.

Since writing the foregoing, the writer has obtained reliable information that a school-house had been built on section eighteen in 1812. This was a round log house with open fire-place, large enough to take in large logs of wood and furniture the same as described in school-house in the eastern part of the township. The first teacher was Joseph A. Dally or Joseph Anderson—the writer's informant is not certain which. So the question is settled that these teachers were the first two of the township.

These rude structures in the way of school-houses, after the township was properly divided into more convenient districts, were superseded by better ones, but the furniture remained about the same for many years.

The State school fund was very small until about 1852, when the school system of the State was revised under the new constitution, and ample provision made for public schools. Prior to that time the public fund was insufficient to maintain a school more than three months per year, and when a longer term was desired by the people, the residue of the money had to be raised by subscription. This remark does not apply to pioneer schools proper, but to that period between, perhaps, the years 1830 and 1850. Prior to that period schools had to be maintained almost entirely by subscription.

The county being sparsely settled school districts were necessarily large, children frequently having to go from two to three miles to school, and generally through a dense forest. When snow was deep, a log was dragged from the residence to the school-house to break the snow. We had no boots then but very low quartered shoes, so our mothers would draw a pair of old stockings over our shoes to keep out the snow. Children of that period of our history did not go much on style of dress and did not believe that fine clothes made the boy or girl more respectable, and it was a very common thing to see a young urchin wending his way to school in very rough weather with his father's old pigeon tailed felt coat on for an overcoat, the skirt dragging the snow; or the girl with her mother's cast-off shawl, to keep her comfortable. This was then the fashion, and all were satisfied as long as they were able to follow the style of the day in dress. No child refused to attend school on account of homely dress, no distinction being made on that account.

The compensation received by teachers was very small, many of them receiving less than one dollar per day.

The writer has a distinct recollection of one of his preceptors, who taught a term of sixty days for thirty-three dollars. Wages, however, advanced and when it got to one dollar per day, it was considered a remunerative business.

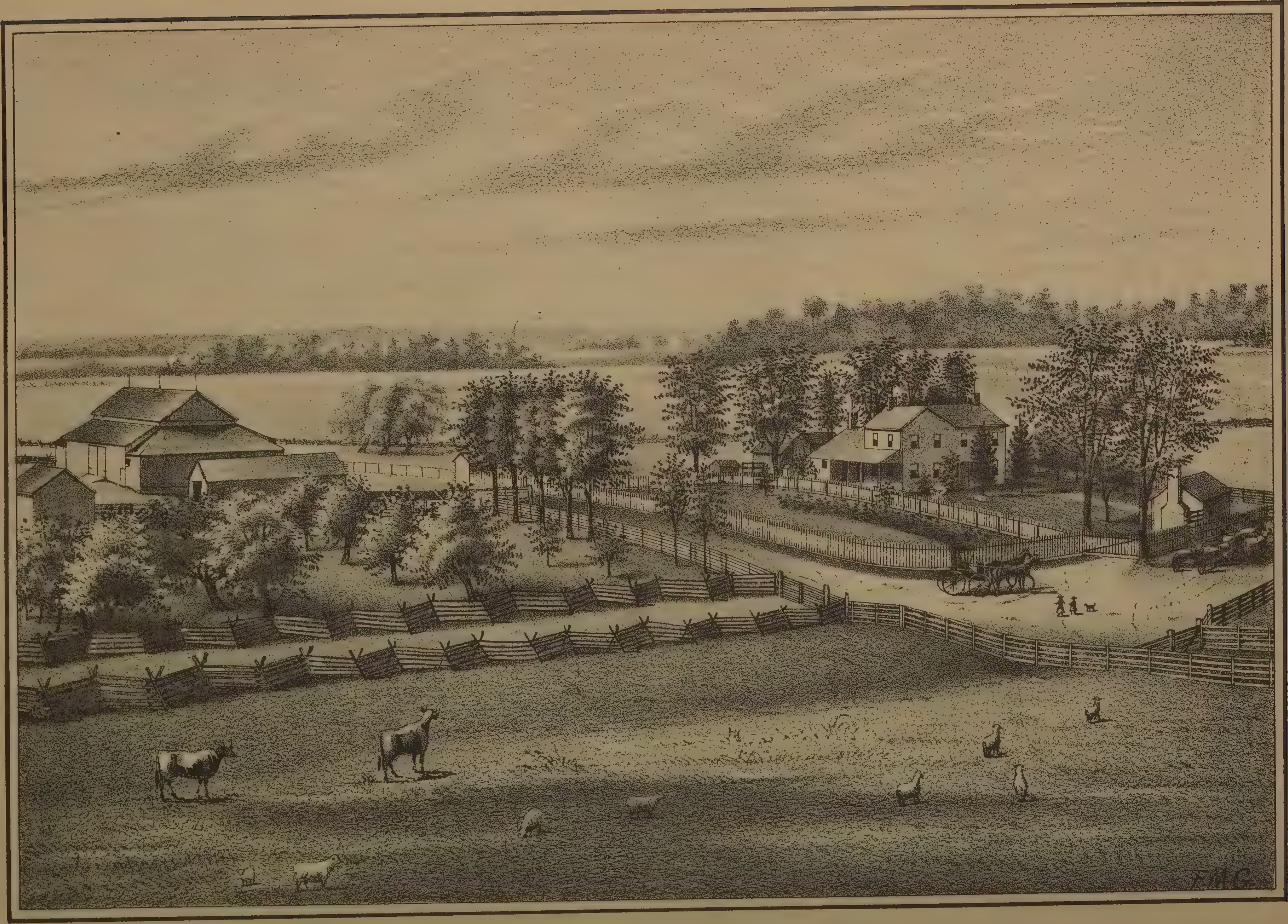
In consequence of the pitiful compensation paid teachers, there were but few well qualified teachers in the business.

Pioneer teachers were not required to procure a certificate of qualification from a board of examiners. The most formidable ordeal he had to pass was when he came across a school director who was fond of assuming an air of learning and would administer his catechism.

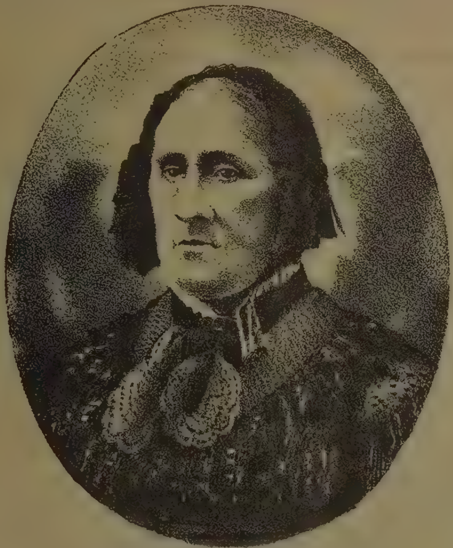
The first law enacted by the legislature providing for a board of county examiners provided that applicants should be examined in orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and if found qualified to teach these branches, a certificate should be granted. Sometime after the legislature amended the law so as to include English grammar and prohibited school directors from paying any teacher out of the public school fund who failed to get such a certificate. This law was unpopular in the start for the reason that there was a lack of teachers to supply the demand. This wise legislation immediately advanced the compensation of teachers, and ambitious young men soon qualified themselves to comply with the requirements of the law. The whole tendency of legislation from that day to this has been to raise the standard of qualifications of teachers—and Ohio can now boast of having a school system second to none in the Union.

In comparing the advancement of the pupils of to-day who have commodious and well furnished school-rooms and school apparatus of every description—text books of superior arrangement, and school terms of from eight to nine months per year, taught by highly educated teachers, with the advancement of pioneer pupils of the same age, who were cooped up in their little log cabin school-houses, destitute of anything entitled to the name of furniture, destitute of school apparatus, and entirely destitute of graded readers, by which pupils may be classified, but being compelled from force of circumstances to use as readers, anything that could then be procured, from the Testament down to the almanac, with school terms of from three to four months per year, taught by poorly qualified teachers, we are forced to the conclusion that pioneer children accomplished more—or that our children are now accomplishing less than could reasonably be expected.

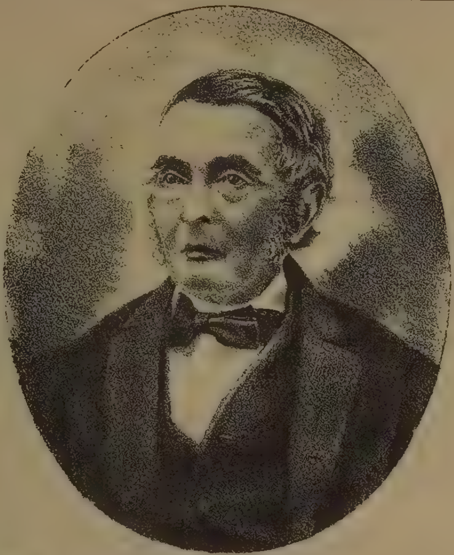
Were we asked the question how did the children of the pioneers accomplish so much in the way of education, with the limited means of schooling they enjoyed, the answer would be, they did it by habits of industry, energy and perseverance. Their school terms were short, and they made the best possible use of them. Their books were carried home every evening, and those who had no candles or lard to burn in the old iron lamp, would strip the ross bark from shellbark hickory trees, and carry it home, which, by administering to the fire in the large fireplace of the cabin, would furnish them with a brilliant light. It was by this system of close application to their studies that the pioneer children accomplished so much under the unfavorable circumstances by which they were surrounded. Books were scarce, but those they had were well and carefully read.



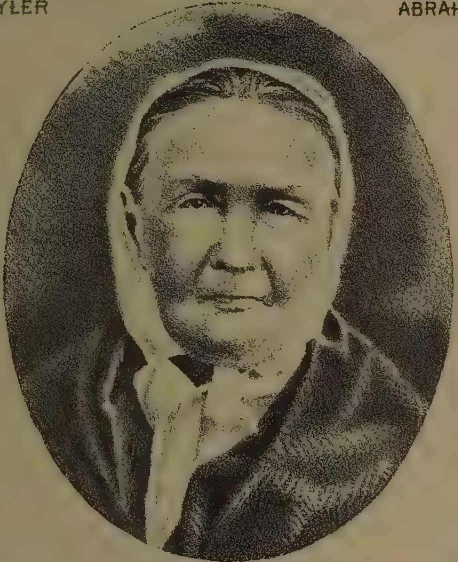
RES. OF **ABRAHAM T. SAYLER**, GASPER TP. PREBLE CO. O.



MRS. ABRAHAM T. SAYLER

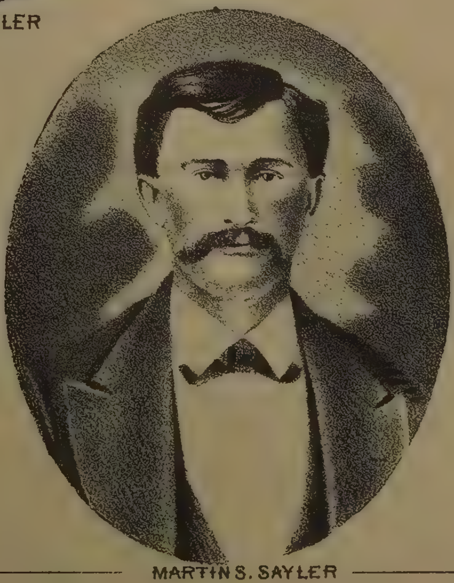


ABRAHAM T. SAYLER



MRS. MARY SAYLER

MRS. MARTIN S. SAYLER



MARTIN S. SAYLER

It was also a common practice during the winter months to organize lyceums or debating clubs, and discuss religious, moral, and sometimes political questions, and this produced a taste for reading. Much of their time was thus employed when not employed in manual labor, and notwithstanding the limited means of education possessed by pioneer children, and the privations and hardships many of them had to endure, many of those who adopted a system of self-culture in after life became intelligent and useful citizens, and some of them were promoted to honorable official positions, among whom may be named Hayden Dooley, the eldest son of the first settler of the township, who had the honor of representing Preble county in the lower branch of the legislature of Ohio; Peter Shideler, one of the early settlers, who was one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas of Preble county for some time; Martin F. Stephens, who was elected county treasurer two terms, and representative one term; and Henry Shideler, who represented Preble and Montgomery counties in the State senate two terms.

CHURCHES.

The first church of the township was located on section eighteen, and was built in 1818. It was a hewed log house, twenty-six by thirty feet, roofed with shingles, and was free for all denominations of Christians to worship in. This spirit of liberality was characteristic of pioneer inhabitants—selfishness and illiberality were then unknown. The trustees were Silas Dooley, William Caster, and John Railsback. This house served the double purpose of school-house and church. Elder David Purviance was the first minister of the Christian denomination who preached there.

The writer is indebted to Silas Dooley, jr., for the original subscription list for the building of this church, which is deemed of sufficient importance to insert, at least the names of those who contributed to the building. The condition of subscription was that those who were able should pay in money, and those who were destitute of that great luxury, and had nothing but muscle, might discharge it in work:

John Railsback	$30 00,	ten days work.
George Dooley	15 00,	five days work.
Thomas Lewallen	6 00,	three days work.
Thomas Harris	5 00,	six days work.
John Garter	5 00,	two days work.
Samuel Kirsham	2 00,	three days work.
Robert Campbell	10 00,	in shingles.
Silas Dooley	15 00,	paid in work.
John Streat	2 00,	paid in work.
Michael Niccum	2 00,	paid in work.
John Hill	3 00,	paid in work.
Littleberry Blackley	2 00,	paid in work.
William Caster	6 00.	
Moses Dooley	3 00,	paid in work.
James Harris	2 00,	paid in work.
James Harris, sr	8 00,	paid in work.
Sam Frame	10 00,	paid in work.
Reuben Dooley	20 00.	
Moses Dooley	10 00.	
William Idner	1 00,	in work.
John Wilson	1 00,	in work.
John Hardy	3 00.	
Samuel Martin	10 00.	
Robert Rhea	3 00,	in work.
Thomas Dooley	4 00,	paid in work.

In the central and eastern portions of the township there were no churches built at so early a day. But Elder Benjamin Skinner, a minister of the Baptist church, frequently held religious service at the dwelling house of Armstead Huffman, and ministers of the Methodist church often preached at the house of Margaret Stephens, and sometimes at an old log school-house near by; and ministers of the New Light or Christian denomination frequently preached at the dwelling house of William Sellers.

The second church built in the township was located near Paint creek, in the southwest corner of the township by the Baptist denomination. Under the guidance of Elder Benjamin Skinner the church prospered, and accessions to the church were made rapidly. Elder Skinner was a self educated man, and had fine natural qualifications for a revivalist, and succeeded in building up a prosperous church.

The writer has been unable to get the date of the building of this church, but from the best information attainable he believes it to have been built shortly prior to 1840.

Shortly after this the Methodists erected Salem church in the same vicinity, which is still in use.

Antioch church, near the center of the township, was built in 1845. The first trustees were Ebe Campbell, Conrad Bloss, James McCabe, William Stephens and William Jefferson. Jefferson is now the only survivor of the board. There was a pretty strong and prosperous church of the Methodist denomination maintained here for a number of years, and regular services held by the ministers in charge of the district, but since the large and commodious church was erected at Eaton by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, Antioch has been abandoned.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE SAYLER FAMILY.

The Sayler homestead, located at the northwest corner of section thirty-six, in Gasper township, a view of which is herewith given, was purchased by Christian Sayler in 1814. Christian Sayler was born of Swiss parentage, in Maryland, in 1785. When he was twelve years old, the father having died, the family moved to Franklin county, Virginia, and remained there unbroken till 1806, when Christian, with his brother John, came to Ohio and settled in Lanier township, on the east side of Twin creek. In 1811 Christian married Mary Teal, daughter of Samuel Teal, born in Frederick county, Maryland, September 11, 1789. While yet in childhood, her father moved to Franklin county, Virginia, and remained there until 1805, when he emigrated to Ohio, and settled at the mouth of Aukerman's creek, on land previously entered by relatives. At the time, therefore, of the marriage of Christian and Mary, both were well accustomed to the hardships of the forest and the toils of pioneer life. Three years after their marriage and two years after the birth of their oldest son, Abraham, who is the principal subject of this sketch, the young couple purchased the farm, which is now known as the Sayler homestead, and began to battle against an unbroken forest. The day time was occupied in the clearing by the husband and at the wheel by the wife, and night was made hideous by the horrid howl of wolves in the surrounding thickets.

The family of Christian and Mary Sayler consisted of nine children, four of whom are living—Abraham T., Elizabeth Shewman, Joseph, and Maria Allen. Christian Sayler was a hard-working, through-going man, who, with the assistance of his sons, improved the farm, and at the time of his death, in 1852, left the family in good circumstances. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Sayler made her home with Abraham, who purchased the homestead. It is now pleasant to see this old lady, enfeebled by ninety-two years of toilsome life, sitting at a window of her son's comfortable home, contemplating with pleasure the changes which her eyes have seen and her hands helped to bring about.

Abraham T., the oldest son of Christian and Mary Sayler, and present owner of the homestead, a pictorial sketch of which appears in this volume, was born March 5, 1812. In early boyhood he became expert with the axe, and was a valuable assistant in reducing the farm to a state of cultivation. He never was strongly inclined to sports, as is proved by the fact that he never owned a gun, although the howl of the wolf was yet heard, and the extensive woodlands were filled with deer. Log rollings were the fashionable parties of those days, and Mr. Sayler says he once attended frolics of this kind seventeen days in succession, except Sundays. There was a distillery on the farm, which Abraham assisted to operate. He was always closely attached to home, and like other young men of his time, knew what hard work meant. He was married to Elizabeth Rinehart, third child of Abraham Rinehart, August 12, 1838. She was born May 25, 1817, her parents being among the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Sayler have had nine children, three of whom are living. Mary Magdalene, born February 8, 1843, is married to N. S. Bennet, and living in Camden; Minerva, born November 2, 1847, is married to Patrick Guckain, and living on a farm in Gasper township, and Martin S., born July 19, 1850, is living on the homestead. He is married to Sarah A. Swihart, who was born June 26, 1857. Martin S. and Sarah have had three children: Charles A. and Hugh J., born January 8, 1875, and Theodore, born March 21, 1878. Charley A. died July 24, 1876.

The remaining children of Abraham and Elizabeth Sayler were: William H. Harrison, born May 27, 1840, died November 10, 1840; Benjamin F., born October 24, 1845, is now dead; Fannie Ann, born October 22, 1852, died January 11, 1864; Selinna, born April 1, 1855, died March 1, 1856; Cicero, born February 3, 1857, died February 13, 1864; Adrian, born February 13, 1861, died December 28, 1864.

Benjamin F. was a volunteer in company E, Eighty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, which entered the service in 1862. Benjamin remained in the service till the confederacy received its death blow at Appomattox. He was in General Logan's corps and was color bearer while on Sherman's famous march to the sea. While in the army he contracted inflammatory rheumatism, with which he died. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Cosbey, is yet living.

In politics Abraham Sayler was a Whig until the disintegration of that party, when he became a Republican, and since the war has supported the Democratic party. In religion, he holds to the Universalist faith, but has never united himself with any religious society.

Socially Mr. Sayler is very genial and hospitable. He makes his visitor feel perfectly comfortable and at home.

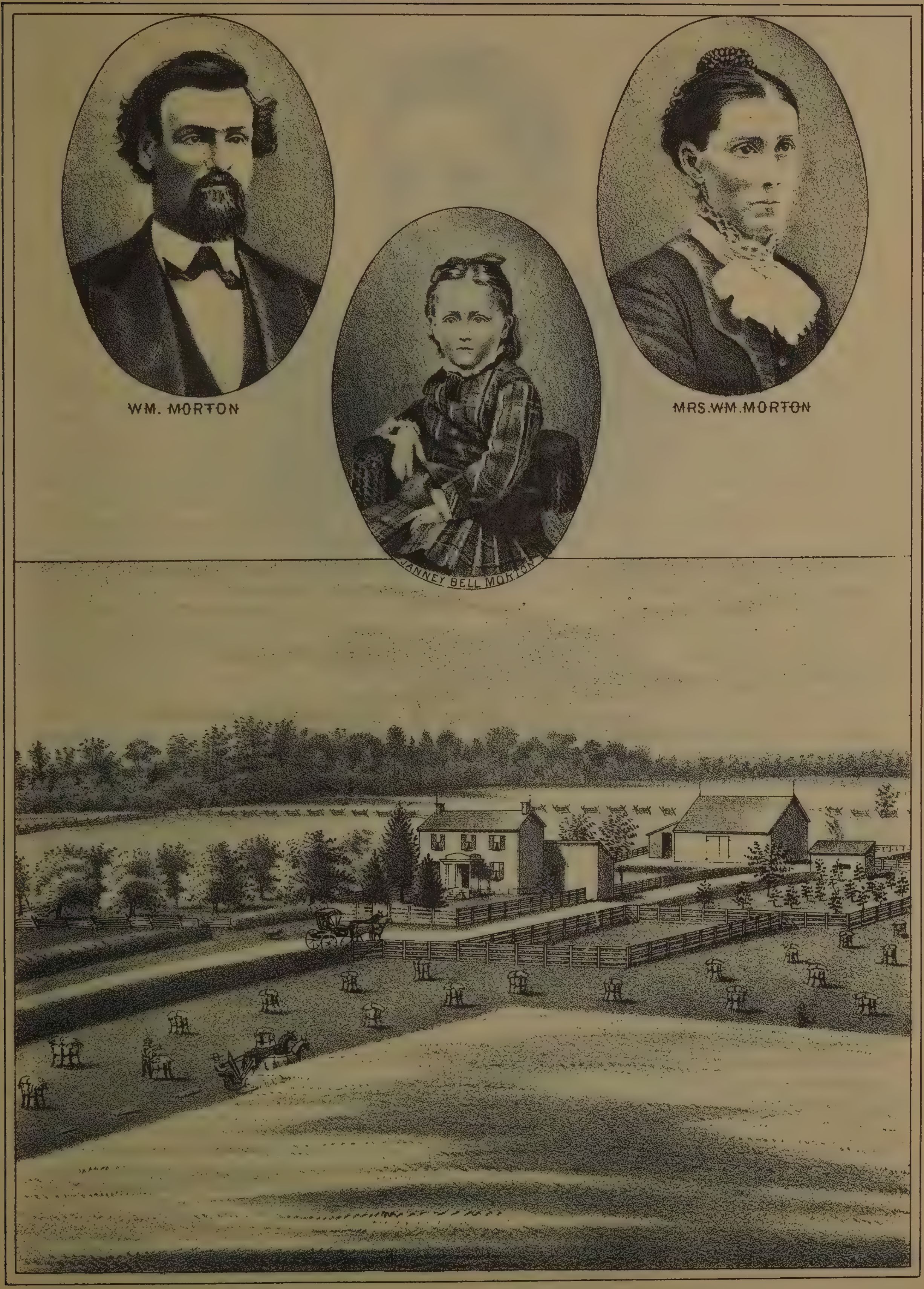
His whole life has been one of busy toil, and his accumulations are amply sufficient to support him during declining years and start his children well on toward the goal of wealth.

WILLIAM MORTON.

A highly respected and substantial farmer of Gasper township, is William Morton, the subject of this sketch. He is the thirteenth child of Benjamin and Hannah Morton, who were among the earliest settlers of the county, being natives of New Jersey. William was born on the Morton homestead in Israel township, March 2, 1838. A complete and elaborate sketch of his parents will be found in the biography of Hezekiah Morton, published elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Morton received the benefit of an education such as the common schools of the time afforded. When he was sixteen years old his father died (June 7, 1854), and William was left in care of the home. He began life for himself in 1862, when he purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres on which he now resides. Being unmarried, he lived with a tenant, and farmed the place, until 1873, when the tenant left the premises, and Mr. Morton was left entirely alone. He continued to be his own housekeeper as well as his own farmer until May 21, 1874, when he quit bachelor life, and was married to Emma I. Dooley, only daughter of Silas and Isabel (McCracken) Dooley. Emma was born June 1, 1847. Her parents were pioneers of the county, and among the most highly respected citizens of the township.

The family of William and Emma Morton consists of one child, Janney Belle, born May 27, 1876.

Mr. Morton is an energetic and thrifty farmer, who attends closely and exclusively to his own affairs. His home, a pictorial sketch of which appears on another page, is comfortable, and his farm productive. He takes little part in politics, and has never coveted official honors. During the war he was a member of the home guards of Ohio, and when Breckenridge made his famous northern raid in 1864, Mr. Morton was called into the hundred



RES. OF WM. MORTON, GASPER TP. PREBLE CO. O.

D. C. Stubbs

DeWitt Clinton Stubbs, of Gratis township, is the fourth son of Jesse and Mary Stubbs, and was born where his parents now live, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year 1838. He received the rudiments of his education at the schools in West Elkton and its vicinity, and his more advanced instruction at Greenmount college, Richmond, Indiana, and the Lebanon Normal school in Warren county, Ohio. He then attended the Bryant and Stratton Commercial college at Cleveland, Ohio, and after graduating from that institution, returned to his home, and engaged for a time in teaching. This occupation, however, he followed only for a short time, giving it up to take the management of his father's farm while he was in the Ohio legislature in the sessions of 1860-61. This line of work, too, he was destined to follow but for a brief period. He left the farm, as many thousands of the young men of his time did, for the army. Entering the service as a private of the Eleventh regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, he served until the close of the great struggle, and came back to the quiet and peace of civil life, bearing an enviable reputation and the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was successively promoted to the rank of sergeant, sergeant major, captain and lieutenant colonel, receiving his commission as the latter February 23, 1865. The regiment to which Colonel Stubbs belonged, was mustered out of service at Camp Dennison on the twenty-first of June, 1864, with the exception of two companies of men whose time had not expired. These two companies and the veterans of the regiment were officially recognized as the Eleventh Ohio detachment, and assigned to Baird's division of the Fourteenth corps. They were commanded by Colonel Stubbs, and did excellent service during the remainder of the war, accompanying Sherman in his splendid campaign, and marching from Atlanta to thes ea.

Upon returning home Colonel Stubbs engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon the fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, on which he now resides, just east of the village of West Elkton. This calling received his entire attention until he was called to public life, and its duties imposed upon him. He had, ever since attaining his majority, been an active political worker, and intensely devoted to the principles of the Republican party. He had worked merely from a desire for the success of the great organization, which he believed to be the champion of right, and having no personal political ambition, sought no preferment at the hands of the party in whose cause he had exerted himself. It was not through his seeking that he became, in 1877, the nominee of the Republicans in Preble county for the legislature. He had one hundred and thirty-five out of one hundred and sixty-eight votes in the county convention, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixteen in this then very close county. The estimation in which he was held where best known is effectively evidenced by the fact that in Gratis township, which gave the Republican State ticket in 1877 only forty-seven votes more than the Democratic, Colonel Stubbs had a majority of one hundred and forty-four. Mr. Stubbs was re-elected after serving two years, and is Preble county's present representative, his term expiring with the term of 1881. In his second election he had a majority in the county of three hundred and sixty-two, and in his own township, as in the first election, ran far ahead of the State ticket. During his two terms' service as representative, Colonel Stubbs has been a member of the committee on public buildings and land, on agriculture and on public works—of the latter chairman. He is perhaps most widely and well known as the man through whose instrumentality the notorious O'Conner was exposed to the people, who, ignorant of his antecedents, had elected him to a seat in the legislature.

Colonel Stubbs has represented his county with the best of credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. His substantial ability, capacity for hard work and his shrewd practical judgment, together with his earnestness of purpose and conscientious adherence to his convictions while fitting him for the duties of public life, also made him eminently worthy of its honors.

Mr. Stubbs was married December 1, 1869, to Samantha, daughter of John and Charlotte Hankins, of Fayette county, Ohio, who was born October 31, 1838. They have two children, Lenora and Harriet.

days' service, and placed on guard duty at Washington. Mr. Morton is a Republican, but holds liberal views, in both matters of politics and religion. He is known in the community as an industrious unostentatious farmer, who enjoys, in a quiet way, the prosperity which successive years are accumulating.

GRATIS.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Gratis township lies in the southeastern corner of the county. In the congressional surveys it is designated "township four, of range three." On the north it is bounded by Lanier township, to the east and south lie Montgomery and Butler counties, and on the western boundary lies Somers township.

In appearance the township is varied. It has none of those long reaches of level country met with in so many of the other townships, until you approach the southern boundary, where, stretching out into Butler county, there is quite an extensive plain, embracing several thousands of acres. By far the greater part of the township is hilly. Numerous streams, some of considerable size, flow through this part of the county, and along their banks is found a limited amount of fine bottom land. In most cases, however, the hills rise from the very banks. These hill-sides are not, by any means, covered with inferior soil, but show, in every direction, their capability for richly repaying the efforts of the husbandman. Bordering, as it does, on the edge of the Miami valley, Gratis partakes largely of the characteristics of that region, and, at an early day, attracted the attention of the pioneer settler.

The soil, like that of the rest of the county, is of a clayey nature, with an underlying sub-soil of limestone, except in the bottoms, where a rich loam is found. The forests at the present day are covered with a heavy growth of beech and sugar maple. These are, however, far more numerous now than when the country was first settled. At that time the principal growth was poplar, with a large intersprinkling of walnut. These latter have now almost entirely disappeared and given place to the present varieties. About twenty per cent. of the township is covered with timber, the rest is under an advanced system of cultivation. The buildings show by their size and careful attention, the healthy and progressive ideas of their owners. No mere bare subsistence contents them. Their lands are made to yield their utmost, and, in consequence, these farmers are the wealthiest class in the township. Owing to the fact that many of them belong to the societies of Friends and German Baptists, both of whom discourage extensive display, they are enabled to lay up a large portion of their earnings and are now the moneyed class of the county.

The chief crops grown are the same as those of the other townships in this county. Corn is more extensively grown than the other grains. Wheat raising, also, receives a large share of attention. The culture of tobacco is yet in its infancy in this part of the country. The greater amount of labor required compared with that expended on other crops is an impediment to any extensive cultivation of this plant. This branch of agriculture is, however, occupying a considerable degree of attention, and while the quantity is still small, the quality is in no way inferior to that raised in what may be styled, more strictly, the tobacco-growing country. The soil and climate seem admirably adapted for its culture, and the day approaches when it will be classed among the chief productions of the township. At present a small patch of from one to six acres is all that is grown on one farm, and even this amount is found to pay handsomely for the labor expended.

There are no streams of any size in the township. The country is well watered but it is by small branches that flow through in large numbers. None of the streams which pass through the other townships do more than touch Gratis. Twin creek, on the northeast, enters sections one and two; on the south, Elk creek passes through the southern parts of sections thirty-five and thirty-six, and, again, in the north, a small creek called Aukerman's branch, for a short distance, enters sections three and four, but the body of the township is untouched. The existence of a water-shed across the middle of the township is doubtless the occasion of this avoidance by the waters. From the very northern and southern boundaries the land ascends until it reaches its highest point in a ridge of land extending nearly due east and west across the township—about a mile north of West Elkton—and from this point the waters flow north to Aukerman's branch, or south to Elk creek. Although these larger bodies of water do not do more than touch the township, they, nevertheless, are, at these points, associated with the earliest events of the county. It was at these points that John Leslie in the south, and Hezekiah Phillips in the north, entered the county and made the first entries of land, and here the first settlements of any size were made.

Gratis township is so unfortunate as to possess no good means of transportation. There are no railroads in the township, nor have the people any prospects at present of ever getting any. Their nearest railroad station is at Camden, Somers township, a distance of some four or five miles. They are fortunate in the possession of good roads, extending in every direction, and connecting the chief points within the township with each other and with the outside world. Most of these roads are free pikes. One, however, passing southeast through Winchester to Middletown is a toll pike. A few years ago, the pike from Winchester to West Elkton was also a toll pike, but it has since been made a free thoroughfare.

There are three towns in this township. Two, Winchester and West Elkton, are regularly incorporated towns, and are places of considerable importance. The third is Greenbush, a small collection of houses clustering at a crossroads, and supplied with a saw-mill, post office and a few shops of no great importance.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME

is a matter of dispute as to the particulars, although there is the same idea in each way of explaining it. Some relate that at the first election of officers, the finances of the new township were in such an unsatisfactory condition that the first officers volunteered to serve without pay, offering their time and services gratuitously, and that the name arose from that proposal. The objection to this explanation is that it makes the name to have been given some time after the organization of the township, and also to have been given by the citizens of the township, whereas it was the custom for the county commissioners to name the township at the time of organization. To our mind, the following explanation seems, of the two, to be the more worthy of credence: Owing to the fact that the most of the settlers at an early day were located in the extreme sounthern part of the township, it was troublesome te have to go to the elections in the northern part of the then existing township, which bore the name of Lanier, which was of much greater extent than at present. In consideration of this, a party of Friends went in a body to the county commissioners and petitioned that a new township be made in the southeastern part of the county. The commissioners, thinking the number of settlers in the territory which would be embraced by the new township to be too few to justify their granting this petition, refused to give it their consent. Before leaving, the Friends determined to make one last effort. Samuel Stubbs, who was the spokesman of the party, went over the former arguments, and at the close remarked that he not only thought that they were justified in their petition for a new township, but that he even thought that it should be granted them gratis. His arguments carried his point, and the clerk of the board, Mr. A. C. Lanier, not only advised the granting of the township, but also that it should be called Gratis. His advice was followed, and the Friends went home victorious.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the county was made in this township in section thirty-six, by John Leslie, who entered land as early as 1802. Leslie and a man by the name of Long entered the section together, Leslie taking the south half and Long the north half. Leslie emigrated from Pennsylvania with his family, consisting of his wife, five sons and three daughters. The sons were Davis, Joseph, John, Stephen and Reese. Long had no family.

The next to enter after Wesley and Long was Alexander Pugh, who entered five quarter sections in the eastern part of the township. The most of his land lay in section thirteen. He made the first settlement in what is called Pleasant valley. He came from Georgia with three thousand dollars, and bought his land and paid for it at time of purchase. The most of the settlers who entered lands took them with the privilege of paying for them in yearly installments. The lands were generally sold to the settlers for about two dollars and fifty cents per acre, they agreeing to pay about eighty dollars a year. At the time of his arrival Mr. Pugh was considered the wealthiest man in the settlement. Soon after Leslie's arrival William Swisher came from Kentucky and settled section one. He built on the north side of Twin creek. He was originally from Pennsylvania, but moved to Kentucky, where he stayed two years before moving to Ohio.

About the same time Hezekiah Phillips came into the settlement from ———— and settled in the northern part of the township. Rebecca Phillips is said to be the first female white child born in the county. The southern part of the township was settled by a large colony of Friends, who came from the Carolinas and Georgia. The families of Stubbs Jones and Maddocks formed a large part of the number. They were originally from Pennsylvania. From there they moved to North and South Carolina, and from these latter States to Georgia. Their opposition to slavery caused their emigration to the north and northwest. They came in large numbers to Ohio, and a great many settled in Gratis township. The ancestor of the Stubbs had gone from Pennsylvania to keep in sight and sound of his lady love, Miss Ester Maddock. He saw General Braddock when undertaking his disastrous march against the combined forces of French and Indians. As many as thirteen brothers of his name came to Ohio together, and of these, twelve settled within thirty miles of each other, in the southern part of Gratis township and the northern part of Butler county. The Stubbs are a remarkably long lived family, their average age approaching eighty years. There is in the possession of Mr. Jesse Stubbs, of West Elkton, a record of events which he has kept for over forty years.

George Kelley settled in Gratis township, and was among the earliest settlers in the county. He came from Virginia, where he was born in 1782. His wife, Elizabeth (Harrell), was born in Kentucky in 1787. They removed finally to Sullivan county, Indiana, where they both died; he in 1868, and she in 1875. James Kelley, son of George Kelley, was born in Gratis township in 1811, December 8th, and was married, in 1838, to Hannah Goodlander, and has had a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom are living.

Some of the other early settlers were John Cypole and Levi Kinman, who came from Georgia in the fall of 1804, and settled in Gratis; Abraham Neff, who settled on Twin, and built the first saw and grist-mill; the two Gifts, Nicholas and Jacob, who settled on section three, and were afterwards among the four proprietors of the town of Winchester; Abraham Wimmer, from Virginia; Daniel Boone, from Kentucky, a relative of the noted pioneer, and who settled on section eleven; William Hixon, from Georgia; and Abner Hall and nephew, Adam, of North Carolina. The above all came before 1809.

John Brown was born about 1795, in Georgia, from which State he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Gratis township in 1804. His father, Richard, entered a three-quarter section, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of which is now in the possession of his grandson, Joseph Brown. He paid a dollar and fifty cents per acre for the land. John Brown's wife was Mary, daughter of Jonas Randall, who died in 1867. They had seven children born to them: Jonas, (deceased); Sarah, (deceased); John R., residing in Iowa; Jonathan, in Kansas; Richard, (deceased); Joseph and Rebecca, (deceased). Joseph Brown was married three times. By his first wife, Elizabeth Stanley, he had two children (both deceased). His second wife, Mary Hasley, who died of small-pox in 1875, left two children: Ellie and Milo A. His third wife is Maria Stubbs. They have had one child, Samuel (deceased). Mr. Brown has been a director on the school board for twenty-four years.

John Brown and Mary Randall moved into their log hut the day after their marriage, carrying their effects upon a horse. At the time they moved in there was no floor to their dwelling. The house was finished after they had moved in.

Jerid, son of Alexander Pugh, was born in the year 1809. His father moved to Gratis in 1805. He married Catharine Barbara Schwartzwelder, who is still living. They had six children born to them, namely: Hannah, wife of Samuel Harris; John, who married Eliza Ann Gifford; William, who married Ellen Smith; Alexander; Ellen, wife of James Burnett; and Wesley (deceased). John Pugh has three children now living: Hiram C., Charles Wesley, and Samuel J. Mr. Pugh has a farm of about one hundred and twenty-nine acres, all in a fine state of improvement. He has also been a member of the township board of education, but holds no office at present.

Daniel Chrisman emigrated from Rowan county, North Carolina, in 1803, stopping until August, 1805, in Warren county. In that year coming to Preble county he settled in section eleven, of Gratis township. By his wife, Mary Ozias, he had five children, four of whom are living, three of whom are in this county. John, the only one in Gratis township, married Susannah Hall (deceased). He is about the last of the early settlers, and is one of the largest land holders in Preble county.

Lewis Chrisman, son of Jacob Chrisman, was born in 1801. He married Sarah Harshman, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are still living, viz: F. M., Sarah Ann, and Peter; the last two are living in Indiana. Lewis Chrisman died in 1854, and his wife in 1872. F. M. Chrisman was born in Preble county, on the old homestead, in the year 1833, and in 1857, married Esther Russell, daughter of John R. Russell. He has had six children, all of whom are living. His farm contains three hundred and sixty-eight acres. Rev. Jacob Chrisman, the grandfather of John and Daniel, was the first minister of the German Reformed church who crossed the Ohio river.

Benjamin Fall came into Ohio from North Carolina, and settled in Gratis township. His father, Christian, was one of the first men in the county; he came in 1805. His wife was Mary Leslie, who died about 1864. They had four children: Hannah, wife of Joseph Haldeman; Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Snyder; Josiah, who married Susan Smith; and Elizabeth, wife of Oscar Morris. Mrs. Daniel Snyder had six children: Susannah, Benjamin, Samuel, Alice, Margaret, and Libbie.

Samuel Stubbs was born in Georgia in 1766, from which State he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1805 settled on section twenty-nine of Gratis township. He died while on a visit to Indiana in 1846. His wife, Mary Jones, was born in Georgia in 1771, and died in Gratis in 1843. She was a descendant, in the third generation, from Sir Isaac Newton. Sir Isaac's sister Rachel married a Francis Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs had ten children: Rebecca, William, Tabitha, Newton, Martha, Sarah Ann, Nathan, Rachel, and Jesse Stubbs. Jesse Stubbs married Mary Jones, and has had nine children, six of whom are living. Mr. Stubbs now resides in the spot where he was born, and is seventy-one years old.

Jonas Randall came to Preble county and settled in Gratis township in 1805. He was born in South Carolina December, 1766. He married Sarah Roberts, who was a native of the same State, born May, 1766. They had nine children, all of whom grew up and raised families, but none are now living. Jonas Randall died in Gratis in 1852, and his wife in 1855. He was a prosperous farmer, owning one thousand acres of land. He gave each of his children a farm.

He was a member of Friends' church, and was a useful citizen. John Randall, his son, was born in South Carolina, in July, 1790, and was married in 1811, to Elizabeth Conarroe, who was born in Philadelphia, in 1795. They have had nine children, of whom six are living, viz: William C., in Monroe township; Mrs. John Lee in Jefferson; Mrs. Isaac Julian, in Illinois; Mrs. Isaac Wright, in Indiana; Andrew C., in Illinois, and Mrs. John Small, in Kansas. William C. was born in 1816, and has been married four times. He was appointed, in 1837, ensign in the State militia, under Governor Vance, and was afterward made lieutenant, which commission he held four years.

Thomas Stubbs was born in Georgia in the year 1770. From Georgia he emigrated to Ohio, and in the year 1805 he settled in Gratis township. Like a good many of the emigrants from the south, he was obliged to leave on account of his anti-slavery views. His wife was

Mary, daughter of Charles Hobson. They had ten children born to them: Elisha, Arah, Charles (deceased), John H., Keziah, Lydia, Rebecca, Sarah (deceased), and Lorenzo. The latter, born in 1818, married Sarah Maddock, and has had five children, three of whom survive. Mr. Stubbs has a farm of one hundred and eighty acres. This farm was given him by John Overpeck, as a recognition of a kindness done him by Lorenzo Stubbs. During an illness of Mr. Overpeck's his own children deserted him and left him to Mr. Stubbs' sole care. At Mr. Overpeck's death, at the age of eighty-two years, he left his farm to Mr. Stubbs.

John H. Stubbs, son of Thomas Stubbs, was born in Butler county in 1805. His father moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, from there to Georgia, and finally to Ohio. The first wife of J. H. Stubbs, who was Margaret E. Hart, died in 1840. They had ten children: Levi, Zimri, Aaron, Thomas, Isaac, Lydia, Ira, Esta, Elizabeth, and Sarah. His second wife was Lydia M. Eccles, by whom he had eight children: Enoch, Emma, Ezra, Harriet, Eli, Allison B., George H., and Katie.

Levi Stubbs married Mary Thomozin Thayer. By her he had nine children: John E., Lewis E., Ira S., Charles Z., Walter I., Luella, Aaron A., Lizzie Ann, and Sarah Margaret. Ira Stubbs, married Rebecca J. Swain. Nine children were born him, viz: Ollie, Charles S., Russel F., Curtis A., Mary L., Lurton H., Frank C., Orion J., and Helen B. Mr. Stubbs has a farm of forty-four acres. He is a merchant in West Elkton.

John Riner was born near Martinsburgh, Virginia, about 1780. From Virginia he moved to Ohio, and settled in Gratis in the year 1805. He died in Gratis on section fourteen, in 1840. His first wife was a Huffman, of Virginia, by whom he had two children: Sarah and Catharine. His second wife was Mary Osborn, of Sheppardsburgh, Virginia. She died in the year 1873, at the age of eighty-three. John and Mary Riner had seven children, four of whom are now living: Julia Ann, Henry, J. Welsey and Rebecca. Henry Riner married Elizabeth, daughter of John Chrisman. They have three children of their own: Susan, John and Charles, and two adopted ones—Thomas and Mattie.

Simeon Loop was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he moved to Ohio. He died in Gratis township about 1846. His wife, Catharine E., is also dead. Mr. Loop owned a farm of seventy-six acres. Five children were born him: Susanna, Jacob, Mary Ann, Sarah and Lewis C. The latter married Eliza Jane, daughter of George Long. They have had two children: Mary Ellen and Sadie (deceased). Mr. Lewis Loop was born in 1830, and is still living on the farm owned by his father.

In the year 1805 Jesse Kenworthy, sr., came to Ohio, and settled on section thirty-two of Gratis township, where he died in 1858. He moved from North Carolina to South Carolina, where he married Rachel Cook, a native of that State. She was the daughter of Eli Cook, who settled in 1805, on the same section as Kenworthy. This colony came overland to Ohio, driving their own teams, and making the best arrangements possible until they could build their cabins. Jesse and Rachel Kenworthy had a family of five children, viz: William, who married for his first wife, Alice Ballard, and for his second, Ann Townsend; John, who married Lydia Jones; Mary, who married first David Branson, and second, Daniel H. Moon; Sally (deceased), and Jesse, jr. The latter married Mary Langston, and has five children: John R., Susan K., Rachel, Zimri and Alvin L. Mr. Jesse Kenworthy, jr., was born in the year 1817, and has lived all his life on the farm where he now resides. He first started on his father's farm which had been willed him. He made additions to this from time to time until he is now the owner of seven hundred and forty-six acres in Ohio, besides three hundred and sixty acres in Illinois. He has made a specialty of stock raising, particularly the raising of hogs, raising from three to four hundred of the latter a year. His son, Zimri, married Ann E. Lynn. They have had two children: Francis Elmer and Frank E., both of whom are deceased.

Daniel Kenworthy is one of ten children. He has been married twice—first to Mary Roberts, and then after her death, to Mary J. Lane. He has had four children. Mr. Kenworthy is a member of the board of education of his township, and also a director of the Preble County Agricultural association. He has a farm of one hundred acres.

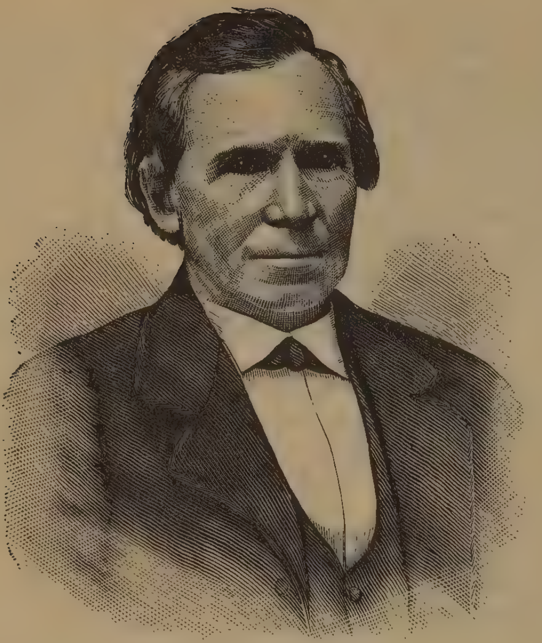
William Gifford moved to Ohio from North Carolina about 1805, and settled in Gratis township. He was born in 1773, and died in 1813. His son, Jesse Gifford, was born in Gratis township in the year 1812. His wife, Bethena Rix, was born in 1813. They had six children: Anuel, Susanna, Eliza, Henry, Hannah and Linley. Mr Gifford owns seventy-five acres in Preble county.

Anuel Gifford married first Sarah Korres, by whom he had six children. After her decease he married Ellie Owens, and has had one child by this union. Mr. Gifford has been school director for four years, and for several years a member of the board of education. He is part proprietor of a saw-mill.

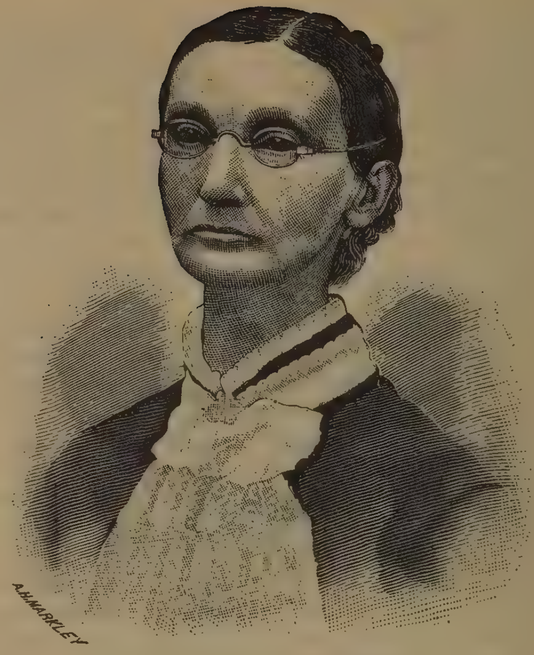
Nathan Maddock was born in Georgia, in the year 1777. In the spring of 1805 his father, Samuel Maddock, moved from Georgia with a colony of about fifty persons, composed mostly of representatives of the Stubbs and Jones families. The latter of these families is now not represented in this part of the county. Samuel Maddock brought with him his two sons, Nathan and Francis, and his daughter Eleanor. He settled on section thirty-two of Gratis township. Nathan married Sarah Fouts, of North Carolina. Four children were born to them—Joseph, John, Henry, who married Phebe Brown, and Rachel, who married Riley Davis (deceased). After he death of Mrs. Maddock, which occurred in 1815, Nathan married Martha Mendenhall, by whom he had one child, Samuel, who married Martha Cook.

Joseph Maddock married Mary Stubbs. Three children have been born to them, two of whom, Nathan and Martha Ann, are still living. Henry Maddock is living in Lee county, Iowa, and Samuel in Henry county, Iowa.

John Maddock and his wife Martha (Stubbs) had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Maddock



DANIEL G. PRUGH.



MRS. DANIEL G. PRUGH.

Although distinct traces of the ancestral line of the Prugh family are lost to history ere it is retraced through the eighteenth century, it is undoubtedly the fact that the family tree first took root in the soil of Germany. Tradition has not handed down the name of the first of the family who left his native land and settled in this country. However, it is known that Conrad Prugh, the grandfather of Daniel G. Prugh, lived in Frederick county, Maryland during the stirring struggle for National independence. He died in the year 1805, leaving behind him a family of sixteen children, equally divided as to sex. Soon after the death of their father most of the children emigrated to Ohio, and settled principally in Montgomery county, about five miles south of Dayton.

Confining this sketch to the family of one of this large circle of relatives, it is found that Peter Prugh, the father of Daniel G. Prugh, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, near Westminster, February 12, 1784. The first years of vigorous youth were spent on the farm and in the milling business. But he soon found that the running of mills was less adapted to his taste than the building thereof, and the strong mechanical genius which has ever been characteristic of the Prugh family converted the miller into the millwright. In or about the year 1811, he emigrated to Ohio, and came to Preble county, in section four of Gratis township, where he purchased one hundred and thirteen acres of land at seven dollars per acre, to which farm he afterwards added forty-three acres. Although farming was his chief occupation, he frequently turned aside to indulge in his favorite mechanical pursuit. He helped to construct various grist- and saw-mills in the counties of Preble, Montgomery, and Greene. His farm, however, occupied much of his attention. The native forest, with its heavy undergrowth, was to be cleared ere he could expect to reap revenue from his investment. Realizing that it is not good for man to be alone, he early sought a helpmeet in the person of Miss Elizabeth Gentis, a daughter of Daniel Gentis, of Clarke county, who emigrated from Germany at an early day. The young couple commenced house keeping in a log house which Mr. Prugh had erected near where his son's residence now stands. This house was supplanted in 1825 by a comfortable brick, which with its accompanying farm buildings, which stood until after the death of the old people when the buildings gave way to the handsome residence and barn of their son.

Peter Prugh's wife died November 12, 1845, and he followed her to the tomb March 23, 1859. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it was through his efforts that the church at Winchester was founded. He furnished much of the material and helped construct the building. The Prugh family consisted of fourteen children, ten boys and four girls, all of whom lived to be men and women. Two brothers and one sister are deceased. Of this large family Daniel G. Prugh, the fourth son and fourth child, was born in Gratis township, May 9, 1821. He spent the first years of his life doing farm work. The county being new and work pressing, his educational advantages were limited. However, native talent and perseverance made of him an exceptionally intelligent man. This hard, earnest intelligence ever guiding every outlay of strength, has won for him true success.

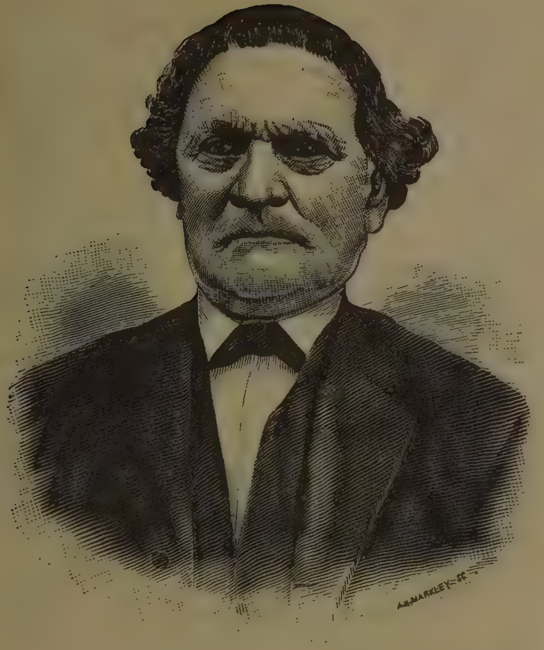
In 1840 he left the farm and worked for two years and four months at the blacksmith trade, but disliking the business, he returned to the home place and became sole manager of his father's farm on the following conditions, viz.: That he pay the taxes; provide for every want of the family; and advance annually to his father twenty dollars for church purposes. He profited by this arrangement for three years, and on the seventh of August, 1845, was married to Sarah Swihart, by whom he had four children. Of these the two girls died in infancy. Reuben Cassius, the oldest son, was born June 27, 1847, and Albert Clayton, the second son, was born July, 30, 1849. These sons are now in Kansas, where they are prospering in the stock trade. Reuben went in the fall of 1879, and his brother followed him in the following spring.

Mr. Prugh's first wife died May 2, 1854, and he was again married November 29, 1855, to Anna Swihart, of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Prugh have one son, Charles Lyman, born March 1, 1857, who, in the fall of 1880, went to Middletown, where he is now engaged in the hardware business

In 1849 Mr. Prugh bought the home place. He now owns in all three hundred and sixteen acres, two hundred and sixty adjoining his residence, and fifty-six acres in section two. After selling the place his father removed to Winchester, but disliking town life, spent his last days on a farm just west of Winchester, near the residence of his son. The latter continued to live in the old house until the year 1874, when he erected his present commodious residence at an expense of three thousand five hundred dollars. The large barn was erected in 1867 at a cash outlay of about one thousand eight hundred dollars. For twelve years, between the years 1854–69, Mr. Prugh served as township trustee. In 1869 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for two consecutive terms of three years each. He has served the people in other capacities, as a member of the Preble County Agricultural board, road commissioner, and other minor offices. He is the oldest road commissioner in Preble county.

In political life Mr. Prugh has always been an active Republican, and to his certain knowledge none of the name has ever been under any other political banner.

Though not a member of the church, he has always liberally contributed for the erection of churches, not confining his benefactions to any particular denomination. He has always honored the Christian religion. He has spent the most of his life on his present farm, which is well improved. Surrounded by hosts of friends, the memory of a life well spent and the record of many good deeds is most pleasant.



JESSE GIFFORD

MRS. JESSE GIFFORD.

was born in Gratis township, Preble county, Ohio, April 10, 1813. Deprived of his parents before he was a year old, he has only a general knowledge concerning the beginnings of the Gifford family. However, it is known that prior to the Revolutionary war, his grandfather Gifford resided in Pennsylvania, and that in this State his father, William Gifford, was born not far from the year 1770. Belonging to the society of Friends and being a man of peace, during the first mutterings of the impending war clouds the elder Mr. Gifford with his family joined a company of Friends, who were about to retire from Pennsylvania to the more peaceful territory of North Carolina. Among these emigrants were members of the Stubbs, Jones and other families, who afterward became identified with the Elkton settlement. The colonists settled in Guilford county, North Carolina. While here, William Gifford was married to Keziah Jones, daughter of William Jones, one of the emigrants from Pennsylvania. The people being thrifty, prospered in the South, but fearing the evil influences of slavery, which they bitterly opposed, and hearing of a richer agricultural territory in the new State of Ohio, quite a large company forthwith emigrated to this State and finally settled in Preble county. Induced by the glowing representations of his wife's brother, George Jones, William Gifford decided to move to Ohio, and in company with several of his brothers-in-law with their families, started for Preble county. The toilsome journey was made by wagon, and the little company was several weeks on the way.

About the year 1805 they came to this county, and made a stop in the vicinity of what is now West Elkton. William Gifford entered a quarter section of land about one-half mile east of this place. All was forest, and there was no roof ready to shelter them save the overhanging boughs of the native forest. For some time the family lived in a canvas tent, in which they had camped out every night since leaving their southern home. All joined together and rolled logs for the construction of one another's cabins. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were finally ensconced in their new home, a rude, round-log cabin, with chinks daubed with mud, a stick and clay chimney belching forth the flames from the huge fire-place beneath. Mr. Gifford was a cooper by trade, and he did all the coopering for the neighborhood, thus making enough money to support his family. This work in addition to the arduous work of a new farm kept him very busy. By the fall of 1813 he had succeeded in clearing about forty acres, and was beginning in a measure to make his family more comfortable, when both he and his wife fell fatally smitten with the "cold plague," which brought such woe to the settlers in that neighborhood. The plague baffled the skill of the physicians of that day, the patient being seized with a terrible feeling of coldness and thus falling into the icy embrace of death. Thus almost together died Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, leaving a family of six young children, the eldest of whom was not more than fifteen years of age. The children were cared for by their maternal relatives, and Jesse, then but six months old, was left without a home. He was taken from place to place, never remaining at one house more than three months at a time. For about three years the kind-hearted matrons of the neighborhood cared for the motherless child. At the expiration of this time his uncle and aunt, William and Mary Cox, emigrated from North Carolina, and while en route for a new home in Indiana, stopped to see their old friends in Preble county. Having no children of their own they adopted Jesse, and proceeded on their journey, making a settlement in Wayne county, near Richmond, Indiana.

The little boy, when he became of proper age, was allowed to go to school about two days out of the week during the brief winter season; but during most of the time he had to stay at home and work. The school-house in which he received his limited education was of the true pioneer type, built of round logs, with dirt floor, stick and clay chimney, and huge fire-place extending across one end of the room. The light was admitted through windows made by taking out a section of log on either side of the room, and covering the aperture with greased newspaper.

Mr. Gifford was accustomed to go to market to Richmond on horseback. His load consisted generally of six chickens, a wallet filled with cucumbers, and a little bucket of butter. He got six and a fourth cents apiece for his chickens, the same price for a pound of butter, and three cents per dozen for cucumbers. Richmond at that time consisted of one little store, and hat, shoe and blacksmith shop, and a few dwellings.

When Mr. Gifford was seventeen years of age, his brothers, feeling an interest in his welfare, urged him to come back to Preble county to attend to the securing of his little patrimony. Taking their advice, he forthwith left, although his aunt and uncle opposed his going, and forbade his return if he went. He came to this county carrying only the clothes on his back, and worked out by the month in the vicinity of Elkton. From the time of his arrival until twenty-one years of age, he managed, by rigid economy, to lay by one hundred and seventy-five dollars in cash, besides being the owner of a good team.

Having thus secured the basis of a start in life, from a financial standpoint, he thought to improve his domestic condition by taking a wife, and was accordingly married to Bethena Ricks, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ricks, who emigrated from Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1830. She was born January 30, 1813. Soon after their arrival in Preble county, Mr. Ricks died very suddenly, leaving a family of four children unprovided for. They had been used to every comfort, and, although it was very hard, the older ones were obliged to seek employment whereby to make their living. Lethena, recognizing that skilled labor was most liberally remunerated, learned the tailor trade, and worked at it in the vicinity of West Elkton, and did so for a time after her marriage.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, which occurred October 18, 1834, the young couple settled on land about two miles east of Elkton. They lived here put a short time when Mr. Gifford sold the place, and for a few years rented land, in the meantime buying a farm in Indiana. He afterwards sold this and bought a farm of seventy-five acres, adjoining on the east the first farm he ever owned. After living on this seventy-five acre farm for about five years, he purchased one hundred and twenty-three acres of land, located about one mile north of the last farm. He lived on this place for about ten years, and sixteen years ago Mr. Gifford bought his present farm of seventy-five acres, and removed to his present residence on the day of Lincoln's second election to the Presidency. He now owns, besides this farm, ninety acres of land in Wayne county, Indiana, about five miles north of Richmond, which farm is now occupied by his son-in-law, John Bennett. Mr. Gifford now lives on the half of the quarter that in early times was said to be not worth entering, and it was prophesied that it would never be worth the taxes paid on it. It was thought to be too wet to be cultivated. It now produces as much corn and grass as any farm in the whole neighborhood, and is not much behind in the production of wheat. Since he moved to the farm he has improved the soil greatly by ditching. He has several times refused seventy-five dollars per acre for the place. Owing to the effects of a severe attack of typhoid fever, which prostrated him just before moving to his present residence, north of Elkton, he has been unable to work regularly and has rented his farm. He has been paying considerable attention to the raising of stock, having at one time dealt extensively in hogs. During the past few years he has made sheep raising a specialty.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have been born three boys and three girls, all of whom are living, five residing in this county. Their eldest son, Anuel, married Sarah Koontz, and after her death married Ellen Owens, and has seven children. They reside in Greenbrush. Susannah married Elihu Stubbs, of Somers township, and is the mother of three children. Eliza A. is the wife of John Pugh, of Gratis township. They also have three children. Henry R., living a little west of Elkton, married Deborah Geeding, by whom he is the father of four children. Hannah, the wife of John Bennett, has three children, and resides in Wayne county, Indiana. Lindley A. married Sarah A. Ross, and lives just south of his father. He has three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have been fortunate in raising their family, not having had a death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have long been faithful members of the Friends church at West Elkton.

The Giffords have been first old line Whigs and then staunch Republicans. Mr. Gifford has won the esteem of his fellow citizens by his genial manners and fair dealings, and now in his old age he lives secure and happy in the midst of friends who honor him.

Mr. Gifford's father and mother left six children at their death, of whom Jesse was the youngest. Nathan died on the old homestead in Preble county, as did Henry; Andrew is living on Elkhorn, just east of Richmond. William died near the old homestead. Hannah married Jonathan Dix—both deceased.

worked at his trade as carpenter for twenty years, after which he became a farmer, and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The Maddocks came from England early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. From there they moved to North Carolina, and from there to Georgia. They were amongst the earliest settlers of the latter State, where members of their family have held important offices.

John Stubbs came with his father, Joseph Stubbs, to Ohio in the year 1805, and settled on section thirty-four, of Gratis township. John Stubbs was born in Georgia in the year 1801. His wife, Eleanor Taylor, who was born in New Jersey, in 1809, is still living. Mr. John Stubbs died in Gratis in 1864. Eleven children were born to them, five of whom survive. Mariah married Joseph Brown; Joseph married Esther Cooper; Keziah married Isaac Commons; John F. married Rachel Kenworthy, and Samuel A., born in 1849, married Lydia Ann Stubbs, daughter of Zimri Stubbs, of Preble county. They have one child, Mabel. Mr. S. A. Stubbs is engaged in the general merchandise business in West Elkton. He belongs to the society of Friends.

John F. and Rachel Stubbs have two children, Naomi and Charles. Joseph Stubbs and wife, Esther Cooper, daughter of William Cooper, of Butler county, have two children, William Cooper and Sarah Elizabeth.

Mr. Joseph Stubbs is living on the old homestead, which his grandfather entered when he first settled in Preble county.

Milton Stubbs is the son of Nathan and Ann (Mendenhall) Stubbs. He married Sarah J. Cooper. They have four children—Jonathan, Elizabeth Ann, Esther E., and Zimri. Milton has a fine farm of two hundred and four acres. Marmaduke Stubbs married Susan Kenworthy. He was born in 1838, and is the father of two children—Zimri A. and Mary L. The first meeting of the Friends' society was held on the farm on which he lives.

William Clevenger was born in New Jersey, about the year 1796. In 1806 he moved to Ohio, and settled in section twenty-four of Gratis township, where he died in the year 1860. His wife—Elizabeth Inman—was born in New Jersey. She died some fifteen years ago. They had eight children—George, deceased; Mary; Jonathan, married Sarah Turner; Jane, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Anna E., and William. William Clevenger, jr., married Catharine Gifford. They have had six children—Mary, Walter, Elizabeth, Effie Jane (deceased), Ida Minerva, and Lilla Myrtle. Mr. Clevenger owns a farm of four hundred and fifty-two acres. His residence and buildings are new. He was township trustee for two terms.

William Hixson was born in Georgia in 1777. From that State he emigrated to Gratis about 1806, and settled on section nine. His wife, Rachel (Stubbs), was a Georgian. She died in Gratis in 1848. Mr. Hixson was a member of the Society of Friends. He left a farm of three hundred acres to his three sons—John (deceased), who married Phebe Randall; William, who married Sarah Pierson; and Samuel, who is unmarried. John had a family of eleven children. His family is in the west. William had six children—Samuel, Rebecca, Mary (deceased), Annie (deceased), Esta, and Milton. He has a farm of two hundred and fifteen acres. Samuel Hixson has a fine brick house, with an iron roof, which he built in 1873. He has lived all his life on his present farm.

Jonathan Roberts, a native of North Carolina, settled in Butler county, near Gratis township, Preble county, in 1805, where he died. His father was Walter Roberts, who also settled in Butler county. James W. Roberts, a grandson of the above, was born in 1847. His father is Samuel Roberts. He is one of six children, four boys and two girls. To him and his wife, Lucretia (Davis), have been born three children: Freddie C., Curtis S., and Willis. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Society of Friends. He is director of the school district and owns a farm of eighty acres, which he bought from Hiram Stubbs. Zeno Roberts, son of Jonathan Roberts, married Lizzie Borradaile, daughter of Joseph Borradaile. They have two children—Viola Adell and Albert Samuel. Elihu Roberts, a brother of the above, married Sarah Stubbs, and has had eight children—Mary Alma, Otis, Alonzo, Alpheus, Charles, Edwin, Margaret, and Linley.

William Roberts, born in 1829 is a son of Walter Roberts and Hannah Conarro and grandson of Jonathan Roberts. Five children have been born him—Margaret Jane, Conradin, Walter Scott, Laura Belle and Ida May. He has a farm of fifty acres. John B., brother of the above, married Mary C. Maxwell, by whom he has had one child—Jesse C. He has a farm of seventy acres on the Eaton and Winchester pike. Elisha Roberts son of Walter Roberts, married Sarah E. Gifford, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom survive. Mr. Roberts has a farm of over sixty-five acres. The first farm which he owned in Ohio is now owned by Joseph Eby in the northwestern part of Gratis township. He then bought the farm he now occupies.

John Roberts was born in the year 1802 in North Carolina. In 1805 he came to Ohio with his parents. His father was Jonathan and his grandfather was Walter Roberts. They moved from Pennsylvania to Carolina in 1783. John owned a farm in the northwestern part of Gratis in section eight. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of Richard Brown, who came to Ohio from Georgia. His children were Mary Ann, who married Charles Ross; Sarah, whose first husband was Elliott Pierson, the second Nimrod Bennett; Phœbe Lydia (deceased), Juliette (deceased), Zenith, Eliza Jane, who married William Lautis; Rebecca, who married Obediah Talbert, Susan (deceased). Mr. Roberts left a farm of one hundred and seven acres. His death occurred in 1850. During his life he was a member of the Society of Friends.

Richard Talbert was born in North Carolina in 1797. His father was Thomas Talbert, who came to Gratis in 1807, and who died there about 1844. Richard Talbert died in Gratis in June of 1874. To him and wife, Rachel (Harris) were born twelve children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Solomon, Lydia, Asa, Obediah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Thomas and Isaiah.

Solomon Talbert was born in 1819. His wife was Helah Blanchard. They have had eleven children born them, eight of whom are now living.

Asa Talbert, born in 1824, married for his first wife Sarah Townsend, by whom he had two children—Melissa Jane and Mary. He has had no children by his second wife—Elvira Stubbs. Asa Talbert owns a farm of one hundred and four acres as part of the old homestead.

Isaiah Talbert married Durinda Conarro, and has five children. He is interested in a large carriage manufactory. A full history of his business will be found under the head of "Industries" in this township.

Elijah Mendenhall, a Georgian, settled in Gratis township in 1806. He located on the southeastern quarter of section thirty-four. His wife's maiden name was Martha Miller. Mr. Mendenhall left Georgia on account of his opposition to slavery. He came to Ohio with a number of persons who were, like himself, members of the Society of Friends. In 1814 he died in Gratis township. His wife survived him twenty-nine years and died near West Elkton in 1843. After the death of her husband she married Nathan Maddock, by whom she had two children. Elijah Mendenhall's children were, James, Alice, Annie, Marmaduke and Joseph. Marmaduke married Elizabeth Johnson and had eight children, six of whom are still living. Marmaduke Mendenhall was born in 1810 on the place where he now lives. His farm contains about ninety acres. Joseph L. Mendenhall, son of the above, married Delilah, daughter of Samuel Roberts. They have two children—Theodore S. and Arthur C. Mr. J. L. Mendenhall has a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, part of which belonged to the old Mendenhall homestead. He was at one time a member of the township board of education. William H. Mendenhall, brother of the above, was born in 1853. His wife was Sarah Eveline, daughter of Jonathan H. Payne, of Somers township. They have only one child. His farm contains about fifty acres—a part of the old homestead.

William Gifford was born in North Carolina in the year 1800. From that State he moved to Ohio in the year 1808 and settled in Gratis township. His wife was Naomi Farrell, of New Jersey. Their son Henry was married twice, first to Lucy Ann Parham, and then to Sarah Rix. He has had seven children. His son John married Elizabeth Cooper and has two children, Henry and Hattie. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty acres on the Jacksonsburgh free pike, and is also a director on the school board and district clerk. Seth Gifford married Susan, daughter of George Hanger, of Gratis township. They have two children: Lucy A. and Jennie.

Mr. Seth Gifford owns a farm of eighty-five acres, where he has always lived. He served one term as a school director.

Nathan Hornaday, sr., was born in North Carolina in 1766. In 1806 he moved to Ohio and settled on section eighteen, of Gratis township. His wife was Ruth Pickets. They have had eight children, two of whom are living, John and Nathan. Mr. Nathan Hornaday, sr., died in Gratis in 1819. Nathan Hornaday, jr., married for his first wife Lydia Graig, by whom he had one son, Samuel C. After her death he married Elizabeth Frances Connable. The fruits of this union were two sons: Lerton B. and Albert C. His wife dying, he married a third wife, widow Nancy Ann Pigman, of Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. Hornaday was a justice of the peace for most of the time since 1842. For five years he was an assistant internal revenue assessor. He is now a minister of the Methodist church.

David Hoover was born in North Carolina in 1765. From that State he moved to Ohio and settled, in 1800, near Dayton, Montgomery county. In the next year he moved to his home on the Stillwater, where he died in 1841. He came to Ohio in the year of the Marietta settlement, and started off by himself in the woods, where he made a home and was afterwards the owner of two good farms. His wife, Elizabeth Curtis, died in 1852 or 1853. They had eight children, of whom Daniel, James, and Andrew are now living. James married a daughter of Philip Andrews. They have nine children. Mr. Hoover has been a druggist for twenty years. He was in the furniture business in Lewisburgh.

Martin Sayler was born in Frederick county, Maryland. In 1809 he emigrated to Ohio and settled in section three, of Gratis township. He died in Gratis in 1852. The town of Winchester is now standing on the land he entered. His wife, Elizabeth Wilson, died in Gratis in 1843. Mr. Sayler was one of the first trustees of his township. He was a millwright by trade and built most of the mills during the infancy of the township. Eleven children were born him: Catharine (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Christina, Anna, Patty, Sarah, Susan, Sebastian, Rachel, William (deceased), and one who died in infancy.

Dr. Christian Sayler was born in Virginia in 1804. His first wife was Esther Lining, by whom he had three children, two of whom, James and Caroline, are living. His second wife was Catharine Bruce, by whom he had six children, four of whom now survive: William, Elizabeth, Rachel, and W. Scott. Dr. Sayler, sr., has had the principal practice in Gratis for more than fifty years, but has now entirely retired from the practice of his profession. His two sons—both graduates of the Ohio Medical college—succeeded him. He owns one of the finest farms in the country, containing three hundred and forty acres adjoining the town. Dr. Sayler held the office of trustee some forty years ago, but has confined himself too closely to his profession to serve as a public officer for many years.

Dr. William Sayler, son of Dr. Christian Sayler, married Miss Sophia Nicodemus, daughter of Joshua Nicodemus, who came to Preble in 1838. They have two children, Lerton Roscoe and Mary Catharine.

Charles Wilkinson, born in Kentucky, emigrated from that State to Ohio about the year 1810, and settled in this township. He married Elizabeth Evans, and was the father of a family of twelve children. Their son William H. is one of the substantial farmers of Dixon township, which he acquired by hard labor and economy. In 1849 he married Anna Davis, who died in 1878.

Peter Prugh was born in Frederick county, Maryland, from which State he moved to Ohio, and in 1811 he settled in section four in Gratis township. His wife was Elizabeth Gentis, of Clarke county, Ohio, who died in 1845. They had fourteen children—Abner, Peter, John, Daniel G., Sarah, Jacob, Joshua, Julia Anna, Izaac, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Abraham, Caroline, and Joseph.

Daniel G. has been married twice. His first wife was Sarah Swihart, by whom he had two children, Reuben Cassius and Albert Clayton. By his second wife, Anna Swihart, he had one child, Charles L. His farm is a fine one of three hundred and fifteen acres, on the Camden and Winchester pike.

Jacob Furey was born in Maryland. In the year 1816 they moved from that State and settled in Ohio, on section nine of Gratis township, where he died in 1838. His wife was Catharine Morningstar, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia. She died in the fall of 1860. Their son John came with them to Ohio. He was born in Maryland, in the year 1808, and died in Gratis township in 1862. His wife, Catharine Brower, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1810. They had eight children. Henry Furey married Arsenath, daughter of David Lautis, an early settler of Gratis township. They have had three children born them. Mr. Furey owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. He is a director of schools and clerk of the district.

Elias Mackey was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1790. In 1814 he emigrated to Ohio and settled on section eighteen of Gratis township. He died in Jefferson township in 1873. John Mackey, an ancestor of the Mackeys, was one of those who threw overboard the tea from the English ships in Boston harbor during the excitement preceding the Revolution. He afterwards served during the war and afterward came to Ohio with his children. Elias Mackey married Christina Phillips. Ten children were born to them. Lewis, son of Elias Mackey, married Minerva J. Robins. He has only one child living, Charles W., who is studying medicine with Dr. Sayler, of Winchester. Mr. Mackey has been a teacher in Preble county for thirty-six years.

George Hanger was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1795. From Virginia he moved to Ohio about the year 1813, and settled on section twenty-six of Gratis township, where he died in the year 1870. His first wife was Susan Loops, by whom he had four children, viz.: Elizabeth, Susan, Nancy Jane, and Katie Ann. His second wife, Mary Ann Krackengast, bore him three children—Sarah Margaret, George W. and Harriet. George W. Hanger married Catharine Judy, and has five children. He owns a farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres. For the past nine years he has heen a member of the school board.

Henry Bowman was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from which State he moved to Ohio, and in the latter part of 1814 he settled in Stark county. In 1855 he died in Albion, Indiana. His wife was Elizabeth Henning, who died in 1837. Soon after arriving in Ohio he was drafted into the army. He moved to Mansfield, Ohio, and stopped in the block-house. There were only six families in Perry township when he settled there. He had ten children born him. John H. Bowman, his son, moved to Preble county in 1837. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Darraugh, of Winchester. Five children have been born him—Rebecca, Henry, Florinda, Benjamin Franklin, and John Winfield. Mr. Bowman came to Gratis as a tailor; but has been in the mercantile business for thirty years. For seventeen years he has been postmaster, also has held the offices of recorder and mayor of corporation. His son John W. Bowman, married Laura A. Gebhart, and has two children, Benjamin and Clotilda. His business is general merchandise.

Thomas Wall, a native of England, emigrated to this State at an early date. He was for many years a member of the Queen's Guards, in the English army. He was crippled in Dublin by the accidental discharge of a gun. After coming to Ohio he settled in Cincinnati, as a brass founder, and while there moulded and cast the first bell ever cast in the city. The castings of the city clock at Hamilton are his work. Mr. Wall was twice married; first to Catharine Floyed. She was the daughter of John Floyed, of Cincinnati, one of the first settlers there, and who claimed to have made the first keg of beer ever made there. By his first marriage Mr. Wall had nine children, only three of whom survive—William, Thomas, and Edward. His second wife was Hannah Waller. The fruit of this union was three children—Charles P., Solomon, and Lewis. Charles P. married Emma Floyed, by whom he has had three children. His farm comprises about sixty acres, a part of the old Goodwin place. Lewis was born in 1858. He married Mary, daughter of John Skillman, of Hamilton county. His farm comprises sixty-seven acres. There is in Mrs. Wall's possession some antique chinaware bearing the stamp of the year 1572; also two guns brought to America over one hundred and fifty years ago by one of her ancestors.

Abraham Flory was born in Franklin county, Virginia, from which State he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Gratis township in 1823. His son, Henry, married Marillis P. Egans. They are both living. Their children were: Nancy, wife of Joseph Brubaker; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Brubaker; Joseph, married to Mary A. Eikenberry; Abraham, married to Tennie Frantz; David, married to Leah Frantz; Jacob, deceased; and Daniel, deceased. David and Leah Flory have had ten children, viz.: Minerva (deceased), George, Mary, Joseph (deceased), Ervin, Martha, Willis, Jennie, Jessie, and Addie. Mr. Flory was for a long time a preacher in the German Baptist church. He has a farm of two hundred and forty-five acres.

David Branson was born in New Jersey about 1812. In 1822 he emigrated from that State to Ohio, and settled in Wayne township, Butler county. His wife was Mary, sister of Jesse Kenworthy, of Gratis. They had two children—Amos and Thomas. Amos was born in 1831. His wife was Priscilla, daughter of Joseph Evans, of Clinton county. They have three children—Mary, William, and Lydia. Mr. Branson owns a farm of one hundred and four acres.

Daniel Stover, a Virginian, settled in Ohio in 1826, in Lanier township. His wife was Susannah Funk, who died in 1870, in Lanier township. They had eight children—Mary (deceased), married Jacob Coffman; Susannah (deceased), married David Coffman; Nancy; Jacob, married Catharine Chrisman; Elizabeth, married Wilson Eby; Sarah, married Joseph Schenk; and Hannah (deceased). Jacob Stover has only one child—John C. Mr. Stover is a farmer, living with Mr. Chrisman. Both he and his wife are members of the German Baptist church.

Job Smith was born in New Jersey in the year 1776. He emigrated from that State, and settled on section seventeen of Gratis township, in 1827, where he died in 1844. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Mahlon Gibbs. They have had nine children, seven of whom survive, viz.: John, William, Charles, Louisa, Ann G., Ellis C., and Mary H. Ellis C. Smith has been married twice—first to Mary Swann, and then to Bathenia Swann. He has had five children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Albert W., Mary A., Charles A., and Kittie. He was born in the year 1818. His farm contains about one hundred and forty-two acres. For two terms he was a member of the board of education, and also supervisor for some length of time.

John Thomas was born in Pennsylvania in 1791. He lived most of his early life in Virginia. His wife, whom he married in Maryland, was Mary Wright. He settled in Winchester about 1827 and kept a tavern. He also was engaged in cabinet making. For twelve years he was a justice of the peace, and during the years 1851 and 1852 he served his State in the legislature. He has had ten children, seven of whom are still living, viz: William W., Moses W., Matilda W. (Kelly), Emily A. (Cazad), James L., John G., and Harriet E. Of these the first four are living—Thomas in Iowa and the remainder in Ohio—John G. being a resident of Winchester, Harriet E. (Bradstreet) of Dayton, and James L. of Camden. The latter has resided in Dayton since 1862. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Patton. Mr. James L. Thomas has been a justice of the peace of Somers, and has held the office of mayor of Camden since 1874.

Joseph Mullendore was born in Virginia in 1795. From Virginia he moved to Ohio about the year 1805, and settled in Montgomery county. In 1828 he moved to Lanier township. He died in Gratis township in 1846. His wife, Elizabeth (Stump), died in 1868. Their children were: Daniel, Jacob, Elizabeth, Catharine, Susanna, George, Joseph, Aaron, and Noah. The latter, after graduating at Miami university, went to California, where he was shot in a difficulty which arose about an editorial in the paper which he was editing.

Jacob Mullendore married Maria Beachler, and has had eleven children. He owns a farm of two hundred and seventy acres.

John Brower was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he moved to Lanier township. During his life he was a member of the German Baptist church, of which he was for thirty years an elder. Noah Brower, a grandson of the above, is one of eight children. His father was a resident of Dayton for fourteen years previous to his death. He owned a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. Noah Brower married Caroline Neff and has one child. He was at one time engaged in the saw-mill business. He is at present a trustee of the township. His farm contains forty acres.

In the year 1808 John Stiver settled in Montgomery county. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1791. From this State he emigrated to Ohio, and died in Jackson township, Montgomery county, in 1821. His wife was Margaret Vance. After the death of Mr. Stiver she married for a second husband Abraham Garrer. John Stiver had four children, two of whom are still living: Mary, who married David Basore, and is now living in Indiana, and Absolom, who married Rachel, daughter of William Sayler. They have had no children born to them, but have adopted two—Esther Bickers and Winfield Freeman. Mr. Stivers is a lawyer, and has practiced for seventeen years. He was justice of the peace from 1852 to 1870, and again from 1874 to 1880. In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the State legislature. He was a county commissioner from 1854 to 1857.

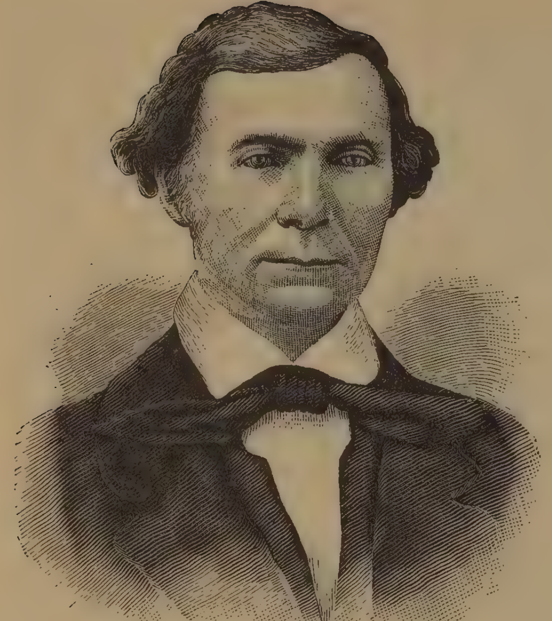
John E. Thomas was born in Pennsylvania about 1790. He emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1829, and settled in Gratis township. He was justice of the peace for sixteen years, and has represented the counties of Preble and Montgomery in the Ohio legislature. His wife was Mary Wright. They have had ten children, seven of whom are still living.

James L. Thomas was born in Butler county in 1823. He married Mary E. Patten, and has had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Thomas is by trade a carpenter and millwright. He has been justice of the peace for three terms and mayor of Camden for four terms.

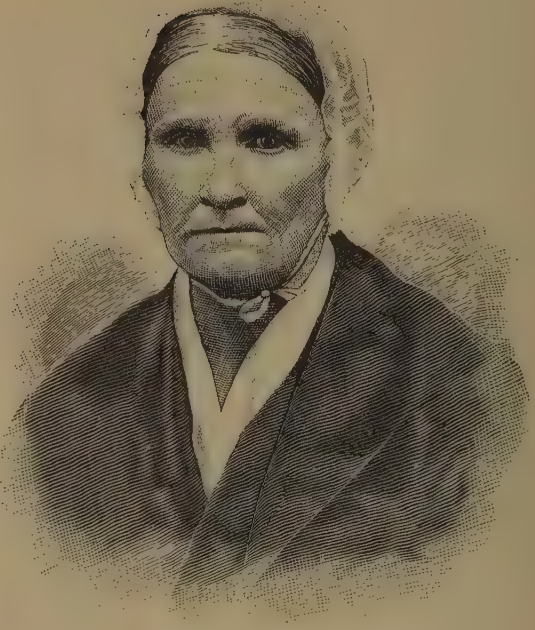
Joseph Fahrney was born in Maryland in the year 1817. In 1840 he came to Ohio and settled on section one of Gratis township. His father, who died in Maryland in 1837, was a physician and a man of considerable wealth. Joseph Fahrney is one of a family of eight children. His first wife was Catharine Neff, by whom he had four children. By his second wife he has had five children. He has a farm of four hundred and seventy-five acres.

Peter Fahrney, who married Clara, daughter of Adam Stover, had two children—Flora W. and Latin.

John Bookwalter, eldest son of John and Catharine Bookwalter, was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. In 1822 he moved with his parents to Montgomery county, Ohio, and settled five miles southwest of Dayton. His mother died soon after their arrival in this State. She had contracted a trouble in her lungs during the journey which terminated in consumption. At the age of sixteen he learned the wagon-making trade, and in 1833, started his shop in Winchester. In the year 1835 he married Mary Mikesell, by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. His wife died in 1869, and in 1870 he married Sarah A. Gorsuch. No children were born of this marriage. Mr.



Jesse Stubbs



MRS. JESSE STUBBS.

Jesse Stubbs is of historic English stock. His ancestry on his father's side runs back to the family of early Quakers of that name in England, and his mother was a lineal descendant of a sister of Sir Isaac Newton. Samuel Stubbs, the father of our subject, was born of Quaker parentage in North Carolina, in 1766. He was one of a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom lived to an average age of seventy-seven years. While Samuel was yet in infancy the family moved to Georgia, where, January 5, 1791, he married Mary Jones. The genealogy of this lady is traced from Sir Isaac Newton's sister as follows:

Rachel Newton, sister of Sir Isaac, was married to Francis Jones, father of Henry Jones, who was father of Sarah Jones, who married Francis Jones, who was the father of Mary Jones, the wife of Samuel Stubbs.

Samuel was married in Wrightsborough meeting house according to Quaker custom. He first settled near Augusta. In 1805 he moved to Ohio and settled on the farm near the present village of Elkton, on which his son Jesse was born and has always lived. Samuel and Mary had ten children, but all are now dead except Sarah Hayworth, who resides in Clinton county, and Jesse. Mary died in April, 1843; her husband followed her July 28, 1846. Upon the death of his father Jesse came into possession of the homestead.

In Georgia Samuel Stubbs suffered in common with his parents the evils of military occupation during the war of the Revolution, and was a supporter of the second war with England. His whole early life was spent on the frontier, both in the south and in Ohio, and was therefore no stranger to pioneer hardships. His old age was spent in ease and contentment.

Jesse Stubbs, youngest son of Samuel and Mary Stubbs, was born November 13, 1809, on the spot where he now resides, near West Elkton, Preble county, Ohio, and which he has made his home from birth, having lived nearly seventy-one years in the same place, which, perhaps, can be said of very few, if any, of the old settlers of Preble county.

During his minority he received a common school education—such as was common for the time and place.

On the twenty-second day of September, 1830, he was married to Mary Jones, daughter of John and Sarah Jones, who resided near West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, and from that union were born the following named children, to-wit: Harriet, Lewis D., Susannah, Dewitt Clinton, Eleanor J., Julia A., Deborah M., Samuel N., and John J. Stubbs.

Soon after arriving at maturity he was elected to various township offices, such as trustee, etc.

In 1833 he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for nine years. He also held the appointment of administrator and executor of various estates from 1834 to 1880, inclusive, never being without one or more estates on hand to settle during the time.

He was one of the directors of the underground railroad during its existence, but never stole nor employed any one to steal slaves from their masters; but when they came of their own accord they were always fed and treated with kindness, and frequently assisted on their way to a land of freedom—always esteeming it a privilege to have the opportunity to show mankind how they should treat each other under trying circumstances.

During the winter of 1858 he went to Kentucky for the purpose of purchasing the family of a colored man by the name of Craig Langford, who had been previously emancipated by his old master, and had come to Ohio leaving his wife and seven children behind him in slavery. The amount required to make the purchase was five thousand and sixty-two dollars, a portion of which was raised by subscription, but the major part he advanced himself.

His friends had many misgivings as to the advisability of his making the trip, and expressed fears that he would fall into the hands of a mob and never return alive.

In due time, however, he returned, having accomplished the object of his visit without molestation. A large portion of the amount he advanced in making the purchase has since been refunded by the said Craig Langford.

During the fall of 1859, he was elected representative from Preble county, to the general assembly of the State of Ohio, and served during the sessions of 1860–61, and among other things, while there, was instrumental in having the laws regulating the settlement of estates of deceased persons amended, which amendment remains on the statutes of Ohio, with some small additions, to this day.

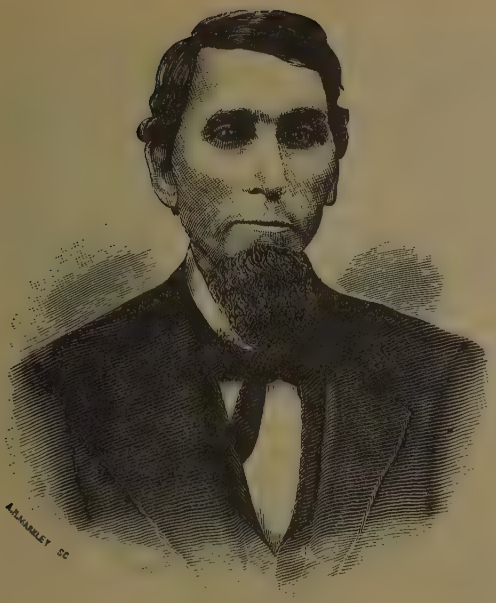
The Rebellion having broken out, he gave his votes and his influence to prepare the great State of Ohio to meet the crisis.

In politics he was first a Whig, and then acted with the Anti-slavery party. He went to the Buffalo Free-soil convention which nominated Van Buren for president, and afterwards assisted in organizing the Republican party, and has remained in that party ever since.

In matters of religion he has always been liberal. His parents having been Friends or Quakers, and having been raised and educated under that influence, so far as home and fireside goes, that society seems the most natural to him, although he is not a member of any religious denomination.

In connection with this sketch we will also add that Mr. Stubbs' wife is still living, and that the twenty-second of September last was the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. They have both enjoyed remarkably good health during the greater part of their journey through life. Mr. Stubbs having been out on the ground every day since he was six years old, and Mrs. Stubbs having enjoyed much better health than the majority of women of the present day.

Jesse Stubbs is a man of large attainments and extensive experience. Although his early training was meagre, he possesses a considerable knowledge of social and natural history and the practical sciences. He has always taken an especial interest in meteorology, and has a very complete meteorological record since 1832. He acted one year as weather reporter for the Smithsonian institute at Washington. There is in his house an interesting and valuable collection of geological specimens, mostly collected by himself. He has visited nearly all the places of interest to the lover of nature and student of science, from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic. A remarkably accurate knowledge of events of his own time testifies that he has been a close observer. His has been a busy and useful life which has been a benefit to his family, his community, his county, his State and his country.



Elijah Cooper

Mrs Elijah Cooper

MRS. ELIZABETH COOPER.

Elijah Cooper, the subject of this biography, was born in Preble county, Ohio. The beginnings of the Cooper family are somewhat obscured by the mists of time. However, it has been ascertained that the first William Cooper was born in Coleshill, parish of Amersham, Hertfordshire, England, in 1632. Being a Quaker, he received a certificate from the Monthly Meeting, at Coleshill, on the fifth day of twelfth month, 1678, for himself and Margaret Cooper, his wife. He came to the coast of New Jersey and bought lands at Pyn Point, between the mouth of Cooper's creek and the Delaware river, in what is now the city of Burlington, New Jersey. He was a man of wealth and great influence. He was a member of the Colonial legislature, and at one time a judge of the superior court. He was constantly associated with William Penn, and obtained the first right to keep a ferry over the Delaware river between Camden, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. He died on the old estate in 1710. His son Daniel was born at Coleshill, January 27, 1673, and died in New Jersey in 1715, leaving a son, William, who became the father of Jacob Cooper, the father of William who was born in Berk's county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1756, and about 1775 removed to Union district, South Carolina. He was in the Whig army during part of the Revolutionary war, though greatly averse to war in general, he being a member of the society of Friends. He lived in Union district, South Carolina, where he owned a large plantation, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He would not own slaves and on this account he, with all other Quakers, was sociably ostracised. So strong had this feeling become that in May 1807, after having sold out, he brought his family to Ohio, and settled about one half mile east of Somerville, on the place now occupied by Oliver Beadle. William Cooper was very wealthy and entered hundreds of acres of lands in the counties of Butler and Preble. Of his five children, Lydia, Martha, Jonathan, Jacob and Ralph, four attained maturity. Elijah Cooper's grandfather, Jonathan Cooper, was born in South Carolina August 31, 1781, and died August 8, 1859. He was eccentric in some things, and during the last forty years of his life never wore hat nor stockings, either in winter or summer. His son William, who was born in 1807, married Elizabeth Kellum, who was born in Preble county in 1812. She is the daughter of Elijah and Sarah Kellum who emigrated from Georgia at an early day. After their marriage they settled in Gratis township, about a mile north of Bennett's mill, or, what is known as the "coal diggins" farm. They had four children. Jonathan was killed by an accident when thirteen years old; Sarah J. is the wife of Milton Stubbs; Esther Ann is the wife of Joseph Stubbs; Elijah spent the first years of his life in the vicinity of West Florence, on the farm now owned by Robert Bell. In 1850 his father removed to a farm in the southeast corner of section three, Wayne township, Butler county, and here Elijah resided with his father until December 3, 1864, when Mr. Cooper was married to Amy A., daughter of the late John and Harriet Conarroe, of Wayne township, Butler county. She is one of nine children and was born in Wayne township on the last day of the year 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born four children viz; William, born in 1865; Jennie, born in 1868; John E., born in 1874; and Clarence J., born in 1879.

Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cooper commenced housekeeping on the farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres of land located in the southwest corner of section five, of Wayne township, Butler county. This fine farm was presented to Mr. Cooper, by his father as a wedding gift. He continued on this place until the fall of 1870, when he moved to what is known as the old Roberts farm, in the northwest corner of Wayne township. After remaining there until the winter of 1875, he removed to Indiana and lived in West Richmond for about eighteen months. Thence he removed to his present residence in section thirty-three, of Gratis township. The farm, known as the Lane farm, consists of one hundred and ninety-three acres of land, than which there is no better in the county. Since Mr. Cooper has taken possession of the place he has greatly improved it, and to-day, with broad acres of good land, thoroughly cultivated, well timbered and neatly fenced, the farm presents an attractive appearance, the beauty of which is to be even still more enhanced by the erection of a handsome residence, and the remodelling of the farm buildings. Besides this farm worth twenty thousand dollars, Mr. Cooper owns twenty-thousand dollars worth of real estate in Butler county, viz.: the farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres, upon which he commenced life; and eighty-nine acres on Elk creek, Wayne township; also seventy acres of the homestead farm upon which he was born.

In addition to his extensive farming operations, Mr. Cooper raises considerable stock, paying much attention to the raising of fine hogs and horses. He has fattened over one hundred head of hogs each winter since he came to the county, and always has on hand a fine lot of cattle.

In the years 1877-8 he was engaged in the grocery business with Hiram Stubbs, in West Elkton, but he has always succeeded best at his chosen work, that of the independent farmer. Without unduly eulogizing it may be said that Elijah Cooper is an upright, whole-souled man, and hence a substantial and an esteemed citizen of the community. He is a staunch Republican.

Bookwalter died in 1879. G. W. M. Bookwalter married for his first wife, Rebecca Bowman, by whom he had one child, now deceased. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Russell, of Winchester. George Bookwalter was engaged in painting for thirty years. He has been mayor of Winchester for eighteen years, and clerk of the township nineteen years, both of which offices he is now holding.

Josiah Bookwalter married first Sarah E. Mitchell. Three children were born them, only one of whom survives. His second wife was Eva McKee, by whom he has had one child. He is a partner in the firm of Bookwalter & Fetherling at Winchester—carriage-makers.

John M. Bookwalter married Louisa Conarroe, daughter of Richard Conarroe, of Butler county, Ohio. Their children are Ivea L. and L. Veturia. One child is dead. Mr. Bookwalter is a carriage-trimmer by trade. He was in the one hundred day service during the Rebellion.

Benjamin F. Bookwalter married Elvira, daughter of John and Catharine Russell. They have six children. He is engaged in the blacksmith shops of Bookwalter & Fetherling.

Jonathan Horner was born in New Jersey about 1798, from which State he moved to Ohio, and settled in Butler county in 1807. His death occurred in Gratis township in 1852. He married Hannah Artrim, by whom he had four children, namely, Rachel (deceased), Sarah, Berziller and Elizabeth (deceased).

Berziller Horner, born in 1826, married Elizabeth Kinsey, by whom he had five children: Hannah Ann, Mary Elizabeth, Maria Frances, Elenora and Emma. Mr. Horner owns a farm of about eighty-seven acres.

Jonathan Cooper moved from Georgia in the year 1803, and settled in Wayne township, Butler county. He died in Somersville. During the latter part of his life he never wore a hat or a pair of socks, either in summer or winter. His son, William, was born in Butler county in 1803. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Kellum. They have three children: Sarah, wife of Milton Stubbs; Esta, wife of Joseph Stubbs, and Elijah, who married Emma Ann Conarroe. The latter has three children: William, Jannie G. and John. He, Elijah Cooper, has about five hundred and forty acres, including land in Butler county. Mr. Cooper was a resident of Butler county until his thirty-fifth year. He is now a dealer in stock.

G. F. Deter Kesling was born in Virginia, from which State he moved to Kentucky, and finally settled in Ohio, in Warren county, in the year 1805, where he died in 1852. He was drafted into the War of 1812, but escaped service by sending a substitute. During his life he was a farmer and distiller. His wife was Margaret Null.

William Kesling was married twice—first, to Martha Lyons, by whom he had eight children, and after her death, to Mary Doley.

Dr. Isaac Kesling is now a resident of Winchester, Gratis township. He is a successful practitioner of the Eclectic school, having graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine. Dr. Kesling married Eliza Ann, daughter of John Potterf, an old family in Preble. The township of Gasper was named from Gasper Potterf, one of this family.

Jacob Lesh, a Virginian, emigrated at an early date from that State to Ohio, and settled in Lanier township. His wife was Mary Lantis. Their son, Henry, married Julia Ann Morning Star, who is now living. Henry died in Lanier township in 1853. Their children are: Jonas, Lydia and Leander S.

Jonas Lesh married Sarah A. Phillips, and has three children. He is a carpenter and builder by trade. Five generations of this family are buried in Preble county.

Jacob Judy was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1797. From that State he moved to Ohio, and settled in German township, Montgomery county, in 1815. His death occurred in that county in 1877. At his death he was the largest farmer in German township—owning three hundred and eighty acres. His wife, Catharine Hetzler, is still living. He had seven children, six of whom still survive, namely: John, Mary, Samuel, Catharine, Susan and Jacob. Samuel, who was born in the year 1821, married Magdaline Bean, and has six children: Martin, Catharine, Abraham, Mary, Charlie and Lettie. Mr. Judy is a prominent member of the United Brethren church. His farm, located in the southeastern part of the township, contains about three hundred and twenty acres.

Joseph M. Hendrix was born in Pennsylvania in 1816. From this State he came to Ohio in 1842, and settled on a quarter section of section ten, in Gratis township. He and his wife, Agnes (McDonald), made the journey in a wagon the year after their marriage. His father was a wealthy farmer in Pennsylvania, owning a farm of three hundred acres. He had seven children, all of whom are dead excepting John M. and Joseph.

John M. married Rebecca, daughter of John Murry, of Carrol county, Maryland. He has had nine children. His farm contains four hundred and forty acres of fine land, which is under good cultivation.

Jacob Featherling was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, from which place he moved to Ohio. He first settled in Delaware county in 1832, and afterwards, in 1835, moved to Montgomery county. His wife, Parmelia Lewelen, died in 1864. Eight children were born to them, three only of whom are now alive, namely: Cephas C., George and Eliza.

Cephas married Sarah C., daughter of M. G. Hollinger, of Harrison township. They have two children. Mr. Fetherling was a teacher for thirteen years, and was a principal at Winchester from 1870 to 1873. He served three years in the war of the Rebellion in company H, of the Ninety-third regiment. He is extensively engaged in business in Winchester, and is one of the leading business men of that town. He is engaged in the grocery business, besides being partner in Bookwalter & Featherling's carriage manufactory.

James Russell was born in Pennsylvania in 1771, and settled in Montgomery county in 1802, where he died in 1843. John Russell, his son, was born in 1797. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living. James M., the fifth child, married Eliza Neff, the daughter of Abram Neff. They have seven children. Mr. Russell is engaged in the lightning rod business in this county.

Francis L. Raikes is the son of F. F. Raikes, of Somers township. He married Helen E. Bower, of Somers. Having no children born to them, they have adopted a daughter, Mary Ethel. Mr. Raikes is now serving his second term as a trustee of Gratis township. He is postmaster at West Elkton. During the late war he served three months in the Twentieth regiment of the Ohio volunteer infantry.

Jacob S. Weinland was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1819. His father, Jacob Weinland, lived for a time in West Elkton, and from there moved to Union City, where he died. Jacob Weinland, sr's. wife was Elizabeth Singer, who died in Clark county. They had six children, four of whom still survive, viz: John, Maria, Jacob S., and Elizabeth. Jacob S. married Mary Eckert, of Butler county. They have had eight children, four of whom are now alive: Elizabeth A., Jacob A., Daniel C., and Mary H. Dr. Weinlaud began practicing medicine in 1847, at West Elkton, where he has been ever since. For twelve years he was the only physician in the place. Of late years he has belonged to the eclectic branch of medicine, and has met with good success. Dr. Weinland came out to Ohio as a miller, when only seventeen years old. He afterwards taught school and studied medicine.

James Dusky settled at Cincinnati in 1825. He was a native of Virginia, but was compelled to flee the State on account of a threshing he had administered to an overseer, who was abusing a slave. He died on the Ohio river, of yellow fever, in 1836. His wife, Elizabeth Stone, died in 1846. They had eight children, three of whom survive: George Washington, Henry, and Silas; the latter married Elizabeth, daughter of James Robison, of Gratis township. They have had two children born to them: Charles Henry and Richard Randall. Mr. Dusky is the principal blacksmith in West Elkton. He has been in the county for over twenty-five years.

Matthew W. Robertson, a native of Virginia, moved to Ohio in 1866, and settled at College Corner. His wife was Mary E. J. Coffee. They have three children: Dr. William C., Maggie J., and Amanda. Dr. William C. married Clara J. Sparks, and has one child, Howard E. He is a graduate of the Ohio Medical college, at Cincinnati. After a year's practice in Indiana, he removed to West Elkton, Ohio, where he now has the leading practice of that part of the county.

WINCHESTER

is the largest incorporation in the township. It is a quiet village of about five hundred and twenty inhabitants, situated in section three, about a mile south of the line dividing the townships of Lanier and Gratis. The plat of the town was recorded by the late proprietors, Martin Sayler, Abraham Wimmer and Abraham and Jacob Gift, in the year 1817. The original plat contained sixty-four lots. In the year 1829 an additional plat of sixteen lots was added by Martin Sayler. In the same year Abraham Wimmer added twelve lots, and in 1831 sixteen more were laid out and added to the incorporation by Jacob Gift. While the lapse of more than sixty years has not seen any remarkable growth, the town has, nevertheless, grown to be a business center of considerable local importance. The different branches of business are well represented and the town is the seat of a carriage manufactory at one time the largest and most thriving in the county. The limits of the corporation embrace over a hundred lots, lying on streets laid off at right angles.

The lack of ordinary facilities for transportation has had a depressing effect on the town. The nearest railroad station is that of Camden, in Somers township, some six or eight miles west of Winchester. The mail of the town is brought from Middletown, Butler county, every day. The same line serves for the three offices in the township.

The first house ever erected within the limits of Winchester was built by Peter Kulp, who built a cabin in the year 1818, on the site a few rods south of where the Mackey hotel now stands. The first store was that of Benjamin Darragh, who kept a small shop on the spot where Bowman's grocery now stands. His store was a mixture of everything necessary for frontier life, with few of the luxuries. Hardware, dry goods and groceries were alike represented, payment being made with produce as often as with cash. Since the establishment of this store the business has been increasing until at the present more than a score of houses devoted to different branches of business line the streets. The following is a list of some of the most important: drugs, James Hoover; dry goods, Tobey & Son and J. W. Bowman; groceries, J. W. Scott, J. H. Bowman, E. H. Morris and C. C. Fetherling & Co.; boots and shoes, F. Michael & Co. and J. R. Burnett; harness, J. W. Scott and Samuel Miller; tin store, C. E. Darragh; millinery, Miss M. J. Mackey. Messrs. Brookwalter and Fetherling own a large buggy manufactory in active operation. A few years ago a sensible plan was adopted by the several groceries in town. Instead of running an active competition trade in all branches, they agreed to make an arrangement by which each would make a specialty of some branch of the business and retain the exclusive right of sale of that branch. By this arrangement, in addition to their groceries, Fetherling & Co. and Bowman kept hardware, and J. W. Scott the queensware. This plan has been found to act admirably for the business men, but how it suits their customers is a matter of opinion. The storekeepers having a specialty of one department can demand their own prices.

The legal profession is represented by Mr. A. Stiver, who has held many offices, both in the town and in the township.

Winchester is connected with all the other towns around by well kept pikes. A telephone line extends to West Elkton, and from there to Camden, affording easy communication with the outside world.

The church denominations are represented by the Methodist, the Reformed, and the Baptist. These each have houses of worship, and are in a prosperous condition. There was at one time an organization of Presbyterians in the town, but they gradually grew less in numbers, until finally they disbanded, the Reformed church buying their church building. The town itself is quiet and orderly. No liquor saloons are allowed within the corporation limits. This, and the fact that the people are brought daily in contact with the Friends, who were the early settlers, and who are known as peaceable and law-abiding people, has a strong tendency to keep the town orderly. No criminal case has been on docket since July 11, 1878, more than two years ago.

No records of the first elections for corporation officers are now existing. Until 1862, when Mr. George Brookwalter was elected mayor, no care had been taken of the records. Since then there has been an office built, where faithful entries of the town business are kept. The present officers are as follows: G. W. M. Brookwalter, mayor; H. C. Michael, corporation clerk; Lester Shaw, marshall; R. F. Tobey, treasurer; W. H. C. Steele, B. F. Brookwalter, J. S. Snyder, William Frazee, William Street, and E. H. Morris, councilmen; Seth Burnett, street commissioner. The board of education is made up of the following gentlemen; Noah Brower, president; A. G. Prugh, clerk; D. G. Prugh, Levi Furey, J. G. Thomas, and G. W. M. Bookwalter. The town possesses a fine two-story brick school-house of four rooms. The school is divided into four grades. A mayor's building is in process of erection, and is to be ready for occupation before January 1, 1881. The estimated value of the building is eight hundred dollars. The site chosen for the erection of this building was one selected by two men who intended building a saloon. To forestall this design the council bought the property, and are to devote it as a site for the mayor's building.

There are several handsome residences in town, and these, together with the whole town itself, present a neat and pleasing appearance.

WEST ELKTON.

This is the second of the two incorporations in Gratis township, and lies in the southwestern part of the same, about one mile north of the township line. It was laid out in 1847 by J. L. Street, for the following proprietors: J. N. Gift, R. W. Swain, J. H. Stubbs, Jesse Stubbs, Nathan Hornaday, Walter Wheeler, Isaac Wright, P. S. Patton, Stephen Leas, James Smith, Henry Maddock, and J. P. Brown.

West Elkton is a quiet and orderly town of quite considerable local importance. Like Winchester, it lacks railroad communication, and is dependent on Middetown for its daily mail. It is on the line of telephone reaching to Camden, and coming in from the north.

The first man to locate on the spot was David Taylor, a wheelwright. He built a shop and also dug the first well inside the limits of the present town. In the year 1828 or 1829 the first store was opened by a man by the name of Rockhill, on the site where Dr. J. S. Weinland now resides. The house in which he started his store is now owned by Mr. Bennett, of West Elkton. Rockhill sold out to Mr. Townsend, who in turn was bought out by Mr. Dix. The origin of the name of West Elkton is somewhat singular. The Society of Friends had a quarterly meeting near the place which was called the Elk quarterly meeting, from the name of the creek. Mr. Dix, in ordering goods, ordered them shipped to Elk. By some mistake the goods were sent to Elkton, and the name was taken for the town. Afterwards, on finding that there was an Elkton already in the State, the place was called West Elkton, to distinguish the two places.

West Elkton has grown to be a place of about two hundred inhabitants.

The building at present used for educational purposes was built originally under the supervision of the Friends. It was erected during the fall and summer of 1869, at a cost of three thousand three hundred dollars. Two-thirds of this amount was contributed by the Society of Friends, and the rest by outside subscriptions. It was used as an academy for several years, and was known as the West Elkton academy. It was finally thought best to sell the building to the West Elkton special school district, which sale took place in the year 1878, and it has since then been used as a public school-house.

The present officers are Nathan Hornaday, mayor; A. C. Hornaday, corporation clerk; Thomas Stubbs, treasurer; Christopher Pierson, marshal; John Mikesell, street commissioner; Lorenzo Stubbs, J. S. Weinland, W. C. Robertson, S. A. Stubbs, Silas Dusky, and A. Van Trump, councilmen. The board of education is composed of R. W. Randall, chairman; J. S. Weinland, clerk; Isaiah Talbert, A. Van Trump, Nelson Hornaday, and A. T. Maddock.

The town is well kept, and presents a busy and pleasing appearance to the visitor. Although the business houses are not numerous, they each do good business. The following is a list of the principal houses: Dry goods, S. A. Stubbs & Co.; dry goods and groceries, Stubbs & Gifford; grocery, Ira Stubbs. A good hotel is kept by Mr. Maddock. From the fact of the town's being situated in the midst of a Quaker settlement, no disturbances of any size ever occur. Like its neighbor, Winchester, it does not tolerate the sale of liquor within its corporation, which is mainly instrumental in keeping the orderly spirit.

West Elkton is the seat of the establishment of Messrs. Van Trump, Talbert & Co.'s large buggy manufactory, which has doubtless done a great deal towards making the town what it is to-day.

The first post office in the town was started in the year 1844, and was kept by Rawley Wheeler. This post office was the result of a petition started by Mr. Jesse Stubbs. Owing to the fact that the Democracy was in power, a Democratic postmaster, Joel G. Hutchins was appointed, but Mr. Wheeler acted as deputy postmaster in his stead.

There are two church buildings in the town, one a frame building, used by the Methodists, United Brethren, and Wesleyan Methodists, and one which is the meeting-house of the Friends.

GREENBUSH

is a small collection of houses in the eastern part of the township. It is unincoporated and is of no especial importance. The first house built there was built by a man by the name of White. He built a small hut of slabs, and in consequence the place was for a long time known as Slabtown. White also built a saw-mill at the same time. Some time afterwards some New Englanders came there and gave it its present name. The first post office was opened in the year 1874, by Jacob Poffenberger. There are a few small shops in the place. The only one of any size is the grocery of Mr. Poffenberger, in which the post office is kept. Greenbush has one church building, which is used alike by the United Brethren and the Methodists.

CHURCH HISTORY.

There are ten religious organizations in Gratis township; of these, three are Methodist, two United Brethren, one Reformed, one Baptist, one Wesleyan Methodist, and one each of the German Baptists and of the Friends. The latter comprise by far the larger number of members, and are eminently the denomination of the township. The first church building in the township was a meeting-house erected by the Friends about 1806, of which mention will be made in the sketch of that society.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Among the earliest pioneers of the soulhern part of the county was a colony of Friends who emigrated from Georgia and South Carolina on account of the evils of slavery in those States. Nathan Stubbs is generally credited with the honor of being the first of their number who penetrated the Preble wilderness. He came late in the fall of 1804 from Wrightsborough, Columbia county, Georgia, and settled near what is now the Butler and Preble county line. He was followed, in the spring of 1805 by Francis Jones, Samuel Maddock, Samuel Stubbs, Joseph Stubbs, and several others with their families from the same place. They were joined by Eli Cook, Benjamin Hawkins, Jesse Kenworthy, Jonathan Roberts, Jonas Randal, with their families, besides many others from Bush river, in Newberry, and from adjoining districts in South Carolina. Others came about the same time from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, so that there was a large settlement in the southeast part of the county of these devout and earnest people. They brought their bibles and religious principles with them, and it was not long after their arrival until they established religious worship in their midst. The first meeting for divine worship, or conference, was held at the house of Nathan Stubbs, about two miles southeast of West Elkton, and afterwards at Eli Cook's, about two miles to the west, during the succeeding fall and winter.

In the fall of 1806 a lot of three acres was purchased (which is now within the corporate limits of West Elkton), upon which a meeting-house of round logs was soon built and a graveyard laid out. Divine service was instituted by the Miami monthly meeting, according to the discipline of the church, in April of the same year. Their number kept increasing by the arrival of immigrants, and in a few years a larger house was required. This was built of hewed logs, and a monthly meeting established in 1809, by Miami quarterly meeting. It was then a constituent branch of the Baltimore yearly meeting and known as the "Elk monthly meeting." They probably numbered at that time from two hundred and fifty to three hundred members.

In 1817 a brick building, known as the "old brick meeting house," was erected, at a cost of about five hundred dollars. Public worship was held in this house for more than half a century. About the year 1870 the membership was considerably augmented, and steps were soon afterward taken toward the erection of a more commodious house. Accordingly, in 1872, subscriptions were reported sufficient, with the available material in the old building, and a new house of brick, sixty-five by thirty-five feet, erected on the site of the old building, costing complete about four thousand dollars, which was opened for worship on the twenty-fourth day of November, of the same year, the monthly meetings having convened the day previous. The house is a plain, substantial building, and will seat about five hundred. The membership at present is about three hundred and fifty.

The old graveyard, containing more than an acre of ground, was filled up several years ago. For many years after the first settlement of the county, it was the only public burying-ground for miles around, and the remains of many worthy pioneers were interred in it. The first person buried in it was Margaret, wife of Nathan Maddock, who died about 1806. The first marriage in the church, as far as can be ascertained, was that of Francis Maddock and Phebe Coon, which was solemnized on the twentieth of November, 1806.

Thus it will be seen that the Friends have had a church organization and regularly held religious worship in the township for seventy-five years. Their first log meeting-house was the first built in the township, if not in the county.

The West Elkton district school was formerly an academy under the control of the Friends.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Winchester, was built in the year 1809, and dedicated on Christmas day of the same year. The present building cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. The first church this denomination possessed was a frame building, built about the year 1832. This was used as a house of worship until the erection of the present building. The site of the new building is about two blocks nearly east of the old site. The old building is now used as a carriage repository. The first pastor of the new church was Rev. M. G. Baker, who was also the one who built the church. He experienced a great deal of trouble in getting his work completed. It required five hundred contributions to make up the necessary sum. A good deal of the carpentering was done by Mr. Baker himself. Messrs. James Manning and John Brookwalter were the building committee. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. C. Ambrose. The membership is about eighty persons. The church building has a seating capacity of four hundred.

THE REFORMED CHURCH

at Winchester was organized in the year 1865, by the Rev. A. Warner, with a membership of about fifteen.

They bought a building which had been built by the Presbyterians for a church. These latter became so weak that they concluded to sell their church property. The Reformed church bought it for about one hundred and thirty dollars in the year 1866, and repaired it. The Rev. M. F. Frank is now in charge of the church. The membership is about sixty-five. The Sunday-school has only been in existence since 1879. The church building is of brick.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist denomination in Winchester was organized in 1836. For a year or two they worshipped in the building now owned by the Reformed church. In the year 1838 they built their present church, which is a brick building, costing about seven hundred dollars. The minister in charge of the church at first was the Rev. Mahlon Morris, who had charge for eighteen years. The church has no Sabbath-school. The church has a seating capacity of about three hundred. The present pastor, the Rev. W. H. Hickman, has been in charge since 1878. The number of members is now about twenty.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in West Elkton was organized about 1850. For three years they used a school-house for worshipping purposes. In the year 1853 a union meeting-house was built, which has been used by the Methodists ever since, in connection with the United Brethren and the Wesleyan Methodists. At the organization the church members numbered about twelve, but they have increased until their present membership is seventy. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. C. Ambrose. A union Sunday-school was started in 1850, and is still in existence. It is estimated that the church building will accommodate three hundred and fifty people. The cost of building it was one thousand five hundred ($1,500) dollars.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

This denomination was organized at West Elkton, in the year 1852, with about fourteen members. For some years they worshipped in a school-house. Their first pastor was the Rev. John Harrison. They have had no regular preacher for five or six years, and at present are not in active operation, their membership being only about six.

THE UNITED BRETHREN

of Winchester organized in the year 1849; their first membership was seven persons. The class was composed of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Weinland, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Sites, Mr. and Mrs. John Fouts, and Mrs. M. F. Spraggs. There was no meeting-house in the place at the time of their organization, and they were compelled to worship in an old meeting-house which belonged to the Anti-Slavery Friends. They now use the union meeting-house, erected in 1853. Their present membership is fifty-nine. The Rev. Theodore Rork was their first pastor. The Rev. S. Huddle is now in charge.

THE METHODISTS

at Greenbush organized as early as the year 1816. For a long time they made use of Mr. John Riner's barn for a meeting-house. In 1836 they built their first building, at a cost of about five hundred ($500) dollars. This was sold and moved away in 1863; it now stands on the Germantown pike, and is used as a Wesleyan meeting-house. In 1850 the present church was built by a party of New Englanders, who were Congregationalists. In 1860 they moved away, and sold the church building to the Methodists and the United Brethren. The present building has a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. The first class was composed of Mr. and Mrs. John Riner, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Fall, Mrs. Cooper (now Mrs. Eslinger), Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deem, and a few others. The Sunday-school, which is a union one, was organized in the year 1833. The present membership is about thirteen persons. The pastor in charge is the Rev J. C. Ambrose.

GERMAN BAPTISTS

in Gratis township were organized about the year 1820. The district embraces part of Lanier township. It extends north to the Dayton and Eaton pike, east to Johnsville, south to near the southern line of the township, and west to the Indiana State line. The denomination possesses two church buildings in this township. The oldest of these stands west of Winchester. It is known as the Brubaker church, and was built in 1858, during the eldership of John Brower. Their finest building is a large brick structure in the northern part of section one. It was built in 1874, during the eldership of Mr. Abraham Younce, their present elder. The building, known as the Twin Valley church, was built at a cost of over nine thousand dollars. Their present membership is about one hundred and eighty. The Revs. Messrs. Francis Cotterman, Jacob Loman and David Flory are their present ministers.

THE GREENBUSH CHURCH.

Nearly thirty years ago the members of the Congregational denomination living near Greenbush decided to erect a house of worship. Accordingly a neat frame building was put up. About the year 1860, owing to the small membership, it was decided to sell the church building to the United Brethern and Methodists, who had organized societies of their respective denominations a few years before. These two denominations still own the church, and their ministers preach on alternate Sabbaths. At present the United Brethern are the most numerous, although their brethern, the Methodists, are in a flourishing condition. Rev. S. Huddle is the United Brethern minister, and Rev. J. C. Ambrose is the Methodist pastor.

CEMETERIES.

For many years after the settlement of the townships no regular burying places were in existence. The dead were buried on the home farm. Possibly some three or four families would use the same spot. In some cases these small beginnings finally resulted in being regarded as regular burial places, but in the majority of cases, the graves would remain alone on the edge of a field or in the depths of some favorite grove. In 1832 the first cemetery in the township was laid out near Winchester.

The first burial was that of Richard Housel in that year. This burial place was used until recently, when the town laid out a new one, farther from town on the south side of the Eaton pike. It has been named Fair View, and is as lovely a spot as could have been obtained for the purpose.

Fair Mound cemetery at West Elkton was laid out in 1805. The first person ever buried on the place was Mrs. Nathan Maddock, whose death took place in 1805, and is generally believed to have been the first in the township. The place gradually grew into use until the year 1875, when it was regularly established as a public cemetery, by the township authorities, under whose supervision all of the cemeteries in the township have been placed.

The cemetery at Greenbush has quite a history connected with it. The first burial on the ground now known as Greenbush cemetery was that of Mrs. Betsey Ellis, who was buried there in 1828. John Riner, on his death-bed, wishing to have the place recognized as a public burying-ground, willed a half acre of the land, where the graves stood to the township as a permanent burying place. But in writing out the will the lawyer, instead of writing the southeastern quarter of the section, which was the quarter containing the graves, wrote the deed as alluding to the southwestern quarter. Afterwards the people wishing to have the matter arranged satisfactorily, gave John Chrisman, the owner of the land, a deed to the half acre left by will in the southwestern quaster of the section on condition of his giving them the half acre which was the intention of old Mr. Riner to leave them, and which was the site of the present graveyard. The deed was made in the year 1875, and since then the place has been a public burying place.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The first physician in the township, as far as can be ascertained, was Dr. Samuel Nixon, who was stationed in Winchester. Dr. Christian Sayler who is now the oldest physician in Gratis, studied medicine under him. The latter has now retired from practice. The present members of the medical staff in the township are Drs. William Sayler, of Winchester, allopathic; Isaac Kesling, of Winchester, eclectic; J. S. Weinland, of West Elkton, eclectic; W. C. Robertson, of West Elkton, allopathic; W. S. Sayler, of Winchester, allopathic, and Daniel Keplinger, eclectic. The two latter are just beginning their practice, having only recently graduated.

INDUSTRIES.

The buggy manufactories in the township are the chief objects of interest; of these, the establishment of Brookwalter & Fetherling is the oldest, being established in 1833, by John Bookwalter (deceased). At the age of sixteen he learned the trade of wagon making, and in the year 1833 he started his shop in Winchester. After following this business for some time, he was obliged to turn to lighter work, on account of rheumatism, brought on by a fall into a creek. He then started a buggy shop, which is still run by Josiah Bookwalter, his son. He afterwards sold out to his sons. During his business life he accumulated a comfortable fortune, more than sufficient for his own needs. While under his management the shops were the most prosperous in the township, but owing to depression of business, only one set of hands are now employed. At the time of their most prosperous condition twenty hands were employed, and the shops had a capacity of turning out one hundred and ten new and one hundred old, or what was repairing jobs. These buildings occupy a conspicuous locality in the western part of Winchester,

The establishment of Van Trump, Talbert & Company, is the most flourishing buggy manufactory in the township. The following is a hasty sketch of the business since its establishment.

In the year 1860 Argerbright & Talbert started a carriage shop. They started in an old cabinet shop, bought from Eli Stubbs for about twelve hundred dollars. They ran the business for three years, having good success. In 1863 Talbert retired, on account of his health, Daniel Argerbright buying out his interest. Mr. Talbert went to Minnesota for several months; after his return he started a carriage shop on the place now owned by Samuel Landis. After two years Mr. Talbert went to Miamisburgh and entered the same business. In the meantime Argerbright had taken into the business in West Elkton, W. S. Maddock. In 1865 he sold out to Maddock, who afterwards took in his father as partner. In 1869, I. Talbert, A. Van Trump, and D. L. Weinland bought the business. In 1871 Van Trump sold his interest, and in 1874 Talbert bought out Weinland's interest, and in the same year consolidated with Vantrump and Stubbs, who are the present firm, under the firm name of Van Trump, Talbert & Company. Their business is in a prosperous condition. Besides a buggy manufactory, the firm runs a saw-mill, an undertaking establishment, and a pump business. In all they employ fourteen hands, ten of whom are employed in the buggy department. The capacity of the shops is fifty new jobs a year, besides repairing, etc. The building is a large four-story brick, is situated in the eastern part of West Elkton.

EDEN LODGE NO. 147, I. O. O. F.,

was organized in the year 1850. It numbers about sixty-eight members. The present officers are as follows: William Gregg, N. G.; John Flora, V. G.; Berry Flora, S. P. G.; H. C. Michael, recording secretary; R. C. Prugh, permanent secretary; J. W. Scott, treasurer. The lodge house of the society is in Winchester.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

was doubtless kept by the Friends in the southern part of the township, but the exact date cannot now be ascertained, nor the name of the teacher of the same. The earliest school of which recollection is had, however, is one which was kept in the northeastern quarter of section thirty-three, by Jesse Hobson, in the year 1806. The land where this school-house stood is now owned by Samuel Hetzler. The building used was a double roomed house which had been used as a dwelling house. The early schools were all taught by subscription. Schools were held in deserted log cabins for many years. These would be occupied during one winter term, and at the next opening the school would be located elsewhere. There are at present seven schools which are under the supervision of the township. These are all large, roomy buildings, built of brick and located at some convenient point easy of approach, generally at cross roads. The present board of education of the township is composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Glaze, Jacob Mullendore, Josiah Powell, Daniel Kenworthy, E. R. Taylor, Anuel Gifford and Milton Stubbs.

THE FIRST MILL.

The grist-mill of David and John Rohrer stands on the site of the first mill of the kind ever built within the limits of Gratis township. It was built by Abraham Neff, in the year 1812, in section one. The building was a frame one, built of lumber sawed at the saw-mill which was built by Mr. Neff in the year 1806. About the same time a grist-mill was built in the southern part of the township on Elk creek, by a man by the name of Ferry. The third in the township was built in section one, on Twin creek, by Samuel Taylor. It was run by a stream called Chrisman's branch. These three are all that were erected within the limits of Gratis, and of them only one is now in operation. The old Neff's mill was torn down in 1849, and the present building erected in its place. It is of brick and stone, and is five stories high, running three runs of stone. The saw-mill at Rohrer's is the only one ever run by water in the township. There are three steam saw-mills now in the township—one at Winchester, one at West Elkton and one at Greenbush.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

During the war of the Rebellion an institution existed in southern Ohio which was the cause of considerable ill feeling between the opposing factions in that part of the State. This was an organization known as the "Underground Railway," and was organized with a view to rendering assistance to any fugitive slaves who might cross the Ohio river, and were desirous of reaching Canada. The society was splendidly managed, and it is a matter of pride with those who were members, that not a single slave was ever captured when once he had obtained a pass on the "Underground Railway." The *modus operandi* was somewhat as follows: The organization had members stationed along the banks of the river, and it is even shrewdly surmised that agents were sometimes on the southern side of the stream. As soon as a slave crossed the river he sought protection in the houses of these members, and was immediately sent north to the next station. From this point they were hurried by friendly hands to the next station, provided the road was clear; otherwise they were kept in safe hiding until the "train" could be carried through in safety. One of these stations was near West Elkton, in Gratis township, and was under the charge of one of the leading citizens in that part of the county. This gentleman, whose name is retained, declared that he had often had as many as five or six fugitives on his hands at one time, waiting for a safe pass northward. The transportation was generally done at night, but urgent cases sometimes occasioned an exception to this rule. The agents ahead were at once instructed if there should be any pursuit, to immediately place the northern bound passenger in hiding for a season. The slave was instructed to watch for a certain sign, and if given him at at any time to follow without questioning. This association often received threatening letters, but pursued their humane work regardless of outside enmities. They claim that the number of fugitives who arrived in Canada in safety, through the assistance of the society, reached into the thousands.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At the present day this township is strictly temperate. As was remarked before, no dram shops of any kind are tolerated; but in days gone by this was not the case; distilleries could be counted by the score, all through the northern part of Gratis, although, owing to the influence of the Friends, few, if any, ever were erected below the line of West Elkton.

The first distillery of which any record can be obtained was built in the northeastern part of the township, about the year 1811, by Christian Fall. This was only run for a year or two. Daniel Chrisman started one in the same part of the township, in 1824, which was kept in operation for over six years. About the same time one was started in the same neighborhood by Peter Riner. Around Winchester it is stated that as many as fifteen could be counted within a circuit of two miles.

This country was settled by families from the Carolinas and Georgia, all of whom were familiar with the work of distilling, and each man who could afford it had a copper still on his place. The article produced was of the best quality. Each man used his own grain. Those who could not afford a still of their own were accustomed to exchange grain for whiskey. It was regarded as indispensable at every log-rolling or house-raising, and it required a man of strong determination to refuse the liquor to the workmen. It was gradually done, however, until finally any attempt to manufacture the article was frowned down by the majority of the citizens.

The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Nathan Maddock, who died in the year 1805, and was buried in Fair Mound cemetery, near West Elkton. She was the wife of one of the earliest settlers in the township.

The marriage of Walter Roberts, in the year 1806, was the first in Gratis. He is now living in Indiana.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD

born in the township was Rebecca, daughter of Hezekiah Philips. She afterwards married Jonas Brubaker, and is now living west of Winchester, on the Eaton pike. She has reached the age of seventy-six years, and is the mother of five or six children. Besides being the first white child born in the township, Mrs. Brubaker has the honor of being the first female child born in the county, Mr. George Hendricks, of Somers, being the first male child.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

No incident of a stirring nature seems to have occurred during the infancy of the township. The settlers were too close to the settlements along the Maimi river to have very great fear of the Indians. These latter were often seen passing through the township, but always in a peaceable manner. They were always stopping to beg food, and seldom failed to express gratitude.

The only event which seems to have impressed itself on the minds of the early pioneers was a severe fall of snow in the winter of 1803–4. It was the heaviest ever witnessed in the country, in many places reaching the depth of thirty-two inches.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS

of Gratis township are: Noah Brower, F. L. Raikes and Daniel Gifford, trustees; G. W. M. Brookwalter, clerk; J. M. Matthews, treasurer; J. G. Thomas and Lewis McKay, assessors; H. C. Michael and James Robinson, constables; A. Stiver and Nathan Hornaday, justices of the peace; P. S. Brower, W. S. Vickers, E. R. Taylor, C. Platt, S. Eckhardt, James Robinson, S. Stonebraker, M. Stubbs and George Hauger, supervisors.

No records of the early elections of the township can be obtained. They have either been lost or else are laid away in some corner among the papers of some early pioneer, as there is no recollection of them now. The first election was probably held at the residence of that settler whose house was easiest of access to all. There is no town house in the township. The elections are held at the office of the township clerk in Winchester.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The present population of the township, according to the last census, is two thousand three hundred and nine (2,309). The value of property in the township, according to the returns of the assessors, is eight hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($866,838). Of this amount, seven hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and three dollars ($749,603) is the value of the lands, and the remainder—one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars ($117,235)—of the buildings etc. The above valuations include those of the three towns in the township, Winchester, West Elkton and Greenbush. The property valuation of Winchester is fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars ($57,948); that of West Elkton is thirty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars ($31,870), and of Greenbush, four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars ($4,220).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

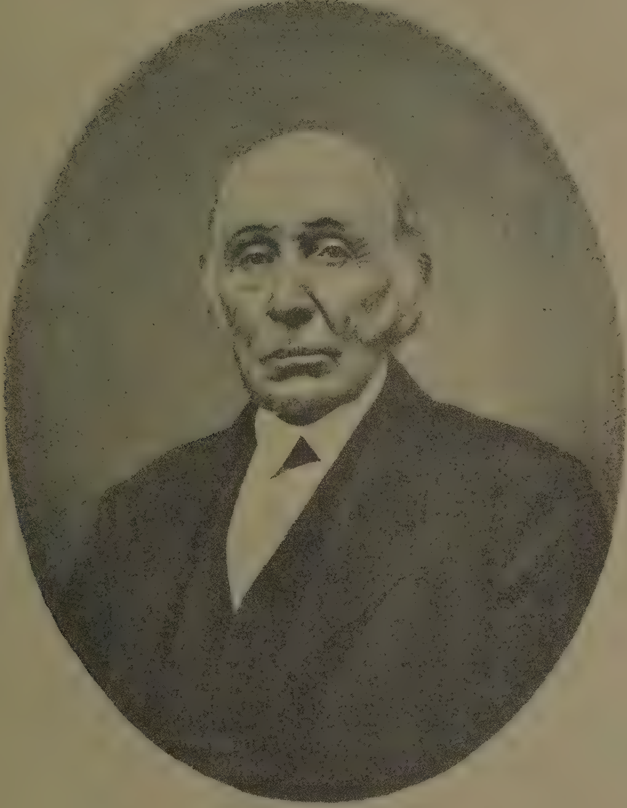
JOHN CHRISMAN.

This venerable citizen was born September 13, 1797, in Guilford county, North Carolina, and is consequently now in his eighty-fourth year. His grandfather, Jacob Chrisman, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Guilford county, North Carolina, where, in 1775, his son Daniel was born. Subsequently the Chrisman family removed to Rowan county, North Carolina. Daniel Chrisman married about the year 1785, Mary, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Ozias, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina some years ago.

As has been stated, the subject of this sketch was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, where his father, Daniel Chrisman, continued to reside until the year 1803, when, in company with his son and his wife's parents, he decided to remove to Ohio. The little party was six weeks on the tedious journey through the mountains, and they were very weary when at length they arrived at their destination, Warren county, near Springborough. Grandfather Jacob Chrisman lived in Warren county during the remainder of his life. The Ozias subsequently removed to this county and settled on Twin creek. The former was an active minister of the Gospel and a life-long member of the old Presbyterian church. He commenced preaching many years before his emigration to Ohio. He travelled extensively, and could speak fluently in both English and German. As early as 1801 he made a trip to Ohio, and was undoubtedly one among the first Presbyterian ministers who preached in Ohio. After his emigration to this State he frequently preached in this county. Being a very heavy and not a very strong man, he was often compelled to sit down while speaking. He died in 1810, aged sixty-six years, six months and six days.

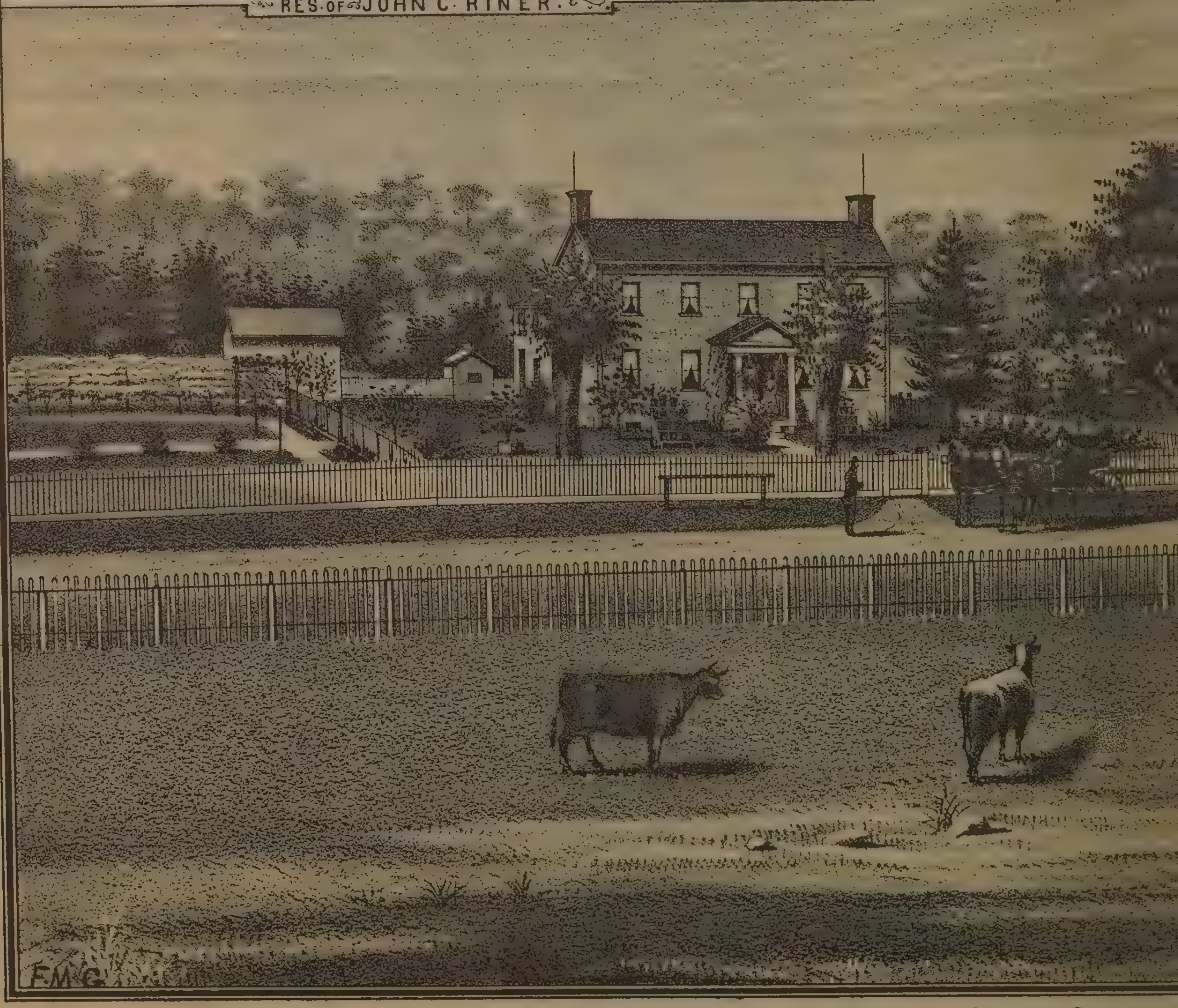
In August, 1805, Daniel Chrisman, having decided to settle in Preble county, removed thither with his family. He had to cut a road part of the way through the dense forest, which on every side surrounded the spot in Gratis township where the new home was to be built. The first three days after their arrival were spent in a tent made of the wagon cover, while the neighbors gathered from all sides and assisted in the building of a rude pole shanty, which served as a house until Mr. Chrisman could find time to build a more substantial log house, in which he lived for some years, and afterwards built the one that is still standing on the old home farm, in which Mr. Chrisman, sr., continued to live during most of his life. He entered the northeast quarter of section eleven, and in the early days of his residence in this county he undertook the manifold hardships and discomforts which fall to the lot of the pioneer. He died February 12, 1861, surviving his wife ten years, the latter dying March 2, 1851.

They left a family of five children, of whom John is the oldest. Eliza, the only daughter, is the widow of



John Chrisman

RES. OF JOHN C. RINER.



RES. OF JOHN CHRISM

RES. OF HENRY RINER

GRATIS TP. PREBLE CO, O.

John Crouse, and lives in Indiana; Solomon married Elizabeth Shuey, and both are dead; Jacob married Julia A. Riner, and Daniel married Eliza Ann Fudge.

John Chrisman has been a farmer all of his life, and in early boyhood commenced to "make his hand" in the field. His school days were brief. He lived on the old home place with his father until the year 1820, and on the twentieth of February, of that year, was united in marriage to Mrs. Susan Hall, the widow of Richard D. Hall, who emigrated from Newmarket, Maryland, in 1809, the year of his marriage. Mrs. Chrisman, whose maiden name was Fishbourn, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 8, 1791. When a little girl she removed with her parents to Baltimore, and afterwards she became a resident of Newmarket, Maryland, whence she came to Ohio, and settled with her first husband on the farm where John Chrisman afterwards married her, and where they lived until her death, which occurred June 10, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, four months, and two days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman began life together in the old log house, which for many years occupied the site of the present substantial brick residence, which has stood as it now is for full thirty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman were blessed with two children—daughters—Elizabeth and Catharine. Elizabeth married Henry Riner and resides near her father. She has three children: Charles W. and Susie, the widow of Edward P. Johnson, and resides in Cheyenne, Wyoming territory. John C. resides near his parents' residence. Mr. Chrisman's second, and youngest daughter, Catharine M., married Jacob F. Stover, by whom she has had one son, John C., who is living with his parents, at Mr. Chrisman's. Although Mr. Chrisman's father and grandfather were Presbyterians, he saw fit to connect himself with the German Baptist or Dunker church, of which for many years he has been a faithful member. He has never engaged in the vexatious turmoils of political strife, and has always lived a quiet and industrious life. Thus he has accumulated not only a large property but has also won the love and respect of the whole community. Although having completed the full measure of his days, his four score years, his bodily and mental powers are still well preserved. While waiting to join loved ones on the other shore, how fitting that in this, the evening of his life, he hand down to his posterity the impress of his features and the record of his life's history, which otherwise would be lost to the many loved ones who may survive him.

CHRISTIAN SAYLER, M. D.

Dr. Christian Sayler, of Winchester, Gratis township, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, January 4, 1804. His father, Martin Sayler, was born in Fredrick county, Maryland, about 1775. He moved to Virginia in 1800, and to Preble county in 1809. He was a millwright by trade, and many of the earliest mills in this part of the county were built by him. He died June 21, 1852. Our sbject began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-three years, having first gained as good an education in the common branches as was possible in the early days of the settlement. He read first with Dr. Samuel Nixon, and afterward attended the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, from which he graduated, and began the practice of his profession in the year 1830. He has now been in practice fifty-one years, and although not as actively engaged as he was a few years since, obeys all calls for his services. He lives in a house which he built before he was married, and has occupied no other during the long period that has elapsed since that dwelling place was new. He was a captain in the early day militia, and also the surgeon of a regiment. Politically, he is a Republican. He has voted for fifty-five years, and has never missed a single annual election. The following presidential candidates have received his ballot, viz: in 1828, Adams; in 1832, Clay; in 1836, Harrison; in 1840, Harrison; in 1844, Clay; in 1848, Taylor; in 1852, Scott; in 1856, Fremont; in 1860, Lincoln; in 1864, Lincoln; in 1868, Grant; in 1872, Grant; in 1876, Hayes, and in 1880, Garfield. Dr. Sayler has been twice married. His first wife, Esther Lyning, of New Jersey, died August 14, 1834, after the birth of her second daughter. On March 31, 1836, he married his present wife, Catharine Bence. Six children have been the offspring of this union. Dr. Sayler's eldest son, by his first marriage, James Sayler, is a prominent politician of Ohio, having been four years in the assembly, and two in the senate. His oldest son, by his second marriage, William Sayler, studied medicine with his father, graduated from the Ohio Medical college in 1871, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Preble county, with his home at Winchester. The youngest son, Winfield Scott Sayler, is also a graduate of the Ohio Medical college, the same institution from which his brother and his father graduated, the latter, more than half a century ago. He graduated in the spring of 1880, and is now located at Winchester.

Dr. Christian Sayler is possessed of a strong constitution; is still vigorous and sturdy, notwithstanding his years and with the exception of one winter, has always enjoyed excellent health. He is a man of remarkable mirthfulness, which quality he inherits from his father. Although his early educational facilities were very meagre, he has, by extensive reading, accumulated a large amount of valuable information, and has brought together, little by little, a large library. He has led a very industrious, active, upright life, and has long been one of the most influential and respected citizens of Preble county.

HARRISON.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Harison township is situated in the northeastern corner of the county, and is known as township seven of range three. It is bounded on the north and east by Darke and Montgomery counties, while to the south and west lie the sister townships of Twin and Monroe.

The country in this portion of the county is hilly, except along the banks of the several creeks, where the richest land in the township lies. To these bottoms the attention of the pioneers was called, and these were the first lands entered within the limits of the township. The western parts of this township are more level than those in the eastern portions.

The principal crops are corn and wheat. A good deal of attention is also paid to the cultivation of tobacco, and competent critics say that the quality is not much inferior to that raised in those States where tobacco culture is a specialty. Immense warehouses are being erected in different parts of the township for the storage of the fragrant weed.

About seventy-five per cent. of the soil of the township is cleared and under cultivation. Very little timber is now found along the banks of the several streams, but along the uplands it is still standing in large quantities. The soil on the uplands is of a clayey nature, but in the bottoms a rich loam is found. Beech, oak, and poplar are the chief woods. Walnut is also found, but not in such large quantities as the others.

There are several quarries in the township which yield a good quality of gray limestone. This stone is in great demand for pavement and foundation work. At present there are as many as a dozen quarries in different parts of the township. There are also two lime-kilns which are in operation.

The prosperity of the township is doubtless largely due to the presence of two railroads within its limits. These furnish a ready means of transportation for the products of the soil, an advantage which is denied some of the other townships. Some years ago the people were led to believe that a railroad was to be built which would cross the southeastern corner, passing through Lewisburgh, but after spending an immense sum on the grading the work was abandoned, much to the disappointment of the inhabitants of Lewisburgh.

Four creeks flow within the boundaries of this township, viz.: Twin, Miller's fork, Swamp, and Price's. Twin crosses into Harrison from Monroe, near the northeastern corner. It flows along the western side of the township for several miles. It then flows nearly east through three sections and finally turns south again near Lewisburgh. Miller's fork and Swamp creek are strictly branches of Twin, but are of considerable size. The former rises a little north of the dividing line of this township and Darke county. Both Miller's and Swamp flow into Twin creek about the same place, just east of Lewisburgh. Swamp creek rises near the village of Verona, in the northeastern part of this township, and was named Swamp from the character of the country through which it flowed. Price's creek crosses the township in the southwestern corner. It only remains in the township a short while, confining all its meanderings to one section, number thirty-one, and then passes on into Twin township. The creek takes its name from Major Price, one of the earliest settlers of Twin township, who located on the banks of this creek. All of these creeks afford good fishing, and, in Twin creek, some members of the finny tribe often reach the weight of four and five pounds. In earlier days these, with the game of the woods, must have formed an agreeable, and, often, a timely addition to the larder of the settler.

Harrison township boasts of the possession of three or four pike roads, all in a fine state of repair. One of these, which runs due north and south through the center of the township, is a toll pike, as the traveller sometimes finds out to his discomfort. Of the other two, one extends from the toll pike in section twenty-one, to the northwest; the other is a part of the old National road, from Cumberland, Maryland, to St. Louis, Missouri. This road was the offspring of Heny Clay's genius, and was intended to further the interests of the emigrants, furnishing a good road through the best lands of the west. It was completed only in the mind of the great orator. A considerable portion is piked now—thanks to the efforts of the counties through which it passed. The other roads in the township are in a fair state of repair. The hilly nature of the country, and the fact that a board of supervisors is not now numbered among the regularly elected officers of the township, is in a great part the cause of the neglect of these roads in some portions of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The rich bottom lands along the three creeks which cross this township were entered early in the present century. The land is of the finest quality, and settlements were soon made upon both banks of the streams. Twin was the first creek to be located upon. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the date of the first settler's entrance, although all concur in the tradition that the first settler was George Leas, and that he settled on section twenty-one, on the north bank of Twin creek.

Leas was a Pennsylvanian, born in Cumberland county, of that State. He probably entered the country soon after the beginning of this century, as there were quite a number of settlements in the year 1806.

The first settlement of any size was on Swamp creek, where old Tobias Tillman had located with his family. Tillman was an old man when he came to this country. He had served in the war of the Revolution, and was afterwards drafted into the War of 1812, but escaped service by sending a substitute. The year before his arrival in this county, his son, John, had arrived and entered his land. In the following year, 1805, Tobias Tillman, with his three sons and seven daughters—four of whom were married before they came, and possibly more—came to Harrison township and settled on Swamp creek, in the eastern part of the township. His sons were John, Jacob and Henry, and his sons-in-law were Martin Rice, husband of Barbary Tillman; Alexander McNutt, who had married Betsey; Jacob Loy, who had married Phœbe, and James Abbott, who had married Catharine. This made a colony of eight able-bodied men, sufficient for their own protection, and a strong addition to the force of the township. Tobias Tillman and wife Nancy (Sharp), made the journey from Tennessee on horseback, by riding turn about. His only possessions were a keg of powder and a horse. He immediately commenced clearing land, and at the time of his death was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Tillman had eight children, none of whom are now alive. John, who died in 1850, had seventeen children, nine of whom are still living, viz.: Jesse, who lives in Darke county; John and Henry in Greenville, Darke county; Joshua and Anderson live in Harrison township; Martin lives in Darke county; Polly lives in Darke county; Rachel lives in Illinois; Sally lives in Manchester, Monroe township.

Anderson Tillman, grandson of the pioneer, was born in 1827, on the farm on which he is now living. He married, in the year 1852, Susan Emrick, who was born in Twin township in 1833. They have had six children born to them, four of whom now survive. Mr. Tillman owns a farm of about three hundred and twenty acres. Both his farm and his handsome residence are evidences of the prosperity of the owner.

Joshua Tillman was born in 1824. In the year 1842 he married Cynthia M. Estabrook, who was born in New York in 1822. Eight children have been born to them, three of whom survive. Mr. Tillman served three months during the war of the Rebellion in the Ninety-third Ohio volunteer infantry. He was engaged at Perrysville and Crabapple Orchard, in Kentucky, under General Jackson.

Alexander McNutt, a son-in-law of Tobias Tillman, came from Tennessee with his father-in-law. He was a native of Virginia, and served in the war of the Revolution. After moving to this State, he served in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Fort Recovery. He was at one time a lieutenant of the Ohio riflemen. To Mr. and Mrs. McNutt there were born thirteen children, five of whom are now alive, viz: John, Solomon, Peter, Jacob and Elizabeth. Mr. Alexander McNutt was the first county surveyor.

At the time of McNutt's settlement on Twin creek, there was an old Indian named Possum, who had located there, and had cleared up as many as eight acres. For many years these two men were neighbors until, at last, the Etzlers moved in and located near the place, where the Indian was living. This was too much for the son of the forest. Too much company drove him farther west, and he left his laboriously cleared lands for the settlers.

About this time Joseph Singer came into the settlement. He came on foot from Virginia, and camped with the Indians for a year or two. He afterwards settled on the west bank of Twin creek, on section thirty-four. His wife was Elizabeth Rape. He had thirteen children, all of whom lived to raise families. Two of his sons, John and Abraham, are now residents of Lewisburgh. John's present residence is on the site where his father built his first cabin, a litle affair about fourteen by eighteen feet.

The northeastern part of the township was settled by a party of Irishmen by the name of Cochrane. For a long time they lived there, but finally left in 1840.

Price's creek was chosen by John Judy, a Virginian, as a settling place, in the year 1812. It is doubtful whether any other settlements were made on this creek within the limits of Harrison township. Judy is said to have been the most powerful man in the settlements around, and some strange stories of his prowess are still related by the pioneers now living.

Tillman Rice was born in 1802, and died in 1875. His wife, Mary, daughter of John Meroney, was born in 1805. She died one year before her husband. Tillman Rice was the son of Martin Rice, one of the first settlers of this township. Martin came to Preble county with his father-in-law, Tobias Tillman, in the year 1805. He had married Tillman's daughter, Barbara, and settled on the farm now owned by Michael Horn, near Lewisburgh. He only stayed there a few years, and then moved to the farm now owned by Julius C. Rice. about one and a half miles north of Lewisburgh. Only two of the children of this pioneer are now living, viz: Jesse, who is living in Harrison township, and Dicey (Colville) in Darke county. Tillman Rice had six children, four of whom are living: John M., William H. and Levi live in Indiana, and Julius C. in this township. Mr. Rice owned a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where his son, Julius, now lives. Julius C. Rice was born in Preble county in 1841. In the year 1862 he married Lydia, daughter of Christian Sheller. One child was born them. His first wife died in 1879. He afterwards married Sally A., daughter of Henry Horn. He owns a farm of ninety-four and a quarter acres, north of Lewisburgh—part of the farm entered by his grandfather, Martin Rice.

Alexander McNutt was born in Virginia, from which State he moved to Tennessee, and afterwards to Ohio, where he settled in Harrison township, in 1805. His wife was Elizabeth Tillman, a daughter of Tobias Tillman, who was among the first to settle in this township. He had thirteen children born to him, five of whom are still living, viz: John, who is living in Wisconsin; Solomon, in Darke county; Peter, in Harrison township; Jacob, in Indiana; and Elizabeth, who has joined the Mormons. Peter McNutt was born in Harrison township, in the year 1811, and in 1832 married Margaret Vance, born in Preble county, in 1816, and who died in 1875. He had eleven children by this marriage, nine of whom are still living, In 1880 he married the widow Rogers, *nee* Catharine Etzler, born in Pennsylvania, in 1823. Mr. McNutt owns about one hundred and five acres of land, besides several lots in town. He has given up farming, and is now residing in Euphemia. Jacob McNutt was born in 1834, and in 1855 married Salome C. Lock, born in 1830. They have no children. Mr. McNutt has been township supervisor, and has always been identified with the interests of the township. He still owns a farm of fifty-one acres, a part of the old homestead.

John Lock, son of Captain John Lock, was born in Maryland, about 1780. From Maryland he moved to Euphemia, in Harrison township, about 1805. His wife was Elizabeth Stimell, who was born in 1775. John Lock was drafted into the War of 1812, but escaped service by sending a substitute. He owned the stone mill at Rock Ridge, built by his father, and at present owned by Bowman & Co. He died in Harrison township in 1856, and his wife died five years later, in 1861. They had nine children, seven of whom still survive: Sarah, widow of Adam House, lives in Monroe township; Eva, wife of Samuel Bunger, lives in Harrison township; Peter is married and lives in Illinois; George C., married, lives in Harrison township; Catharine, wife of Levi Dillon, lives in Indiana; William M., married, lives in Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Price, lives in Indiana.

Abraham Hapner moved from Virginia to Ohio, and settled in Harrison township, about 1805. His wife was Sarah Ott, born in Virginia. Abraham Hapner was entirely without possessions of any kind on his arrival in this State, but by dint of hard labor and industry, he became possessed of a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, which he left unencumbered to his children. Hapner was in the War of 1812. He died in Harrison township. Seven children are still living, viz: Jacob, married, lives in Monroe township; Jesse and Abraham live in Harrison; Fred lives in Elkhart county, Indiana; Eli, Susannah (Mrs. Charles Lock), and Andrew, all live in Harrison township.

Jacob Werts was born in Pennsylvania in 1783. From Pennsylvania he move dinto Ohio, and settled in Harrison township, section twenty-one, in 1807. His wife, Katherine Bosler, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1790. She died in 1862, in Darke county, Ohio. Jacob Werts was constable during the War of 1812, and also captain of the Ohio riflemen. He has had fourteen children, all of whom lived to raise families. Of these nine are still living. Christopher, married, lives in Mercer county, Ohio. John C. lives in Brown county, Indiana. Baltzer lives in Illinois. Elizabeth, widow of Richard Phillips, lives in Illinois. David, married, lives in West Baltimore. William, widower, lives in Darke county. Sarah Ann, widow of William Schlosser, lives in Jay county, Indiana. Jesse S., married, lives in Illinois. Nancy Jane, wife of Thomas Neal, lives in Allen county, Indiana.

In 1809 John Aikman migrated to Harrison township, section twenty-three, from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was born in New Jersey about 1760. In the early part of the Revolution he served under Captain Brady as a private, and participated in several engagements. He afterwards held several township offices in Harrison township. His wife, Mary Dysert, a Pennsylvanian, died in 1809 at Greenville, Ohio. He had six children, one only of whom, Benjamin D., survives.

Benjamin D. Aikman was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. His first wife was Rebecca Piles, born in North Carolina in 1796, died in 1840. He had eight children, four of whom survive—William Franklin born 1827, Elizabeth, born 1825, widow of Lewis Thomas Benjamin E., born 1836, Joseph, born, 1838. Benjamin, D. Aikman was married again to the widow Rhinehart *nee* Elizabeth Sellers, who was born in Virginia in 1802. By the second marriage he has had no children. Benjamin D. Aikman has held several township offices, viz.: constable, trustee, supervisor, etc. He had a brother, John, who served in the War of 1812. He served for twelve months in a block-house built on the Daniel Wolf homestead in this township. Mr. Aikman has spent a lifetime in clearing, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. He has always lived on the old homestead.

Thomas Wilson emigrated from Berks county, Pennsylvania to Harrison township about 1809. His wife was Elizabeth Leas, born about 1802. Wilson was justice of the peace for six years—from 1872 until 1878, in which year he died in Harrison township. His son, F. J. Wilson is one of the leading business men of Lewisburgh, being largely engaged in dry goods, etc. His store is located on the site of the first store ever kept in the town.

John Ott, sr., was born in Virginia in 1785, from which State he emigrated to Ohio and settled in this township about 1809. He was engaged in fighting the Indians at Forts Greenville and Recovery during the War of 1812. He was married twice. His first wife was Mary M. Lock, who was born in 1783, and died in 1848. He was married subsequently to Anna Hinkel.

John Ott, son of the pioneer, was born in 1820. He married for his first wife Matilda Brown in 1844. She died the next year at the age of nineteen, leaving one child—John A. Mr. Ott was married again in 1848 to Barbara Link, born in Virginia in 1822. By this marriage there have been born eight children, seven living and one deceased, viz: Daniel, Matilda, Eliza Jane, Sarah, Barbara Ann, George F. (deceased), Eliza and Mary. The two last named are single, the rest are married.

Patrick McGriff was born in South Carolina in 1786. From South Carolina he moved to Virginia, and from there to Tennessee. From this latter State he moved to Ohio and settled in section six of Harrison township, about 1810. His wife was Elizabeth Price, of Montgomery county, Virginia. She was born in 1791 and died in 1864, surviving her husband about ten years. Patrick McGriff was constable for nearly fifteen years. During the War of 1812 he served under General Harrison as second lieutenant of the company commanded by Captain Phillips. The children are: Price, who lives in Darke county; Alfred, who lives in Darke county; Phœbe married Uriah Gard, and lives in Manchester, Monroe township; Jackson, who lives in Harrison township; Elizabeth, who lives in Darke county; Parker C., who lives near Ithaca, Darke county; Rachel, who married Joseph Clark, and lives in Darke county.

Jackson McGriff married Lucinda Baker, of Darke county, who was born in 1842. They have four children, all of whom are living at home.

Jacob Kesler emigrated from Virginia and settled about a mile south of where Lewisburgh now stands, in the year 1811. The farm is now owned by A. P. Zeller. Jacob Kesler was a soldier in the war for independence. He died at the residence of his son George, near Lafayette, Indiana, in 1837, at an advanced age.

About 1812 Abraham Lock moved from Maryland to section twenty-one in Harrison township. He was born in Frederick county Maryland, in 1796. His wife, Margaret Ott, was born in Virginia, in 1794; died in Harrison township in 1869. Abraham Lock was at one time the owner of a distillery in this township. He was a private in the War of 1812, and served in an engagement at Fort McHenry and at Baltimore. Lock was always a prominent citizen of the county. He died in 1872, in Harrison township. The members of his family were as follows:

John Lock married Deborah Dinwiddie, and lives in Kokomo, Indiana. George E. married Phœbe Combs, and lives in Harrison township. Abraham married Elizabeth Harsh (deceased); married a second time Jane Brightwell, and resides in Harrison township. Eli, married Sarah Brown, lives in Kokomo, Indiana. Sarah married Jacob McNutt, and lives in Harrison, township. Michael married Susan Lyons (deceased) lives in Kokomo, Indiana. Peggy married David Bender and lives in La Salle county, Illinois. Daniel married Amanda Hapner, and lives in Harrison township. Mary married George Faulkner, and lives in Kokomo, Indiana. George E. Lock married Phœbe Combs, and has four children. Franklin married Jane Kisching, and resides in Harrison township. Levi married Josephine Dequasie, and resides in Harrison township. Mollie married Byron Ozias, and lives in Versailles, Darke county. Daniel married Martha McGrew, and resides in Harrison township.

John Wikle was born in Pennsylvania in 1777. He emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1812, and settled at Lewisburgh, Harrison township. His wife was Catharine Shirer; born in 1777 in Pennsylvania, and died in Darke county in 1861.

John Wikle was drafted into the army in 1812, but sent a substitute. He cleared up about fifty acres of land near Lewisburgh. He died at Lewisburgh in 1829. Eleven children were born to him, of whom three only are living: William, living in Harrison township; Magdelen, widow of James Wilkinson, living in Darke county; Phœbe, widow of Thomas Walker, living in Phillipsburgh, Montgomery county.

William Wikle was born in 1801 in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. He married, in 1828, Katharine Yost, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1808. They have had seven children, four of whom are still living. Andrew married and lives in Twin township. Elizabeth married and lives in Dayton. Katharine—single—lives at home. Lewis married and lives at Euphemia.

William Wikle has been road commissioner, deputy sheriff, and tax collector, and has held every township office. He has also cleared up about one hundred acres of land and owns about the same amount; also two lots in town. At one time he owned about two hundred and forty acres. He has always been a prominent citizen and a hard working man. He had one son, Henry, who died in Jefferson barracks during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in an Illinois regiment. His brother, Lewis, was in the Ninety-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and saw three years of hard service under Sherman.

In 1814 Henry Hendrickson moved to section thirty-one from Virginia. He was born in 1787 in Roanoke, this State. He married, in 1821, Catharine Wilt, who was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1784. Hendrickson was drafted in the War of 1812, but was never called out. His son was drafted in the War of the Rebellion but sent a substitute. Henry Hendrickson died in Harrison township in 1870. He has had four children, three of whom are still living: Zachariah, born in 1822, died in 1858; Katharine Jane, born in 1826—single—lives at home; David, married and lives in Harrison township; Amelia, born in 1829, wife of Samuel Covert. Mrs. Hendrickson holds the original patent of the land granted by John Quincy Adams to her husband, Henry Hendrickson. This is the only deed they have ever had.

David Hendrickson was born in 1827. In 1854 he married Katharine Hapner, born in Harrison township in 1832. They have had ten children, seven of whom are still living.

Henry Horn was born in Germany, in the year 1755. At the age of nine years he came to America, and in 1815 he moved to Preble county from Rockbridge county, Virginia. He settled on the farm now owned by his eldest surviving son, Michael, on section twenty-seven, where he died in 1839. His body was buried in the cemetery at Euphemia. His wife died in Virginia the year previous to his removal to this county. He had thirteen childreen born to him, of whom four survive, namely: Sarah (Black), living in Lewisburgh; Michael, living on the old home farm in Lewisburgh; Susannah (McHuan), in Indiana, and Andrew in Logan county, Ohio. Michael Horn was born in Virginia, in 1802. He married Catharine, daughter of John Risinger, born in Germantown, Ohio, in 1808. They have had seven children born to them, six of whom are still living, viz.: William, Elizabeth, Henry, Amanda, Allen T., and Isabel (Trimble). These all reside in Lewisburgh. Mr.

Horn owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres, in sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight. His son, Allen T. Horn, was born in Lewisburgh in 1842, on the old homestead. In the year 1869 he married Frances B., daughter of William Sloan, born in 1850. Five children were born to them, three of whom are living. Mrs. Horn and the two children died in 1879. In 1880 he married Fannie M., daughter of Jeremiah Gilmore, of Hamilton, Ohio, born in 1857. Mr. Horn started business as a druggist, in Lewisburgh, in 1869. In the early part of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in company H, Ninety-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and served about four months. He was then attached to the field hospital near Murfreesborough, and afterwards sent to Nashville, where he served over two years as the assistant steward in charge of the drug department. He was discharged in 1865.

In 1816 John Etzler moved from Maryland into Harrison township. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1788. His wife was Susannah C. Lock, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1776. She died in 1846, surviving her husband twenty-eight years. She was married a second time to John Vance, of Harrison township, by whom she had four children. John Etzler was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and was engaged in the battle of Fort McHenry. He had four children—Abdiel, born in 1813, married Rachel Kelley—still living; Mary Magdalene married John W. Cullers, died in 1879. Two others died in childhood. Abdiel Etzler has been town assessor for twenty-five years, from 1855 to 1880, and township supervisor from 1854 to 1855. His son, John W., was in One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio infantry as private

John Brown was born in North Carolina in 1797. He settled in Harrison township about 1816. His wife was Eve Hoffman, who was born about 1793, and died in 1873. They have three children living, viz.: Adam, married, lives in Illinois; Jacob, married lives in Harrison; David, married, lives in Sonora.

In 1817 John Bunger settled in section twenty-seven, of Harrison township. He was born in Virginia in 1760, and from that State migrated into Ohio. His wife, Eve House, was born in Virginia in 1771, and died in Preble county in 1843. John Bunger was for six months in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged in several battles. His son Samuel still lives on the old homestead owned by his father. John Bunger died in 1821 in Harrison township. He had fourteen children, three of whom are living, viz: Samuel, Eli and Simeon.

Samuel Bunger was born in Virginia in 1806. In 1831 he married Eva Lock, who was born in Harrison township in 1815. They have had eleven children, of whom eight still survive. John lives in Harrison township; William lives in Euphemia; Elizabeth, wife of Levi Brown, lives in Euphemia; Rachel, wife of George Chambers, lives in Montgomery county; Sarah, wife of Andrew Redman, lives in Illinois; Samuel lives in Harrison township; Mary, wife of Baker Dye, lives in Harrison township, and Jacob lives at home.

Samuel Bunger's son William was out in the one hundred days' service in the last call of the rebellion, in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio national guard.

John B., born in 1834, was married in 1854 to Ellen Redman. They have had two children, one of whom, Ella, born in 1866, survives. John B. has been road commissioner and school director. He owns a farm of fifty-seven acres in Harrison township.

William Swisher was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he moved to Ohio, and about 1817 he settled in Gratis township. He was for twenty-one years a justice of the peace. His three children are living: Jesse, living in Darke county; Annie (Neff) who is living in Indiana, and Polly (Myers) living in Indiana.

William Swisher, a son of the above, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and died in 1863. He was married three times—first to Annie Boom, by whom he had one child; second to Charity Leas, who bore him two children, and third to Julia Ann Fouk, born in 1822. Mr. Swisher was a miller by trade, and for twenty years ran the mill at Rock Ridge. His son Robert was born in 1836, and married Lydia A. Greer, by whom he has had four children, all of whom are living. For four years he ran the mill, but after that time sold out, and since then devoted his time to his farm and quarry.

Henry Cassell moved into Harrison township in 1816. He emigrated from Virginia to Warren county, Ohio, in 1812. He was born in Virginia. His wife, Christina Bickel, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Harrison township in 1852. Henry Cassell came to this country possessed of little or no capital. He came to Harrison township, entered a quarter section, and by hard labor cleared one hundred and sixty acres. He also had a farm of two hundred acres in Indiana. He died in 1857, in Harrison township. He has six children living, viz.: Catharine, married to Peter Klinger, resides in Marshall county, Indiana; Sarah, married to Isaac Klinger, lives in Allen county, Indiana; Rhoda, single, lives at home with her brother; Eliza, married to Robert Calhoun (deceased), resides in Baltimore, Harrison township; Samuel, married to Mary Jane Nosworthy, lives in Richmond, Indiana; Allen, born in 1816, is still single, and resides on the old homestead. He was first lieutenant in the Ohio light infantry for five years and first lieutenant in Ohio volunteer cavalry four years. Mr. Cassell has always been a prominent citizen of this township, and is always identified with any improvements.

John Mills, father of Joseph Mills, county commissioner, located at Lewisburgh, Preble county, Ohio, about the year 1809. He was born in 1802, and was married to Marian Singer, who was born in Lewisburgh about 1809. Mr. Mills finally removed to Wabash county, Indiana, where he still lives. He had ten children, seven of whom are living—Joshua lives in Montgomery county, Ohio; Joseph in Twin township, this county, near West Alexandria; Henry in Wabash county, Indiana; Sebastian in Cass county, same State; Samuel in Wabash county; Elizabeth, widow of John J. Cunningham, with her brother Joseph; Rebecca, wife of William H. Legitt, in Whitely county, Indiana. Joseph Mills was elected county commissioner in 1875, and is now serving his second term. He was born in 1832 in this township, and was married in 1857 to Amanda L. Curry, the descendant of an early family in the county, and who is now deceased. Mr. Mills has had four children, three of whom are living.

John Schlosser was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1781. In 1822 he moved from Pennsylvania into Ohio, and settled in section twenty-three of Harrison township. He married, in 1805, Magdalena Smetz, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1781. When he came to Ohio he had only a few dollars. He drove two blind horses, taking twenty-three days to make the journey. By hard labor and perseverance he became possessed of a farm of three hundred acres, which he distributed among his children. He died in 1868, in Harrison township, Preble county. There are four children now living—Moses, born in 1814, married and lives in Kansas; Jonas, born in 1817, married and lives in Harrison township; Samuel, born in 1821, married and living in Illinois; and John, born in 1824, married and living in Harrison township. John Schlosser was married in 1851 to Lydia Pease, who was born in Harrison township in 1833. They have three children—Noah; Mary Magdalena, wife of William Swank; and John. John Schlosser, sr., was drafted into the war of the Rebellion, in the one hundred days' service, but sent a substitute.

David Werts was born in Harrison township. At the age of seventeen he learned the trade of cooper with his brother. He followed this trade for twenty years, at the expiration of which time he moved on a farm near West Baltimore. He afterwards bought the mill at Pyrmont, Montgomery county, and in 1864 he moved it to West Baltimore. Mr. Samuel Arnold was his partner in this transaction. The firm was Werts & Arnold. Mr. Arnold sold out after fourteen months to Messrs. Stewart and Duncan. The firm was then Werts & Company. Stewart afterwards sold out his interest to Studebaker. At this time they built their saw-mill. Studebaker sold out to Stewart. The business was run for a time by Werts & Stewart. Finally, in 1871, Mr. Werts bought Mr. Stewart's interest in the business, and has been sole proprietor ever since. It is owing largely to the presence of the mill that West Baltimore has grown to its present size. Mr. Werts bought a portion of land of Mr. Hecathorn, and laid out part of the present town. In 1844 Mr. Werts married Elizabeth Piles, born in North Carolina in 1824. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living, namely: Rachel, Corilla, Amanda, Jane, Joseph, Perry, and Elizabeth.

Peter Studebaker was born about 1775, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. From this State he migrated to Ohio in 1825, and settled in section sixteen, of Harrison township. His wife, Barbara, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 1780, and died in 1838. He volunteered in 1812, afterwards bought and cleared one hundred and sixty acres of land. He has two children now living: David Studebaker, born 1813, married in 1840, Rachel Mills. They have nine children living and three deceased. Mary married Jonas Schlosser, and resides in Harrison township. David Studebaker has always been a hard working, industrious man. He has always been identified with any improvements in the county. He has accumulated over five hundred acres of land, all but sixty of which has been distributed among his children.

Christian Disher, sr., settled in section thirty-five, in the year 1829, having previously purchased a half section of land. He was a native of Maryland, born in 1788, but when quite young removed to Botetourt county, Virginia, where he afterwards married Frances Circle. He emigrated to Ohio in 1829, as above stated, and resided in Harrison township until his death, in 1872, at the age of eighty-four; his wife died previously at the age of seventy-two. They raised a family of five children, as follows: Captain Mathias Disher, born January 1, 1817, and settled where he now lives, in Twin township, in 1843; Daniel, who lives in Euphemia; Frances, wife of David Kumler (deceased); Christian, who lives on the old homestead; and Catharine, wife of John Corder, also in this township.

Daniel Wolf was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. From Pennsylvania he moved to Maryland, and from there to Ohio. He settled in section twenty-one of Harrison township, in the year 1830. His first wife was Caroline Bentz, who was born in Maryland, in 1809, and who died in Harrison township, in 1852. He had twelve children by this marriage, nine of whom survive. His second wife was Mary Baker, born in 1832. He has three children living born of this marriage. Mr. Wolf had no capital when he came to this country. He afterwards received a legacy of one thousand eight hundred (1800) dollars, and with this as a start he finally became possessed of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He volunteered during the Mexican war, but was not called upon to serve. He served some time as township supervisor.

Peter Homan was born in Pennsylvania in 1797. About 1813 he moved to Ohio and settled in Warren county. In 1830 he settled in Lewisburgh, Harrison township. Mrs. Homan (Sarah Brunden) was born in Kentucky in 1799. Mr. Homan was a shoemaker and worked at his trade in Lewisburgh. He owned one hundred and twenty acres in Preble county. They have had seven children. Peter Homan died in Lewisburgh in 1860, and his wife died in 1866.

Vincent Homan, the only surviving child of the above, now living in Monroe township, was born in 1820. In 1844 he married Eliza Ann Ebersole, born in Preble county, in 1822. They have had five children, four of whom survive. Mr. Vincent Homan has been township trustee and school director. At one time he owned one hundred and sixteen acres of land, eighty acres of which he gave to his son. He also gave each of his daughters a home, and is now farming thirty acres.

Joseph, son of Matthias Corwin, was born in section six of Harrison township in the year 1830. In 1855 he married Jane Martin, who was born in Twin township. She died in 1857, leaving one child—Oscar. Mr. Corwin married again in 1861. His second wife was Barbara Pease, born in Harrison township in the year 1836.

They have eight children. Mr. Corwin served during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in May, 1864, in the Fifty-sixth Ohio national guard. Afterwards he was mustered into the United States service as private in company C of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry. In September, 1864, he was mustered out at Camp Dennison. He was engaged at Cumberland, Maryland.

Andrew Zeeler was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania in 1791. From Pennsylvania he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1834 settled in section thirty-four of Harrison township. His first move into Ohio was made in 1806, at which time he settled in Montgomery county, Ohio. Mrs. Zeller, *nee* Mary Hontz, was born in 1793 and died in 1874. Mr. Zeller died in Euphemia in 1864. He was engaged in the War of 1812 after moving to this State. Six children were born to them, four of whom are now living. Sarah, widow of Adam Riggle, resides in Chicago, Illinois. Maria, wife of Samuel Flickinger, lives at Seven Mile, Butler county, Ohio. Andrew P. lives in Harrison township. Catharine, wife of Asher H. McCowen, lives in Cook county, Illinois.

Andrew P. Zeller was born in Montgomery county in 1824. In 1848 he married Maria Flickinger, born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1830. They have had nine children born to them, seven of whom still survive. Of these the six youngest still live at home. Mr. Zeeler has been township trustee three times. He owns a farm of four hundred and forty-seven acres, all of which is in a good state of cultivation.

Elias Bunger was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, in the year 1809, and came to Preble county with his father in 1817. In 1840 he married Nancy Utz, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1812. Eleven children have been born to them. Mr. Bunger has been an elder in the Lutheran church for several years. His sons Samuel, William and Andrew were in the war of the Rebellion. At the time he commenced life for himself he had only fifty cents, which was all that remained after paying the marriage fee; but by dint of hard labor and economy he accumulated a farm of two hundred acres.

Frederick Miller was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1760. He afterwards moved to Virginia and from there to Tennessee. From this latter State he moved to Ohio, and in 1804 he settled in Twin towhship, where he died in 1835. His wife, Elizabeth (Sharpe), was born in Pennsylvania in 1762, and died in Twin township in the same year as her husband. Nine chiidren were born to them, one only of whom, Solomon, is living. Mr. Frederick Miller was at Yorktown at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis, and witnessed the transaction. He was also the first man that ascended Miller's fork, which was named from this fact. He took a prominent part in the War of 1812. The soldiers were in the habit of making his house a place of rendezvous.

He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, and built the second brick house in the county, between Lexington and West Alexandria. The building is still standing on the old spot.

Jacob F. Miller was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in the year 1792. His first wife was a Miss DeCamp, who bore him two children, neither of whom survive. In 1827 he married the widow Pierce *nee* Dicy Weaver, born in Virginia in 1799. Nine children were born them, eight of whom still survive. Mr. Miller died in Monroe township in 1849, and his wife died in 1880.

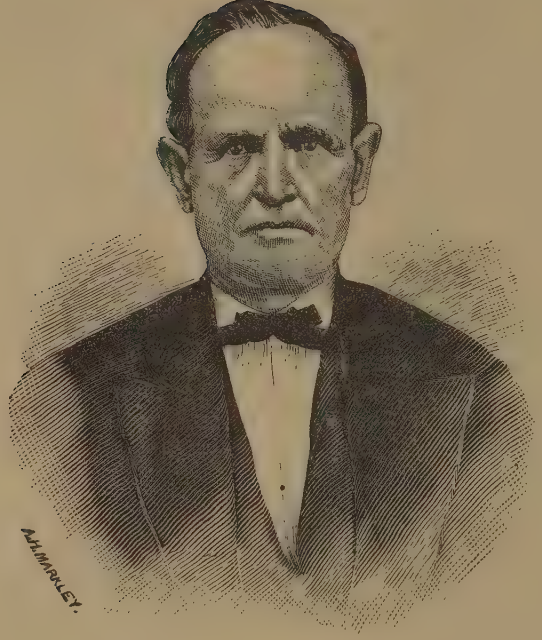
James W. Miller, son of the above, was born in Monroe township in 1837. In 1864 he married Ann Charman, who died in 1868. Two children were born him by this marriage, both of whom are dead. In 1871 he married Martha J. Banta, born in Preble county in 1845. They have two children. J. W. Miller attended the eclectic school of medicine in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1862. Since that time he has practiced his profession both in Indiana and in this State. For the last five years he has practiced in West Baltimore, of this township, where he is at present residing.

Jesse Smith moved to Ohio from Adams county, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1833 settled in Preble county, near Euphemia. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Michael Deitrich, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Smith died in 1835. He soon afterwards married Mrs. Eliza Dephendall, by whom he had eight children, of whom six survive. Jacob, son of Jesse Smith, was born in 1824, and in 1844 married Julia Ann, daughter of William Swisher, born in 1822. He had two children by this marriage, one of whom is living. His first wife died in 1850, and the following year he married Sarah Keltner, born in 1833. Four children were born to them—all now living. Mr. Smith owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has lived since 1849.

David Hoffman came to Preble from Montgomery county, and settled on the farm he now owns, which is located in the northern part of the township. He was born in 1804, and in 1828 married Catharine Shuler, born in the year 1800. She died in 1870 leaving a family of three children. Mr. Hoffman married, in 1877, Sarah D. Hubley, born in the year 1813. He was at one time the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which he divided among his children. His son, Ephraim, served during the war of the Rebellion, during the hundred days' service.

Samuel Dinwiddie settled in section fifteen of Harrison township. He was born in 1777, in New Castle county, Delaware, and emigrated to Ohio from that State in 1803, but did not settle in Harrison township until 1834. His wife, Mary Reed, was born in 1785, in North Carolina, and died in Warren county in 1832. They have had five children: James R., born in 1817, married Sarah Niswonger, deceased in 1844—he resides in Sonora, Harrison township; Eliza married Louis Thomas, deceased; Deborah married John Lock, and lives in Kokomo, Indiana; Ruth married John Thomas, and resides near Baltimore, Harrison township.

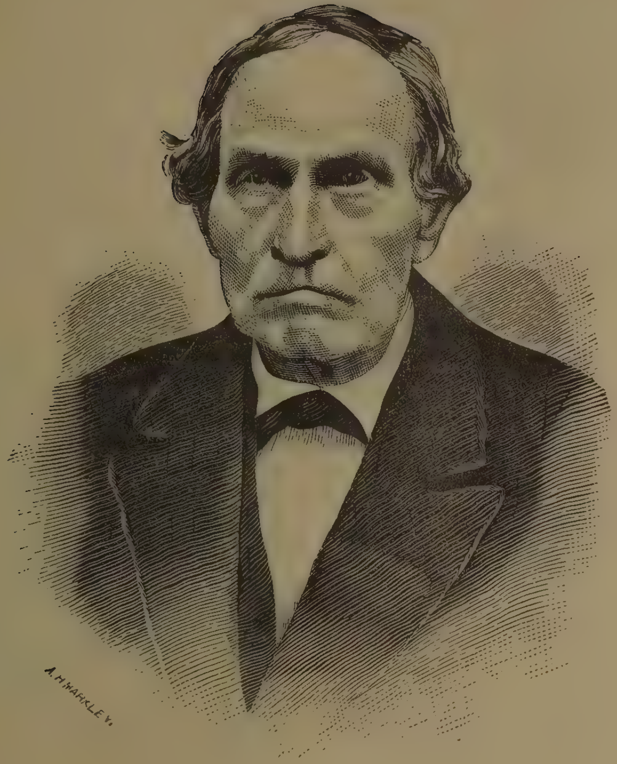
James R. Dinwiddie has held several offices of trust. He was justice of the peace from 1860 to 1863, and is now township trustee. He has one child, Mrs. Michael Brown.



Geo. Brower

John Brower, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Ohio from Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1801, and settled in Montgomery county, near Germantown. He lived there until his death, which occurred several years after his settlement. His wife Magdaline survived him, and died in Indiana. His children were John, Abraham, Jacob, George, Susan, Polly, and Betsey. All are now dead except George, who resides in Miami county, Indiana, and is over eighty years of age. Abraham, the father of our subject, was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia; married near the close of the last century, Elizabeth, daughter of George Harter, who was one of the early emigrants from Virginia to Preble county. Abraham Brower, moved out from Virginia in 1801, and settled on Little Twin, in Montgomery county, where he resided until 1815, when he moved to Preble and settled in the woods on the farm now owned by George T. Potterf. He died in 1821, aged about forty-two, his wife surviving him many years. They were the parents of twelve children, five boys and seven girls, viz.: John, Polly (Banta), Rebecca (Shively), Catharine (Hart), Nancy (Teal), Joseph, Susan (Parker), George, Elizabeth (Hart), Abraham, Henry, and Christena (Campbell). All are living except the first three.

George Brower was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 22, 1810. His educational advantages were limited to the subscription schools of pioneer days, and he attended those but very little after his father's death. His father died when our subject was but eleven years of age, and although he left his family a comfortable home, it was necessary for the children to be industrious, which term in those times signified to work hard. When about seventeen our subject cleared for Henry Brower six acres of land, and received for the work one dollar per acre. The six dollars were paid in silver, which seemed a large sum, and with the money he purchased a cassinet coat, which is remembered as an important event in his life. He continued to remain at home, but worked out at whatever offered itself. From 1836 to 1837 he conducted successfully with his brother John the Eagle hotel at Eaton. On April 20th, of the latter year, he married Christina Swihart, daughter of Adam Swihart, of Gasper township, born July 1, 1814. For one year he resided on a small farm belonging to his mother, and in the spring of 1838 moved on to the old William Campbell place. The following autumn he moved on to the homestead, and soon after began purchasing the interests of the other heirs, eventually acquiring the entire ownership of the farm. Mr. Brower has since bought and sold a number of times, but has constantly increased his prosperity, and is now recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the county. He was formerly a Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party has been a staunch adherent of that organization. He has never aspired to office, but the experience acquired in an active and busy life has qualified him for any office that he would accept. In the fall of 1866 he was elected county commissioner, and served three years. His wife died February 28, 1866, and February 29th, of the following year, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Baker, widow of Evan Baker, esq., an attorney of Greenville, Ohio. Mrs. Brower's maiden name was Gain, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, March 24, 1815. Mr. Brower is the father of nine children by his first marriage, as follows: William H., born May 30, 1838, living in Darke county; Annanias, born February 16, 1840, died November 9, 1845; Thomas J., born December 20, 1841, living in Miami county, Indiana; Benjamin F., born March 22, 1844, residing in Wabash county, Indiana; Joseph S., born February 1, 1846, residing in Darke county; D. L., born September 1, 1848, of Washington township, this county, an infant died February 14, 1850; Susan E., born November 2, 1852; wife of Jesse B. Rollman, of Washington township; Mary Ellen, born March 10, 1857, wife of Walter Surface, of Sonora.



Allen C. Cassel

Mr. Cassel's father was of English, and his mother of German, descent. His father, Henry Cassel, was a native of Wyth county, Virginia, where he was born Movember 20, 1773. He married Christena Bickel, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1777. They emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, with a company of eight families, in 1812. They crossed the Ohio river at Cincinnati, which was then but an insignificant village, and while tarrying there, Mr. Cassel was offered a quarter section of land adjoining the town in exchange for his team and wagon. He, however, had left Virginia on account of the hills and could not see that a settlement among the hills of Cincinnati would better his condition. He continued his journey into the interior of the State until he arrived near where Lebanon, the county seat of Warren county, now stands, where he rented a farm. Four years afterwards—in the fall of 1816—he moved to Preble county and settled in Harrison township, entering one hundred and sixty acres in section thirteen, which is now owned by his son, Allen. Here he erected his log cabin and began pioneer life. His cabin was replaced by the present residence in about the year 1836. In 1840 Mr. Cassel bought, or entered, two hundred acres in Allen county, Indiana, near Fort Wayne. He died May 14, 1857, his wife having preceded him nearly five years. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom they raised, viz.: Catharine (Klinger), born April 22, 1797, now aged nearly eighty-four, and living at Plymouth, Indiana; Elizabeth (Klinger), born July 4, 1799 (deceased); Sarah (Klinger), born December 5, 1801, living near Fort Wayne, Indiana; Rhoda Ann, born June 10, 1806, unmarried and living with her brother, Allen; Rachel and Eliza (twins), born August 31, 1807. Rachel (now deceased), was the wife of Christian Parker, of Fort Wayne, and Eliza is the widow of Robert Calhoun, and resides in West Baltimore, Preble county, Ohio. Samuel Cassel, born December 11, 1809, lives in Richmond, Indiana; Allen C., was born September 15, 1816; Daniel, born October 5, 1819, is dead. Two boys and a girl died when young.

Allen Cassel, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood under the disadvantages as to education, which farmers' boys usually enjoyed in those times, never having attended school more than about six months. When a lad of not more than ten years he used to go on horseback to mill on the Stillwater, in Miami county. This was no small undertaking. There were but few settlements along his route, and the journey frequently consumed two days. From 1830 to 1840, when there was a large emigration to Indiana, our subject made a number of trips by wagon for the purpose of removing families to their new homes. As showing the difficulties of travel in those days it may be mentioned that on the occasion of moving his brother-in-law, Christian Parker, to Fort Wayne, the journey required nine days, during which the party did not once sleep under cover. On another occasion the following incident occurred: While travelling along in the dusk of the evening Mr. Cassel saw by the side of a log near the road what he supposed to be some wild animal. Taking his gun from the wagon he raised it to his face, when at that instant the movement of another object by the side of the other disclosed to his astonished gaze the form of a child. On going up to them he found a squaw and pappoose preparing a place for the night. Only a short distance away was an Indian village, and our subject had great reason to congratulate himself that he had not made the fatal shot. In the old militia times Mr. Cassel was first lieutenant of light infantry, and also of cavalry. After the death of his parents he purchased the homestead, to which he has since added thirty acres. Mr. Cassel is a man of great energy and industry, of sound judgment, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He is unmarried

Jonathan Pease was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1806. He moved from New Jersey in 1838, and settled in section sixteen of Harrison township, where he now resides. His wife, Diana Stillwell, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1799. Mr. Jonathan Pease has always been an active citizen, and is always identified with any improvements in the township. They have a family of six children living, as follows: Ann Eliza, wife of William Cox; Cornelius, who married Ellen Robinson; William, who married M. Amy Sellers; Margaret Jane, single; Werta R., who married Isabel Childers; John N., who married Caroline Foster; all are living in Harrison, except Cornelius, who resides in Monroe.

Joseph Hoffman was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He emigrated to Ohio from Maryland in 1838, and settled in section twenty-seven, of Harrison township. He was a minister of the United Brethren for fifty-two years, both in this county and Baltimore, Maryland. His wife, Susannah Limbert, was born in Pennsylvania in 1781, and died in Euphemia in 1847. They have five children still living, viz: Eli, born in 1806, married and living in Harrison township; Henry, born in 1811, lives in Dayton, Ohio; Joseph, born in 1813, lives in Champaign county, Ohio; Kemler, born in 1826, lives in Harrison township; Susannah, born in 1815, married John Stife and lives in Dayton. Eli Hoffman was married in 1829 to Elizabeth Waymire and has four children now living. He was for twenty-eight years a minister of the United Brethren and a member of the Miami conference.

John Eberly was born in 1816, in Pennsylvania. From that State he moved to Ohio. About 1840 he moved from Butler county to Preble county, and settled in Harrison township. Mrs. John Eberly was formerly Sarah Wikle, born in Pennsylvania in 1815. She died in 1871, in Harrison township. John Eberly died in 1844. They have had four children, three of whom survive—Daniel, living in Montgomery county; Peter, living in Montgomery county; Eli, living in Harrison township. Eli was born in Harrison township in 1844; married in 1872. His wife, Henrietta (Smith), was born in 1849, in Twin township. He owns and farms about eighty acres in Harrison township, and is still living on the old homestead.

John W. Cullers was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in the year 1811, and moved to Preble county in 1842. The same year he married Mary M. Etzler, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and who died in Harrison township in 1879. Seven children were born them, five of whom still survive, namely: Catharine E., William S., Milton L., Rachel A., and Rosetta B. Mr. Cullers was constable while in Montgomery county, and school director for several years in Harrison township.

William T. Burk was born in 1799. He came to Ohio from Tennessee and settled where W. W. Burk now lives, a short distance north of Sonora. In 1823 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ballard. Twelve children were born them, nine of whom are now living. W. W. Burk was born in 1838. In 1861 he married Locetta Odell, born in 1840. Two children have been born to them. Mr. Burk owns a farm of about fifty acres about a mile north of Sonora, on the pike.

John Yohe was born in Montgomery county, in the year 1833. He moved to Preble county in 1847, and settled in Twin township. In 1857 he married Elizabeth A. Rape born in Twin township in 1831. They have four children. In 1857 he moved to Lewisburgh, and in 1863 he commenced to run a saw-mill, which he still owns and runs. It was first built, by Michael Cotterman, and was brought from Pyrmont, Montgomery county. Mr. Yohe has added many modern improvements, and has a mill capable of turning out six thousand feet of lumber a day.

Abraham S. Dye settled in Euphemia, Harrison township, in 1840. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1818. He was married five times. His first wife was Mary Marshall, of Montgomery county, died 1840; his second, Esther Ann Baker, of Darke county, died 1848; his third, Elizabeth Marshall, of Preble county, died 1849; his fourth, Susan Angel, died in 1862, and his last was Sarah, widow of Alexander Cooper, of Preble county. Of his children, William married Angeline Bonner, and resides in Harrison township; Clarke B. married Miss Bunger (deceased); his second wife was Mary Bunger; he is living in Harrison township; Charles W. married Amanda Ebersole, and lives in Missouri; Edmund S. is studying law with Judge Campbell, of Eaton, Ohio; Carl Dewitt and Joseph Earl live at home. Seth Dye, the father of Abraham, was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1790, and died in Harrison township in 1860. Margaret Simpson, wife of Seth, was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1793, and died in Harrison township in 1872.

Michael Cotterman, came to Preble county in 1845, and settled in Lewisburgh. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in the year 1821. In 1846 he married Mary E. Hapner, who was born in Twin township in 1818. Eight children have been born them, five of whom are now living, viz.: Elmira, Melissa, Dora, Oliver, and Caroline. Mr. Cotterman has been a township trustee for two terms and township treasurer for four years. During the war of the Rebellion he was drafted into service, and went as far as Fort Dennison, but was refused on account of disability. He is a carpenter by trade, and has always followed this business. He owns a saw-mill in West Manchester, Monroe township, which is valued at fourteen hundred dollars. At one time he was the owner of the saw-mill in Lewisburgh, now owned by John Yohe.

Dr. John M. Pretzinger was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1808. In 1835 he came to America. He moved to Preble county from Darke county in 1845, and settled in Euphemia, where he has since resided. His wife, Sophia, daughter of Christopher Rempler, was born in Prussia in the year 1814. They had thirteen children, all of whom lived to be married. Of these seven are still living. Dr. Pretzinger has two sons and four sons-in-law who are members of the medical profession. He himself belongs to the eclectic school of medicine.

John D. Niswonger, born in 1811, in Montgomery county, Ohio, settled in Sonora, Harrison township in 1848. He was township trustee for several years, and ever since his arrival in Sonora has been identified with the business interests of that place. In 1866 Mr. Niswonger, in partnership with William Leas, started a large dry goods store, and also began purchasing grain. Mr. Leas sold out, and Horace Niswonger, a son, was taken into partnership. The business is now conducted by the son, under the name of Niswonger & Son. The business of the firm has increased rapidly and they are now among the largest buyers of grain in the county. Horace was postmaster at Sonora for seven or eight years. During the war of the Rebellion he volunteered in the one hundred days' service in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry. Mrs. John D. Niswonger, *nee* Mary Ruse, was born in Montgomery county in 1822. They have six children.

John F. Davis was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1820. In 1850 he settled in section six. His wife, Mary Corwin, born in Warren county in 1818, is still living. Mr. Davis was drafted in the war of the Rebellion, but did not serve, inasmuch as the citizens subscribed and cleared the township. Three of his four children are living. James C. Davis, his eldest son, volunteered during the late war and became a member of the Seventy-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, company A. He was in the battles of Rocky Face, Snake Creek Gap, and Resaca. He was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865, after three years service. He lost a finger in one of the engagements with the enemy. Judge W. W. Wilson, of Lebanon, Ohio, was captain of his company, and H. G. Kennett, of Cincinnati, colonel of the regiment. B. F. Davis was in the one hundred days' service.

R. W. Davis was born about 1826, in Warren county, Ohio, and with his brother settled in section six about 1850. His first wife, Rebecca Bradenburg, was born in 1829, and died in 1849. His second wife, Mary E. Smith, was born in 1829. By his second marriage he had four children, all of whom are living.

Leonard Brock moved from Virginia and settled in Harrison township about 1850. His wife, Mary Ann (Voze), died in Union county about 1843. They had five children, four of whom are dead.

Joseph, the sole survivor of the family, was born in 1833. He married Susan Vay, born in 1835, and has had eight children, six of whom survive: William, married, lives in Darke county; the remaining five, Joseph, Augustus, Noah, Perry, and Elmer, live at home.

Ferdinand Grupe was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1814. He came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the year 1851. He settled in Somers township, and died in Harrison in 1879. His wife was Elizabeth Spice.—Louis E. Grupe was born in 1843. In 1864 he married Margaret Barnet, born in 1844, in Somers township. Mr. Grupe served for two years in the war of the Rebellion. He was a private in the Twentieth regiment Ohio national guard. He was discharged after the battle of Stone River. He was engaged in many hard fights. At present he owns a flour- and saw-mill at West Baltimore.

James Hunt was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1817. In 1854 he moved to section three, of Harrison township. Mrs. Hunt, formerly E. Seybold, was born in Warren county, in 1822. They had ten children, nine of whom are still living: Catharine, wife of Jesse Studebaker; Lavina, wife of Hiram Hecathorn, lives in Harrison township; George W., married, lives in Baltimore; Joseph, married, lives in Darke county; Aaron lives at home; Jane, wife of Edward Bowline, lives in Darke county; Mary, wife of Frank Pease, lives in Darke county; Lizzie, single, lives at home; Margaret, wife of Aaron Heller, lives in Darke county. Mr. Hunt is one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens in the township. He owns about three hundred and thirty acres, and his residence and buildings are the handsomest of their kind in that neighborhood.

Hiram Hecathorn was born in 1842, in Montgomery county, and settled in Harrison township, section ten, in 1855. He marrried Lavina Hunt, born in 1844, and has five children: Seymour, Elmer, Annie Mary, Luther, and Malinda. Mr. Hecathorn farms one of the best and largest farms in the township. He owns one hundred and sixty acres, and rents an additional one hundred and sixty acres. He has always been identified with any improvments in the township, such as churches, schools, roads, etc.

John W. Werts came to Ohio from Virginia in 1844. He was born in Virginia in 1804, and in 1829 he married Catharine Grisso, who was born in 1809. He first settled near Pyrmont, Montgomery county; from there he moved to Preble. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom survive. He died in 1873. His farm contained about one hundred and seventy acres in section ten. John Werts, son of John W., was born in Preble county in 1844. In 1870 he married Mary E., daughter of Tobias Selby, born in 1851. Mr. Werts has lived in West Baltimore for eleven years and has engaged in general merchandizing with David Werts, under the firm name of D. & J. Werts. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in company H, of the Ohio volunteer infantry, and served under General Jackson. He was afterwards discharged for disability.

George Ruff was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1821. In 1847 he emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While there he married Annie Reahfus, born in Germany, in 1823. He moved to Preble county in 1855, and commenced business as a tanner in Harrison township. His building is the distillery built by Bolin, and which was discontinued. Mr. Ruff's business is the manufacture of shoe and harness leather. He has had seven children, three of whom are still living.

John Schneider was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1819, and came to America in 1847; he went to Cincinnati, and for three years followed the bakery business. In 1850 he moved to West Alexandria, where he stayed until 1856, at that time he moved to Lewisburgh, where he has lived ever since. For the first four years he followed his trade as baker, at the expiration of which time he bought a small house from Franklin Payne. To this he built extensive additions and began business as proprietor of the Eagle hotel, and has been in that position ever since. In 1853, while in West Alexandria, he married Anna M. Schlotterbeck, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1833. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are living. As hotel proprietor Mr. Schneider has been successful, and is at present at the head of an establishment that does credit to his skilful management.

Perry Turner was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1825. In the year 1856 he moved to Preble and settled at Lewisburgh. In 1847 he married Mary F. Martin, born in Kentucky, in 1828. Their only child, Oliver M. Turner, is married and living in Lewisburgh. When Mr. Turner first came to Lewisburgh he carried on a distillery, which he run from 1857 to 1871. In 1863 he took the flour-mill of which he has ever since been the proprietor. This mill occupies the site on which the first mill that was built in the township stood. The old mill was built as early as 1809, but who was the builder is a matter of doubt. Some claim the honor for Henry Horn, but Zachariah Hole was probably the one who built there. The first mill was of logs. In the year 1825 the mill was rebuilt; this building was a frame one, and the first of the sort in the township. The mill is forty feet square, and has three run of stone. It is furnished with every modern improvement, and is capable of turning out fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. The mill may be run either by water or steam power.

Peter Cox was born in Virginia about 1793, from which State he moved to Ohio, and in 1818 he settled in Twin township, at Scuffletown spring. He died in Harrison township in 1862. He was drafted into the War of 1812. but sent a substitute. In 1812 he married Sarah Liptrap, born in 1789, and who died in 1880, in Harrison township. He had six children: Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Hugh, William and Sarah. Mr. Cox had no possessions at the time of his arrival. He and Peter Wiseman came at the same time in one wagon, each owning a horse. He afterwards became the possessor of one hundred and eighty acres of land.

John Ozias was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in the year 1782, and in 1803 moved to Ohio, and settled in Twin township. He died in Harrison township in 1870. His wife was Elizabeth Higgins, who was born in 1793, and who died in 1847. They had ten children born to them, five of whom are still living, viz: Phœbe, John, Ann, William H. and Susan. Mr. Ozias was drafted into the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. William H. Ozias was born in 1825, and in 1847 he married Barbara Crider, born in 1827. Five children were born to them, four of whom are now living.

Samuel Gangwer was born in Virginia in 1807, and came to Ohio in 1837. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Lines, born in 1808. Three children were born to them, two of whom, John and Amanda (Lock), still survive, and are living in this township. John Gangwer was born in 1844, and in 1868 married Matilda Ott, born in 1851. He has had six children born to him, only two of whom survive. He owns a farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, located about three miles west of Lewisburgh. It is part of the same farm where his father has lived for twenty-three years.

Henry Surface came to Ohio from Virginia, and settled west of Eaton, in Jackson township. He entered a farm of eighty acres. His wife, Catharine Long, was also a native of Virginia. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom are still living, viz: Henry in Sonora; Elizabeth (Brower) in Jefferson; John L. in Iowa; Jacob L. in Jackson township; Christina (Howard) in Indiana, and George in Jackson township. Henry Surface, son of the above, was born about 1810, and about 1832 married Elizabeth Redman, born in 1815. Seven children were born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. Surface was at one time a dry goods merchant in New Hope, and was also mayor of that town at the time of its incorporation. He was afterwards a minister in the United Brethren church, but has since retired from all active work. Cornelius Surface, M.D., son of the above, was born in Jackson township in the year 1833. He married Catharine, daughter of Isaac Dickey, born in 1833. She died in 1857. One child was born of this marriage. In 1861 he married Mrs. E. A. Crume, born in 1838. He has had three children by his second marriage, all of whom are living. Dr. Surface was, for a few years, a farmer, but has followed the practice of medicine for the most of his life. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic school of medicine, but is, at present, an adherent of no school in particular.

Ephraim D. Heeter was born in Montgomery county, Ohio in 1847, and in 1861 he came to Preble county with his father, Jacob, and settled in Twin township. In 1869 he married Eleanor Hapner, born in Twin in 1852. Two children have been born them. Mr. Heeter commenced the dry goods and general merchandising business in Lewisburgh in 1878, where he still resides.

Thomas Fletcher was born in Virginia in 1818, and in 1866 came to Preble from Warren county. In 1836 he married Anna, daughter of Christian Birkley, born in 1818. Six children were born them, four of whom survive. George Fletcher, father of Thomas, died in Virginia in 1838. He was a veteran of the Revolution and of 1812. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, on his arrival in Sonora, in 1866, commenced business as proprietor of the Fletcher house, and has occupied that position ever since.

George Weaver was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1824. In 1840 he settled in Lanier township, and worked there at his trade as blacksmith for three years, commencing in 1846. He was afterwards nine years in Enterprise, and nine years in Winchester. In 1869 he came to his present home in Harrison township, and has since then lived in section thirty-three. His wife, Mahala (Marker), was born in Maryland in 1825. They have had nine children, two of whom are deceased. Mr. Weaver has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres which he works with the assistance of his sons. He has also one of the largest shops in the county, and has held the office of township trustee several times in the different townships where he has resided.

John Zehring was born in Montgomery county in the year 1841, and came to Harrison township, Preble county, in 1869. In 1868 he married Lucretia Jane Kumler, who was born in 1844. They have two children—Francis E. and Elizabeth C. Mr. Zehring was in the war of the Rebellion during the hundred days' service. He owns two farms consisting of ninety-seven acres in Harrison township.

W. F. Zehring was born in Montgomery county in the year 1849. He married Ida A., daughter of Dr. J. J. Antrim, of Germantown in 1877. She was born in the year 1853. They have one child. Mr. Zehring started in business as a dry goods merhant in Euphemia in the year 1876, under the firm of Zehring & Holp. After staying there for about twenty months Holp sold out to O. W. Binkerd, and in the same year they moved to Lewisburgh, where they established a general merchandising business, the firm being Zehring & Binkerd. They own a large three-story building in Lewisburgh, the top story being used by the Odd Fellows as a lodge room.

Abraham McMitt was born in Harrison township in 1838. In 1860 he married Sophia Werts, born in 1839. Four children have been born them, three of whom are now living. Mr. McMitt owns and farms one hundred and eleven acres.

Andrew House, whose father lived in Monroe township, was born in Monroe township in 1843. In 1872 he married Clarabel Phares, who was born in Montgomery county in 1853. Two children have been born them, only one of whom, Nellie M., is now living. Mr. House began business in Lewisburgh in 1874, keeping groceries, hardware, queensware, etc. He has been councilman of Lewisburgh for one term. He served during the Rebellion in the hundred days' service, in company T, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio national guard. He was at one time on transport duty, taking provisions to General Hunter at Lynchburgh, Virginia.

LEWISBURGH.

Soon after the organization of Harrison township, in 1816, the town of Lewisburgh was laid out. The first man to take a step in this direction was Zachariah Hole, but his work was never recorded. The first work recorded is that of Henry Horn, who recorded the following statement in the recorder's office in Eaton, on the seventh of September, 1818:

> "To all who shall see these presents, greeting:
>
> "Know ye, that I, Henry Horn, of Preble county, in the State of Ohio, having laid out a town in the county and State aforesaid, on sections number twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in range three (east), on the southeast and southwest quarters of said sections which the town contains, twenty-eight in-lots, with one street running north, five degrees east, namely: Greenville street; with three streets running parallel with each other and crossing Greenville street at right angles, namely: Dayton street, Twin street and Water street. Greenville street and Dayton street are each four rods wide; Water street and Twin street are each two rods wide. There are two alleys crossing Greenville street at right angles, running parallel with Dayton street, and one alley crossing Dayton street at right angles and running parallel with Greenville street, with alleys extending around the town. The alleys are each eight (8) and one-fourth feet wide. The town shall be called Lewisburgh. * *
>
> In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord 1818.
>
> "HENRY HORN.
>
> "JACOB WERTS, [Seal.]
>
> "ALEXANDER AIKMAN."

A good many additions have been made since, but this is the earliest recorded.

Lewisburgh is a quiet little town of some four hundred inhabitants. It is situated in the southeast part of the township, on the west bank of Twin creek. All the trades have representatives here, and some of them do a large business. It contains four churches, all of which are in a prosperous condition.

The following is a list of the business houses: Groceries—J. A. Rhinehart, A. House, A. E. May, and E. B. & J. McWhinney; drugs—A. T. Horn; dry goods—F. J. Wilson, Zehring & Binkerd, and E. D. Heeter; clothing A. Frankman; hardware—Z. T. Stevenson and M. G. Hollinger; harness—B. S. Horn and J. R. Emens; millinery—Miss Sally Johnson and Mrs. Louisa Rundle. Lewisburgh has one hotel, of which Mr. John Schneider is the proprietor. Under his skilful management it is well patronized, and is in a prosperous condition. The only tannery in the township is here—owned by George Ruff. It is one of the largest in the county. Large numbers of hides are stripped annually.

Lewisburgh labors under the disadvantage of being at a great distance from any railroad; the nearest station being at Sonora, a small town three miles to the north.

The following are the present officers of the town: Hiram Gay, mayor; Washington Kelley, marshal; Randall Ayers, clerk; Jacob A. Rhinehart, treasurer; David Kumler, supervisor; A. T. Horn, L. F. Palmerlee, Abraham Singer, Michael Cotterman, E. P. Ebersole and Andrew House, councilmen.

The council room is a fine and imposing edifice occupying a prominent position near the center of the village.

Lewisburgh is the place of residence of many of the oldest men in the township, some of whom were among the first settlers. The country immediately in this vicinity was that first selected for settlement, and either the settlers themselves or their immediate descendants now reside there.

EUPHEMIA

is a quiet little village on the National road, about a mile and a half north of the township line of Twin and Harrison. On the south it joins Lewisburgh, and is by many included in the latter town. It is, however, a separate village, ranking second in the township, and has a population of about two hundred and fifty persons. There is one church in the place, the Evangelical Lutheran. There are two stores here, a dry goods establishment kept by W. N. Albert, and a grocery, of which W. M. Bunger is the proprietor. Euphemia was laid out by John Muma, and the town was named after his wife

SONORA

is a small, unincorporated village, a little north of the center of the township, in the southern part of sections nine and ten. It is on the line of the Dayton & Western railroad, and not only has a post office of its own but also serves as the railroad office for Lewisburgh and Euphemia, which are situated about three miles south. It was laid off about twenty-five years ago by Hiram McNutt.

The first house that was built in the township was erected by Tillman and Leas, in 1851. It has about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. It has two churches, the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren, besides a large saw-mill and four flourishing business houses. The saw-mill is owned by Hosefoss & Ayers.

The following list shows the business houses: Drugs, William Leas; dry goods, Horace Niswonger, and N. W. Surface; grocery, John Binkerd.

VERONA,

or West Baltimore, as it is more commonly called, is situated in the northeastern part of the township, on the Dayton & Union railroad. It has about two hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. The business of Mr. David Werts, of this place, is the largest in the township. He has interests in the saw-mill and store, and also owns a large amount of land.

The county line of Preble and Montgomery counties pass through the place. The firm name of the dry goods store is D. & J. Werts. That of the grocery store is A. Doll. The saw-mill is owned by Werts & Sroup.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first church to be erected in this township was a log one, built in the year 1817, by the united efforts of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. Of these two bodies the Lutherans were much the stronger. The lands for a building site had been donated a few years before by Adam Brown and Frederick Black, but for some reason the building of the church was delayed until 1817. Great preparations had been made to make the day of the raising a memorable one. Each man brought his wife, sister, or sweetheart, as the case may have been, and the enthusiastic builders were rewarded for their labors by partaking of a generous feast. A good deal of pains were taken to make the building a first-class one. The logs were all hewn square, and the work was so expertly done that no dent or chip showed that the logs had been squared with an axe. Many of the logs measured as much as twenty-four inches across the face when hewn square. Time and means were wanting to furnish the interior in the same style as the frame work. No pulpit was erected and the benches were of slabs supported by wooden pins. The first ministers in charge of this church were the Rev. Messrs. Mow and Winters. The former is a member of the Lutheran, and the latter of the Reformed church. A painful incident is connected with this pioneer church. The man to whom the contract for building the house had been given, committed suicide before completing his work, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. No cause for the act has ever been assigned.

The dimensions of the building were thirty-two by thirty-six feet. It was finally finished in 1831, by having a pulpit built and comfortable seats put in. At first the preaching was by no means regular. Often as many as eight weeks would pass without a service. In the winter months the house could not be used with any degree of comfort, on account of the incomplete finish. The cold would enter from all sides and chill the devotions of the worshippers, enthusiastic as they no doubt were. The site of this building was about one hundred and fifty yards northwest of where the present Lewisburgh Evangelical Lutheran church now stands. The place is now covered with graves, the lot being used as a burial place. In 1846 the two denominations had growns so that they determined upon building separate churches and the old log structure was taken down. Many of the logs were in such a good state of preservation that they were fit to be sawed into lumber.

THE SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH

at Lewisburgh was started in the year 1817 in connection with the German Reformed church in the log church mentioned above. Their present building was erected in the year 1848, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars. The Rev. G. W. Busby is the pastor now in charge. The present membership is about two hundred persons.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

of Lewisburgh built their present building in 1846. For nearly thirty years this denomination had worshipped with the Lutherans in the old log church known as "Black's church." The new building cost about three thousand dollars. Their present pastor is the Rev. H. M. Herman, of West Alexandria. The membership is about one hundred and three persons.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The present brick church of the United Brethren of Lewisburgh was built in 1855, at a cost of about six thousand dollars. Their first church was also of brick, costing nearly one thousand six hundred dollars. It was built in 1840. Their present building is the largest in Lewisburgh. The Rev. S. T. Koons is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

In the year 1841 this denomination built a brick church, which stood until 1874. In 1875 the present church was built, costing three thousand five hundred dollars. A class had existed in Lewisburgh for a good many years before the building of the first church. In 1841 the membership was about fifty. It now numbers seventy-five. The first pastor to take charge of the class after the building of the church in 1841 was the Rev. Samuel Brown. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. L. Gregg. The Sunday-school was started in 1846.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

at Euphemia built their present building in 1854. It is a fine frame building, costing about one thousand six hundred dollars. At the time of the organization of the church the membership was about fifty. It now numbers over sixty persons. The first pastor in charge of the church was the Rev. W. C. Barnett. At present the Rev. G. M. Grau has charge. Before the building of the church the congregation had the use of the buildings of the United Brethern and the Methodist Episcopalians.

THE METHODIST EHISCOPAL CHURCH

at Sonora was organized in the house of Mr. William Brown, of section seven, in the year 1835. For twenty-five years they were without a regular church building. In 1860 their present church building was erected, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. At the time of the organization of the class, there were about twenty persons. The present number is thirty-five. The preacher in charge of the circuit at the time of the building of the first church was the Rev. G. H. Kennedy. The Rev. Mr. Hammell is now in charge.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN

at Sonora was organized about 1855, with a membership of twenty-five persons. They built a church immediately, the same as the one they now occupy. It is a fine frame building, pebble dashed, built at a cost of eight hundred dollars. At present the membership is sixty-five. The first pastor of the church and also the one to organize the church, was the Rev. William J. Shuey. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. D. Holsinger. The Sunday-school was organized in 1860.

CEMETERIES.

The burial grounds of Harrison are all in charge of the township. There are five now in the township, which are named according to their location, as follows: Euphemia, Lewisburgh, West Baltimore, and Tillman. The fifth cannot be properly termed a Harrison burial ground, as it is partly in Monroe township. Of the cemeteries mentioned above the one at Euphemia is the largest.

The cemetery at Euphemia is the oldest in the township. It grew up around the old log church, built in 1817. The first man who was buried there was Henry Sharpe, who was buried in the place before the church was established.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Mound Builders have left several traces of their works in this township. Near the section lines of sections twenty-two and twenty-three, about thirty rods north of the Verona and Euphemia free pike, there is a circular mound about four feet high, with a diameter of thirty feet. Some excavations have been made in it, but nothing of any interest has been found. In the southwestern quarter of section twenty-two there is a mound which is probably the work of these wonderful people.

In 1878, while engaged in digging gravel from a gravel bank, some skeletons were found, which are doubtless those of human beings. The bank was near Turner's mill, at Lewisburgh, a little distance southwest from the mill. As many as thirty skeletons were found lying in a promiscuous heap in an excavation, the bottom of which was formed of a hard, burnt substance. Some of the bones taken from the bank are now in the possession of Dr. E. P. Ebersole, of Lewisburgh.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in an old carding factory, in the southern part of the township, in section thirty-four. The teachers were Jacob Kessler and his son Samuel. Jacob taught the German departments and Samuel the English ones.

In 1812, John Aikman, the father of Benjamin Aikman, who is now living on section twenty-three, taught a school in a log cabin near his house, but kept it up only a short time, as the attendance was small. There was a school kept at a very early date on the place now owned by Jacob Horn, then the property of Rev. Henry Kumler, on section twenty-two.

One of the earliest schools was kept by a German in the old log church in Lewisburgh. This was probably used as a school-house much longer than any of the other buildings.

The township is at present divided into three districts —the township district, the district of Lewisburgh, and a district in the central part of the township, which has seceded from township supervision. The board of education of this latter is A. S. Dye, John Siler, and F. B. Newman. That of the Lewisburgh special district is George Ruff, sr., E. P. Ebersole, and Emanuel Linck. The board of education of the school district of Harrison township is composed of the following gentlemen: Frank Lockwood, Abdiel Etzler, Simeon Hoffman, Jesse F. Burk, John F. Davis, Thomas H. Parks and Courtland Corwin. There are seven schools in this latter district, three in the central district, and one in the Lewisburgh special district.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The earliest physician to locate in Harrison, as far as tradition makes any mention, was a Dr. Evans, from Middletown, Ohio; and the second, according to the same authority, was Dr. John C. Fall. The township is at present well supplied with physicians, comprising experienced and skilled followers of Esculapius. At Lewisburgh reside Drs. W. B. and F. C. Gray, E. P. Ebersole, and L. W. Kepler; at Euphemia, Dr. M. Pretzinger; at Sonora, Dr. C. Surface; and at Verona, Dr. H. Miller.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

There are five secret societies in this township: One lodge of Masons, two of Odd Fellows, one of Grangers, and a branch of the Sons of Temperance.

THE LIBANUS LODGE OF MASONS,

No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons, has at present forty-four members. The date of its dispensation was April 18, 1845; it was chartered in October of the same year. The following were the charter members: William Collens (deceased), W. M.; James Bolens (deceased), S. W.; W. B. Gray, J. W.; J. A. Bolens (deceased), John C. Werts, A. L. P. Varine, Irwin E. Freeman, Andrew McCampbell (deceased); and John Singer (deceased). The present officers are: John Yohe, W. M.; J. R. Emens, S. W.; Randall Ayers, J. W.; A. E. May, secretary; Charles Albert, treasurer; M. G. Hollinger, S. D.; George Ruff, jr., J. D., and Jacob Yohe, tyler.

The Masons have a fine lodge building, erected in 1866.

LODGE NO. 67, INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD OF FELLOWS

was organized the ninth of September, in the year 1880. The present officers are: Henry Heck, N. G.; Levi Werts, V. G.; Silas Laird, S. P. G.; James Bennett, recording secretary; William Bater, permanent secretary, and William Leas, treasurer. The lodge has about forty-five members.

LODGE NO. 571, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

was organized the sixteenth of June, in the year 1874. It is at present officered as follows: G. H. Earhart, N. G.; Hugh Garrett, V. G.; Samuel T. Zellers, R. S.; Samuel McNutt, P. S.; and A. Frankman, treasurer. The lodge has about fifty-six members.

THE LEWISBURGH SONS OF TEMPERANCE

were organized in 1880. They have twenty-five members. Their officers are: S. T. Zeller, W. P.; Emmie Brown, W. A.; Z. T. Stevenson, P. W. P.; Oliver Boerger, secretary; J. W. Etzler, treasurer; and A. E. May, chaplain.

THE GRANGERS.

The Twin Valley Grange, No. 657, was organized on the seventh of March, 1873. The first officers were: Mathias Disher, W. M., and F. M. Demott, W. S. The present officers are: J. D. Schlotterbeck, W. M.; C. B. Dye, overseer; A. P. Zeller, lecturer; Jacob McNutt, chaplain; Samuel I. Bunger, steward; A. E. Bunger, assistant steward; M. Disher, treasurer; David Bixler, secretary; Daniel Hapner, gate keeper; Mrs. Sophia McNutt, ceres; Mrs. Susan Schlotterbeck, pomona; Mrs. Vienna Bunger, flora; and Mrs. A. J. Bixler, lady assistant steward. The lodge-house of the Grangers is at Lewisburgh. It is a fine two-story frame building, the upper half of which is used as a lodge-room; the lower half is occupied by Zehring & Binkerd, dry goods merchants.

THE FIRST MILL IN THE TOWNSHIP

was built by Zachariah Hole, according to local tradition. He located at an early date on Twin creek, and erected his mill of logs and covered it with clapboards. This is supposed to have been as early as 1809. It was built in section twenty seven. The present mill, owned by Turner, stands on the site of this primitive log-mill. The second mill was built by Dennison, where the one owned by Bowman & Thompson now stands, in the southwestern quarter of section twenty-one. Report says a mill was once built by Abraham Lock's grandfather, about two miles up the creek from Hole's mill, but whether it was the same as the present Dennison mill is uncertain. The first stone mill built in the township was erected by Mr. Leas, on section twenty-one, or near the site of the first Dennison mill. There are at present three flouring-mills in the township, all of which are doing a large business. One at Lewisburgh, owned by Perry Turner; one at Rock Ridge, owned by Bowman & Thompson; and one at Verona, owned by Werts & Grupe.

The mills at an early day were generally located at or near some point where the stream had been backed up by the accumulation of drift-wood. These drifts were made to do duty as dams, by a little additional work. When any break occurred at the end of the drift the only thing necessary was to fell a tree across the weak spot and the damage would soon repair itself.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE.

In 1812, at the time of the hostilities with the western Indians, a block-house was built on the northwest quarter of section eleven, and every man in that part of the settlement was required to serve a period of six months. No fighting was ever done in that portion of the county, but an armed force of men were kept there during the winter to intimidate the Indians. The little garrison was commanded by Captain Simon Phillips. As many as sixty men served there during the winter. A copy of the discharge issued to every man at the expiration of his term of service is given below. It may not prove uninteresting to some of the descendants of those early settlers who assembled in this fort for the defence of the settlement. It was issued to Jacob Miller, and is now in the possession of his son, Dr. James W. Miller, of Verona.

> "I do certify that Jacob Miller, a sergeant of my company of Ohio riflemen, in the battalion, under the command of Major Alexander Lanier, has served a regular term of duty (six months), and is hereby honorably discharged.
>
> "Given under my hand this fifth of April, 1814."

At this date all of Captain Phillips' men were discharged, and no further use being made of the block-house, it gradually fell to decay. The place is now owned by Mr. Daniel Wolf.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first store opened in the township was by Cornelius Van Ausdal. It was situated in Lewisburgh, where the dry goods store of F. J. Wilson now stands. It was opened some time before the year 1816, but the exact date cannot be ascertained. In this store the first post office in the township was held, in the year 1825. The first postmaster was Henry Espich. There are at present four post offices in the township—one at Lewisburgh, one at Euphemia, one at Sonora, and one at Verona. The two latter post offices being on the line of railroads, have the regular mails, but that for Euphemia and Lewisburgh is brought over in a hack twice a day from Sonora, the nearest railroad station. When the post office at Lewisburgh was first started the people were forced to be content with one mail a week.

The first distillery in the township was run by Henry Horn, in 1811, at Lewisburgh. One was afterwards opened at Hole's mill before 1816, and in 1835 James Fraser had one where the tannery in Lewisburgh now stands. Six distilleries have been run in the township at different times, but there is only one at present, which is at Lewisburgh, but is not now running.

The first man married in Harrison was David Price, who married Catharine Vantz. The first death in the township was that of Henry Sharpe, a native of Scotland. After spending a great part of his life in Germany, he came to Ohio, and died in Harrison township about

1814. He was buried in the Euphemia graveyard, and is said to be the first man buried on the spot now covered with tombstones. The second death was that of Peter Black in 1814.

There are two railroads in the township: the Dayton Western, and the Dayton & Union. The latter is the oldest, being built in 1849. The Dayton Western was built in 1851, and it is to its presence that Harrison township owes it rapid growth and active trade. A railroad was once laid out through the township, which raised the hopes of the inhabitants to a high pitch. It was the Evansville & Lake Shore railroad. It crossed the southeastern part of the State, passing through Euphemia and Lewisburgh. After completing the grading and bridging as far as the State line between Ohio and Indiana, and spending immense sums on the preparation, the company broke up in 1855, and nothing more has ever been done to it. In Euphemia they have left a lasting proof of their work. Across the National road they built large arches for an iron bridge. These are finished in fine style, and nothing is wanting, but the body of the bridge. The stone work is solid and well put together, and will last for years.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

A great deal of trouble was experienced with the hostile Indians, both prior to and during the War of 1812. Most of the mischief was done by small bands, as there would have been too much danger of capture had raids been made by very large bodies of men. Their depredations were confined mostly to running of horses and killing cattle. Tradition mentions two attempts to murder whites, which failed through the failure of the guns to explode. A man by the name of Myers had stepped out on a back porch, and while there, he heard what he at once recognized to be the snap of a flintlock. The gun of the Indian failed him, and before he could aim a second time, Myers had escaped into the house. He afterwards saw the very Indian who had attempted his murder, and who mentioned having snapped at him on a certain morning as he was standing on his porch.

At another time John Aikman's life was attempted by a hostile Indian. He was tying fodder when he heard the snap of the flint against the steel. He did not stop to interview his dangerous neighbor, but in the words of the aged narrator he "cut for the house lively." Every precaution was used to ensure safety by night against the attack of the wily foe. Every one slept with some weapon at hand, ready at an instant's alarm to start up and battle for life. Traces were often found where the Indians had been prowling around during the night, probably only restrained from committing injury by their fear of the white man's vengeance. Although no record exists of any white being killed by an Indian in the township, reports to the contrary are found.

At one time an Indian came to the house of the Abbotts on Miller's fork, and demanded admittance. Upon its being refused him, he attempted to force his way into the dwelling, but was killed by Mr. Abbott by a fearful blow on the head with some heavy instrument. An Indian was buried by William Myers in the swamp near his house. Although no one can assert positively that he met his death by violence, nevertheless Myers was always regarded as the author of his death, but such was the dread in which the red man was held that no questions were asked. Any one who could dispose of an enemy so cruel and cunning, was held to have done the country a service timely and praiseworthy.

In 1812 Rebecca Sharpe, a sister of Henry Sharpe, was taken prisoner by some wandering Indians while visiting the Abbotts. She was carried to Darke county, and afterwards brought back to Preble county by her captors, who stopped on Swamp creek and made salt. They had a salt pit there which they guarded jealously from the whites. Miss Sharpe fixed the place in her memory, and after her release, which occurred at Greenville soon after, she came back and gave information concerning the salt pit. After the Indians were through with their salt making, they were accustomed to stop the mouth of the pit with large stones and then strew it over with elm bark.

Jacob Potter bought up a large tract of land in the neighborhood and went to work to make salt. He had dug down a good ways, when some one, who was either jealous of his prospects or who was a personal enemy, filled up the shaft with pieces of steel and iron and put an end to the work. Potter was out of funds, probably, and could not proceed with his work. At any rate, he sold out and made no more attempts at salt manufacturing.

At the time of Rebecca Sharpe's capture there were only four men in the township who were not drafted into the army. These four were John Lock, Jacob Werts, John Vantz, and William Lower. This act of the Indians in taking Miss Sharpe prisoner, caused such a fright that every one but old Vantz left in haste for the block-house at Lexington, leaving stock, crops, and everything to the mercy of the Indians. Vantz said that he had come all the way from Pennsylvania to find a home and that now that he had one he didn't propose to leave it to the mercy of "them pesky Injuns." They might kill him if they wished but he would not run. He was never molested during his stay, although the stock of the other farms were run off and the crops destroyed.

Upon her release Miss Sharpe went back to Tennessee. Four years later her relatives went after her and persuaded her to accompany them back to Ohio. She consented, but died on the journey when ten miles north of Cincinnati, within fifty miles of her destination.

THE FIRST ELECTION

was held in the year 1816. In 1815 the present township was severed from Twin township, and the first elections were held in the following year. There is no township house, but the elections are held either in the council room at Lewisburgh or the hotel at Sonora. The results of the first election were as follows: Trustees—Jesse Swisher, Daniel Rec and John Vautz; clerk—Daniel Leas, Lester and Asa Sherman; treasurer—Martin Rice; supervisors—Daniel Rec and John Lock, jr.; constables—John Aikman and Christian Kiser. The latter was also elected appraiser.

Overseers of the poor, Tobias Tillman and John Lock, sr.; fence viewers, John White and Jacob Ringer; justices of the peace, Jesse Swisher and Daniel Leas. The present officers are: James P. Reynolds, Hiram Gay, and A. S. Dye, trustees; A. E. May, clerk; William Leas, treasurer; Abdael Etzler and David Werts, assessors; Hiram Weiland and W. C. McGrew, constables, and James R. Dinwiddie, and Simeon Hoffman, justices of the peace.

POPULATION.

The present population of Harrison township is two thousand five hundred and forty-five persons. Of these, over six hundred are voters. At the last election the township went Republican, the town of Lewisburgh going Democratic.

PROPERTY VALUATION.

The valuation of property in the township, according to the latest assessor's returns, is as follows: The land and chattels are valued at eight hundred and seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars, that of the buildings is one hundred and sixty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars; a total of one million, forty-one thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE OTT FAMILY.

The family of this name, which first settled in Preble county, emigrated from Rockbridge county, Virginia. They were among the first settlers of Harrison township, locating near where Euphemia now is. They had not been here long when some vague rumors of Indian depredations induced them, with the exception of the son John and an older brother, who remained to winter through the stock, to return to Warren county, Ohio. The following spring the family returned to Harrison, where they made a permanent settlement. At the time of the emigration of the family from Virginia, John Ott, sr., previously mentioned, and father of John Ott, whose portrait appears on another page, was a young man, having been born August 1, 1785. He married June 22, 1815, Mary Magdalena Lock, who came from Maryland in an early day. She was born October 12, 1783. After marriage John settled on the dry fork of Twin creek, not far from where his son John now resides. He lived in Euphemia during the later years of his life, and died there May 22, 1857. His first wife died in 1848, and some two years before his death he married Mrs. Hannah Hinkle, of Euphemia. He was a great hunter, and often came in friendly contact with the Indians, concerning whom he frequently related in after life many interesting reminiscences. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and secured a good property and provided liberally for his children. He was a member of the Lewisburgh Lutheran church, and was a useful citizen. He had, by his first marriage, five sons—Abraham, George, Jacob, John and Jesse, all of whom, but John, live in Indiana. John Ott, jr., subject of the portrait elsewhere given, was born in Harrison township, March 23, 1820. He married April 18, 1844, Matilda, daughter of George Brown, who lived on Twin creek. His first wife died November 1, 1845, leaving one child—John A., born February 11, 1845. In 1848 Mr. Ott married Barbara Link, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 31, 1822. Her father, John Link, was among the early settlers of Harrison. The children by this marriage are as follows: Daniel, born May 10, 1849; Matilda, wife of John Gangwer, born February 3, 1851; Eliza Jane, wife of William Glick, born January 15, 1853; Sarah, wife of Jasper Ott, born August 13, 1854, is living in Noble county, Indiana; Barbara Ann, wife of Henry Chambers, born May 14, 1856; Elijah, born November 25, 1860; Mary, born July 11, 1863. An infant son, George Franklin, died in 1859. All of the children, except Mrs. Jasper Ott, live in Preble county. John Ott remained with his father and farmed the place until 1854, when he removed to Noble county, Indiana. In 1860 he moved back to Harrison, and has since lived here. He is one of the largest landholders in this part of the county, owning nearly eight hundred acres.

COLONEL SAMUEL KESLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the seventeenth day of May, 1792, and with his father, Jacob Kesler, who served as a soldier in the Revolution, emigrated to Preble county, Ohio, and settled on a farm about one mile south of Lewisburgh, in the year 1811. In the following year, 1812, reports having reached the settlements that the Indians were becoming troublesome, and that several families had been massacred near Greenville, Ohio, a company under Captain Fleming, in which he acted as a private, was sent out against them, but on arriving at their destination, they found that the Indians, after having murdered several persons, had fled. After doing garrison duty for some months, and there being no further need of them, the company was honorably discharged.

An amusing incident, as related by himself, occurred on their return. While halting at one of those refreshing springs that so much abound near where the village of Euphemia now stands, to partake of their last meal of rations before separating for their individual homes, a number of them, for diversion, engaged firing at a mark. The report of their guns was heard by one of the nearest families, residing in the vicinity, and not suspecting the cause, imagined they were Indians, and without stopping to investigate, fled precipitately to their nearest neighbor, excitedly informing them the woods were full of savages, and that whole families were being murdered. Judging from the number of shots being fired, the whole settlement at once became thoroughly frightened, mothers snatching their little ones from their cradles, and in some instances leaving their unbaked bread in the ovens, all fleeing for their lives, as they supposed, before their merciless savage foes. Nor did they discover their mistake until some of them had proceeded as far as the settlements, where West Alexandria now stands.

Considering that the able bodied men had all gone to the front, none being left but decrepit old men, women, and children, and that they not having been apprised of the company's return, it is scarcely to be wondered that they became frightened. It is needless to say that the captain was soundly berated (whether justly or not) by the female portion for his indiscretion in allowing his men to frighten them in so unceremonious a manner.

In 1814 Mr. Kesler was married to Magdalene Potterf, whose father emigrated at an early day from the State of Maryland, and settled a few miles south of Eaton, Ohio. Having purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land a few miles south of Lewisburgh, he built himself a log cabin in the usual style of those days, with a blanket for a door, hung over the entrance. They commenced housekeeping in their rude home, and at once, with brave hearts and willing hands, commenced the arduous labors of converting their forest home into the more congenial wheat and corn fields, which resulted from their toil.

Right here an incident might be related as showing what material our forefathers, and especially foremothers, were composed of, and what trials they had to undergo in those early days. At one time, when her husband had gone on a trip to Cincinnati, which then occupied six or seven days, Mrs. Kesler remained in her cabin entirely alone, and this, too, when there were wild beasts and savages roaming through the forest. One day a couple of the latter unceremoniously entered the cabin, one of them at the same time flourishing a large butcher knife. Thinking they were going to murder her she became very much alarmed, which only amused the savages. The one with the knife uttering an "ugh," strode to the fireplace, plunged his knife into a firebrand, and with it, much to her relief, departed.

Having become tired of the hard labor incident to clearing up a heavily timbered farm, he purchased a woollen mill near Lewisburgh, and after successfully conducting that for a few years, he came into possession of a hotel in Lewisburgh, where he resided for some years, when he again moved to his farm one mile south of town. About the year 1830 St. Joseph, Michigan, was being talked of as the coming Eldorado, and with a friend he started on an exploring expedition to that town. The journey had to be performed on horseback, and through an almost trackless forest. On their arrival there they found only a few log cabins near the lake shore, and some of them were deserted. It is needless to say that they were disgusted with the place, and returned to their homes, thinking, after all, there was no place equal to old Preble county. He soon after purchased a large farm on Price's creek, two miles southwest of Lewisburgh, where he lived until within a few years of his death, which occurred at his residence in Euphemia on the twelfth day of February, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Kesler had been married twice, his first wife having died in 1851, he married Mrs. Mary Steele, who survives him. During his lifetime he held numerous positions of trust and honor. In early life he became colonel of the State militia, a position he held until the law was repealed. He raised seven children, all of whom he lived to see grow to manhood and womanhood, and four of whom survive him.

SAMUEL BUNGER, SR.,

was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, November 29, 1806. When about twelve years of age, his father, John Bunger, emigrated with his family to Ohio. He rented a farm for one year near Hamilton, in Butler county, and then moved to Preble county and settled where his son, Samuel, now lives. He died September 16, 1821, aged sixty-one years, two months and ten days. His wife, Eva (House), died August 16, 1843, aged seventy-five years, five months and six days. They had fourteen children, twelve of whom they raised. Only three are now living, viz.: Samuel, Eli and Simeon. Eli resides in Euphemia, and Simeon in Darke county.

Samuel, the subject of the portrait given on another page, still lives on the old homestead where he settled over sixty years ago. After the death of his father, he continued to live with his mother until he became of age, when he assumed control of the home place and began to buy out the interest of the other heirs, and now owns a farm of one hundred acres, all the buildings on which he has himself built. Mr. Bunger has always been a hard working, industrious man, and has accumulated a good property and raised a large family. He married January 3, 1832, Eva Lock, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lock, who came from Maryland in the first settlement of the county, and settled in Harrison township, near Euphemia. Mrs. Bunger was born November 15, 1815. Samuel and Eva Bunger are the parents of the following named children: John, born May 10, 1834, living in Harrison township on a farm of fifty-seven acres; William, born April 22, 1836, is a grocer in Euphemia; Elizabeth, born August 16, 1838, is the wife of Levi Brown, of Euphemia; Rachel, born July 27, 1840, is the wife of George Chambers, of Montgomery county; Sarah, born May 6, 1842, wife of Andrew Ridenour, living in Illinois; Sophia, born March 13, 1844, was the wife of Michael Cupp, and died February 26, 1875; Aaron, born January 20, 1846, died May 28, 1851; Samuel, born April 9, 1848, lives on a portion of the homestead; Eliza, born February 20, 1850, was the wife of Clark B. Dye, died January 17, 1870; Mary Catharine, born November 4, 1852, the second wife of Clark B. Dye, lives in Harrison township; Jacob A., born February 25, 1854, lives on the home place with his father.

Mr. Bunger has held the office of trustee of his township; is a member of the Lutheran church, and possesses the respect of all who know him.

ISRAEL.

The schoolboy indicating the boundaries of this township would stand with his face towards Morning Sun and Somers township beyond, with Indiana in the west behind him, Dixon township on the north, and Butler county on the south.

In the first days of township history, Israel was known only by the name of the Beech Woods, because of its situation in the heart of that extensive tract of beech wood land which stretches from the White Oak regions south of Hamilton, through and beyond Preble county.

Entering the township at the northeastern corner the traveller soon reaches the dividing ridge between Seven Mile and Four Mile creeks. This ridge, which enters the township just below section twelve and leaves it between sections one and two, has secured to Seven Mile only the smallest rivulets of Israel township, while a whole net-work of brooks and branchlets spreads from the western slope and is opposed by a similar net-work from the ridge west of the Indiana line, thus shaping the course of Four Mile creek, which bisects the township from north to south and furnishes one of the richest and most productive valleys in the county. This creek took its name from the fact that General Wayne, in his march into the Indian country in 1793, crossed it four miles from fort Hamilton. The east branch, rising in the northeastern corner of the township, empties into the main stream near McDill's mill, in section twenty-eight, while Little Four Mile from the west enters farther down in the same section.

The valley proper, especially in the northern part of the township, is quite narrow, and in many places is cut through the blue limestone on either side. The scenery is varied and beautiful, and occasionally wildly picturesque. In this gorge, jagged with rocky sides, and overhung with cooling shades, is found the playground of Fancy, while just beyond the wildness of the place blends into the broad acres of waving corn, so pleasing to the practical eye of the farmer. The broadest areas of bottom land are to be found in the southern part of the township. The several branches of the creek mark out the corners of its many tributary valleys, extending to the right hand and to the left, between successive ridges of good land, and thus the whole surface of the township is rolling, and in many places hilly. Of the twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres of land in the township, there is not a real poor one, and the whole is the most valuable land in Preble county. Of this land sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-five acres are under cultivation, four hundred acres are used for grazing purposes, and the remainder is yet uncleared. The total value of lands in Israel township, with the additional buildings since 1870, is nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Corn, wheat, oats, flax and hay are the principal agricultural products. Barley is not raised, and tobacco is only grown for home consumption. Of late the cultivation of sorghum has been on the increase, and almost every farm has its patch. Several farmers, prominent among whom is Thomas McQuiston, have of late become very much interested as to the expediency of entering into the extensive manufacture of sugar from their sorghum.

Stock raising is an important industry. Every possible attempt to improve the breed of their cattle is made; and the success of the farmers as hog raisers has become proverbial. Nearly all of the corn raised is fed to their hogs, and a very small proportion goes directly to market. Not many years ago a man from Israel township was distinguished by the large and well built horses which he drove. At present the horses of the township are not quite so good as of old, though there is beginning to be a gradual improvement.

ORGANIZATION.

The township received its name from Commodore Israel, of the United States navy.

The whole of the first range of which Israel is a part was, prior to March 7, 1809, considered one township. At that time it was ordered that a line be run east and west across the range, eight miles north of the southern boundary of the county, and that the portion north of this line be called Jefferson, and that the southern portion take the name of Israel. The first records show that an election for township officers was held at the house of Benjamin Kurcheville, April 4, 1808, with the following result: Clerk, Caleb Pegg; trustees, John McCormick, Joseph Caldwell, and Paul Larsh; overseers of the poor, James Fleming and Robert McCormick; fence viewers, John Bishop and Benjamin Harris; house appraisers, James Calder and Joseph Chadwick; supervisors, John Caldwell Smyth, James Purviance, and William Neal; constables, James Bennett and Peter

Ireland; treasurer, Joseph Davis. As will be seen by reference to the above dates and names, this election took place while the whole of the first range was considered a single township. After the division the following was the result of an election held at the house of William Ramsey, in section twenty-three, April 3, 1809: Clerk, Caleb Pegg; trustees, Andrew McQuiston, Caleb Pegg, and Joseph Caldwell; lister and house appraiser, James Caldwell; Bartholomew Burroughs, house appraiser; supervisors, Ebenezer Elliott and James Caldwell; constable, William Davis; fence viewers, David Costo and John Allen; overseers of the poor, William Ramsey and James Ockletree; treasurer, Joseph Davis. These officers were sworn in during the month of April, and immediately proceeded to perform their official duties. John Caldwell is the first justice of the peace mentioned in the records, and at the next election Caleb Pegg also became a justice.

In accordance with the law providing for the appointment by the township trustees of a number of jurors, the following names constituted the list of those first chosen as grand jurors: John Horney, Peter Ridenour, John Bishop, Samuel Patterson, on Four Mile, Caleb Pegg and James Huston. The following were taken for petit juries: Robert and James Boyse, Richard Sloan, James Kurcheville, Joseph Nelson, Samuel Parke, Ebenezer Elliott, John Ramsey, and John Caldwell.

The following names are among the list of early township clerks: Caleb Pegg, William McCreary, John Horney, Samuel Mitchell, who held his place for eight years, John Brown, and James Buck. The present officers are: Trustees, Alexander P. Orr, James Johnson, and John M. Ramsey; clerk, John P. Smith; treasurer, Rev. J. Y. Schouller; justices of the peace, William Borradaile and W. H. Pierson. The township assumed its present dimensions, when it was ordered March 3, 1812, that the line on the north be drawn six instead of eight miles from the southern line of the county. The township house is in section twenty-two, at the cross roads, about one mile east of Hopewell meeting-house.

MOUNDS.

Israel township contains three well defined mounds, all in the vicinity of Four Mile valley. Two of them are situated in section twenty-one, a short distance west of the east branch of Four Mile creek, the one on William Bell's place, and the other just below, on the farm of Samuel Graham. The third mound is on the Ridenour place, in section twenty-nine, not far from Little Four Mile. Undoubtedly these mounds were raised by the race, known to us only by the general name, Mound-Builders. They are built in positions whence a view of the valley may be obtained, and it is supposed that they were at times used as places of defence. Excavations prove that they were used as burial places.

The mound on the Graham place is remembered to have been seven or eight feet high, but has been nearly levelled by excavations. The mound in section twenty-nine is the largest. It is about thirty feet high in the most elevated spot, and is about two hundred and fifty feet in circumference. In it have been found bones indicating that their orginal possessor was eight feet high. A very large jaw-bone with a double row of teeth, is another of the monstrosities found in this mound. Besides these bits of skeletons, the usual number of accompanying rings and ornaments of various kinds have been dug up.

PIONEERS AND SETTLERS.

A casual glance down the list of the settlers of Israel township would at once reveal the fact that fully two-thirds of the families came from the south. It will be seen that the earliest pioneers came from old Virginia, and that they were quickly followed and outnumbered by a continuous stream of emigrants from the Carolinas, especially from the State of South Carolina. The vast area of hundreds of square miles in the northern and northwestern parts of South Carolina, was the great source, from which the colonization of Israel township was drawn. Well watered, with rich, productive soil, this territory has always been a most attractive agricultural region. Prior to and about the year 1800 this State, with its sisters of the south, was clouded with the evils of slavery. At this time South Carolina was the stronghold of Presbyterianism in the south, and to many of the freedom, justice and conscience-loving members of that church the sight of slaves and slavery was painful. They were by no means rank Abolitionists, though few of them held slaves. Their chief anxiety was for their children, whom they dreaded to see growing up in the midst of influences which they thought adverse to Christianity. Seeing no lawful way of doing away with the cause, they resolved to avoid the dreaded effects, by a removal of their families to a free State. No doubt, many were actuated by the promised rewards falling to the settler of new territory, but there is also no doubt that the impetus of this migratory movement was chiefly due to conscientious motives.

Whatever the motive, there is now no doubt but that the removal was most fortunate.

It will also be seen that the northeastern part of the township was settled by members of the Friends' society from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is possible that one or two settlements were made as early as 1816. In the spring of 1817, Eli Ganse and his wife, Martha, with their children, emigrated from Redstone, Pennsylvania, and settled in section twelve of Israel township. From this time until 1822, the settlement in this neighborhood gradually increased by constant emigrations from the eastern States. Among the earliest settlers were the Browns, seven brothers of them, who came from New New Jersey. In 1822 Isaac Ballanger, Isaac Wiley, John and Nehemiah Starr and others settled in section twelve. Nehemiah Starr started a tanyard in 1822, but soon moved to Indiana. These pioneers have left as a blessing to their children and their children's children, a land beautiful for situation, and most rich in agricultural resources.

Inasmuch as nearly all of the earliest pioneers are dead, and tomb-stones and memories dim with age are the only available sources of information, it is very difficult to determine who was the first settler in Israel township.

The earliest recorded settlement is that of Joseph Kingery, who was a native of Virginia, and in 1803 moved to Ohio, and settled in section thirty-two of Israel township. His wife, Eva Miller, was a Virginian, and died in 1842. They had six children: Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, Mary, Martin and Abraham.

Abraham Kingery, son of Joseph, was born in Israel township in 1807. In 1829 he married Margaret Ridenour, who was born in 1811. Twelve children have been born to them. Mr. Kingery died in 1865. His widow still survives him and lives on the home farm.

About the time of Joseph Kingery's settlement, two brothers, Samuel and James Huston, emigrated from Virginia, and built cabins in section thirty-four, Samuel settling near where College Corner now stands, and James entering the northern half of the section. The families of both these brothers have become widely separated, and definite information concerning their whereabouts could not be obtained. Samuel and James died more than fifty years ago. Together they lived, and together they died, both being buried on the same day.

Quite a number came to the township in 1805, and among the first of these was William Ramsey and family. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. When he was nine years old he emigrated with his parents to Rockbridge county, Virginia, and remained there until 1802, when his parents moved to Kentucky, and after remaining there three years, emigrated to Ohio, settling in Israel township, section twenty-three. William Ramsey married Rebecca Miller, by whom he had seven children: Elizabeth, wife of William Hays, of Mercer county, Ohio; John, living in section twenty-one, Israel township; Rebecca, wife of Robert Mitchell, both dead; Martha, wife of William Reed, of Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio; Jane, wife of William Huston, of Fayette county, Indiana; William, who died when nine years old, and Thomas L., living near Cedarville, Greene county.

John Ramsey was born in 1800, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and afterwards lived in Kentucky, coming to Israel township in 1805. He was raised on the farm in section twenty-three. His father was, by trade, a millwright and built the McDill mill, and the one at Fairhaven. In 1829 John married Miss Mary Brown, daughter of James Brown, sr. She was born in 1802, and is the mother of six children, only two of whom are living, Mary, wife of W. A. Douglass, who lives near his father-in-law's residence, and Martha, who lives at home.

Abraham Miller emigrated from Virginia in 1805, and settled on the farm in section thirty-four, in Israel township, now owned by James McDill. He brought with him a blacksmith, Adam Solladay, who built a shop on Mr. Miller's land, about thirty rods from Four Mile creek. About 1814 Robert Miller, an emigrant from South Carolina, bought the farm.

Peter Ridenour came out from Maryland in company with the Browns, Andersons, Lutzs, and others, on pack-horses, in 1800. He entered land in section thirty-three, but, the Indians being troublesome, went to Venice, Butler county, where he remained six years. In 1806 he built a cabin upon his land, and with his wife, Margaret, and sons, Samuel, Jonathan, and Isaac, moved in and began life in the woods. He built the first grist- and saw-mill in the township, and consequently made the first flour and sawed the first lumber. He built a distillery near the site of the mill, in 1807, and manufactured the first whiskey in the county, it is believed by many. He was born in Maryland, in 1771, and was married to Margaret Darcas, who was born in 1775. They were the parents of sixteen children, only six of whom are now living, viz.: Isaac and Mrs. Margaret Kingery, both of this township; Mrs. Susan Moore, in College Corner; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, in Wayne county, Indiana; Mrs. Nancy Wilson, in Union county, Indiana; and Mrs. Jesse Doty, in Butler county, Ohio. Isaac was born in 1806, during the temporary residence of his parents in Butler county, Ohio. He married, in 1831, Margaret Doty, and has had a family of four sons and four daughters, two of the daughters being deceased.

In the winter of 1805 Joseph Caldwell, an old Quaker, with his children, emigrated from North Carolina, and settled in section nine, where Fairhaven now stands. Mr. Caldwell was a widower at the time of his emigration. He was the father of six sons—Joseph, who moved to Connersville, Indiana; John, who became a Baptist preacher; Train, who became quite prominent in the township; Manliff; James; and Jonathan, who, in 1832, laid out the town of Fairhaven, and was the husband of Nancy Porter, daughter of Rev. Alexander Porter. Jonathan Caldwell has a son engaged in business in Cincinnati.

William McCreary was born in South Carolina in 1775. His wife, Mary Douglas, was born in 1777, and died in 1845. In the spring of 1806 they emigrated to Ohio, and entered land in section thirty-six of Israel township, where they spent the remainder of their days. To them were born five children, four of whom are living—Sarah, the widow of Henry Marshall, resides in section thirty-four of Israel township; Mary, the widow of E. Pinkerton, lives in Illinois; James lives at Morning Sun; and William lives on the old home place. It was at the house of William McCreary that the first meeting to consider the advisability of organizing Hopewell church was held. He was one of the earliest township officers. In 1822, while returning from Cincinnati with his son, James, he was taken very sick, and died on the way. He was buried in Hopewell township.

William McCreary, jr., was born in 1814, and in 1840 was married to Miss Isabella McDill, daughter of David McDill. To them have been born eight children, of whom six are living—Harriet, Jennie, Sarah, Thomas M., William J., and Charles C.

James McCreary was born in 1806, in section thirty-six of Israel township. His wife, Annie Cook, was born in 1814, and is still living. They have had five children, of whom Mary, Maggie, and James R. are living. Mr. McCreary resides in Morning Sun, this township.

Ebenezer Elliott was born in Chester county, South

Carolina, in 1771. His wife, Esther Gaston, also a native of South Carolina, was born in 1770, and died in Israel township, Preble county, 1814. To them were born seven children: Joseph, James, Janet, William, John, Ebenezer, Hugh, Isaiah, and David. Of these, five are living: Janet, the widow of Ebenezer Douglas, lives in Indiana; Ebenezer, Isaiah, James, who settled in Dixon township, and Hugh, who lives on the home place. Ebenezer Elliott emigrated to Ohio the first week of December, 1806, and settled in section twenty-six of Israel township. For two years the family lived in a pole shanty. Then Mr. Elliott built a hewed-log house, and in 1816, erected a brick house, which was probably the first brick house in the township. Three or four years after his settlement he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for several terms. During his official career he performed very many marriage ceremonies. About one year and a half after his settlement, his son, Hugh, was born, and his was among the first, if not the first birth in Israel township. Mr. Elliott died in 1849.

Hugh Elliott, born June 26, 1808, married for his first wife Henrietta Brown, who died in 1849, leaving no children. His second wife, Elizabeth Robertson, was born in 1826. Four of their seven children are living: Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Samuel Buck; Sarah Essie, Edwin, and Annis, all living at home.

William Ramsey was born in Ireland in 1749, and when quite young emigrated to the State of Virginia. His wife, Martha Ochletree, was born in 1769, and died about 1850. In 1806 he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in section fourteen of Israel township. To Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey were born seven children: Elizabeth, Jane, Nancy, Martha, Samuel, George, and David, who is the only one still living. Mr. Ramsey entered one hundred and sixty acres of land.

David Ramsey was born in Israel township in 1811, on the old farm in section fourteen. His wife, Mary Marshall, whom he married in 1831, was born in 1813, and died in 1843. Five children were born to them. In 1844 he married Mary C. Gilmore, who was born December 26, 1818, and is still living. She is a sister of Judges W. J. and James Gilmore, and daughter of Dr. Eli Gilmore. There have been no children by this marriage.

Samuel Ramsey was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1799, and emigrated with his father to Ohio in 1806. He died in section fifteen of Israel township in 1836. His wife, Sabina Gilmore, whom he married in 1823, was born in 1799, and is living with her son, Samuel. To them were born five children, of whom Martha A., Thomas L., and Samuel R. are living—all in College Corner.

Samuel R. Ramsey was born in 1833, in Israel township. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Wilson, who was born in 1843. They have two children: Sabina C. and Annie M.

Thomas L. Ramsey was born in 1828. He married Miss Grizzella N. McDill in 1861. Samuel G., their only child, was born in April, 1862.

William G. Ramsey was born in 1824, and died in 1871.

In 1859, the then brothers, Samuel, Thomas L., and William G., formed a copartnership in the general store and grain business, and thus continued until the death of William, in 1871. After the death of their brother, Samuel and Thomas continued in the business. The amount of business done annually by this firm is about fifty thousand dollars.

Samuel Ramsey has been the efficient postmaster at College Corner since 1873.

Hugh Ramsey, sr., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1779. His wife, Francis Sheppard, was born in 1776, and died in 1835. Mr. Ramsey emigrated with his father to Rockbridge county, Virginia, and after remaining there a short time removed to Woodford county, Kentucky, and in 1807 emigrated to Ohio, settling in section fourteen, of Israel township, Preble county. To them nine children were born, all of whom are dead except Hugh B., who was born July 4, 1819. He married Martha C. Gilmore in 1844, who was born in 1825. Only two of their seven children are living. John, son of Hugh Ramsey, sr., familiarly called "long John," was born in 1804, and in 1807 came with his father to Israel township, and lived in section fourteen. He died in 1870 on the farm in section twenty-seven, near Morning Sun. His wife, Jane Marshall, who was born in 1806, is still living. To them were born twelve children: Hugh; Sarah, widow of Samuel Hamilton, living in section twenty; James lives in Montana; John A. resides in Morning Sun; William living in Camden; Joseph T. in Texas; Mary E., wife of William Wright, lives in Somers township; David C. and Albert are all living; and Isabella H., wife of John Wright, Eliza, Frances, wife of James Wright, are dead.

Hugh Ramsey, jr., was born in 1827, and married for his first wife Miss Mary Ann Gilmore, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Gilmore, who were old pioneers of Israel township. Six children were born to them, of whom four are living. Mrs. Ramsey died in 1869. In 1870 he married Miss Clarissa Hamilton, who was born in 1832. By this marriage have been born three children, but one of whom is now living. Mr. Ramsey owns one hundred and sixty acres of land well improved.

David C. Ramsey, Hugh's brother, was born in 1847. His wife, Susan Orebaugh, was also born in 1847. They have had four children. In 1879 Mr. Ramsey engaged in the manufacture of tile near Morning Sun. He manufactures about seventy-five thousand tile per year.

George Ramsey was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1801. He came to Ohio from Kentucky, and settled with his parents, William and Martha, in section fourteen, of Israel township. His wife, Martha M., was born in 1806, in Hamilton county, and died in 1874. They have had nine children born to them, six of whom are now living. Mr. Ramsey was trustee of his township several terms. He died in 1858.

Nathan L. Ramsey was born in Israel township in 1831. In 1876 he married Mary E. Calderwood, born in 1851. She is the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth

(Thornburn) Calderwood, natives of Scotland. Mr. Ramsey has had two children.

John M. Ramsey was born in Israel township in 1832. He married Susan Reeve, who was born in 1833. They have five children. Mr. Ramsey owns a farm of two hundred and twelve acres in Israel township, and one of forty acres in Paulding county. He was elected trustee of Israel township in the year 1875, which office he now holds.

William A. Ramsey, son of Hugh B., was born in Israel township in 1846, and in 1869 was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Hayes, who was born in Israel township in 1847. Their only child, Charlotte A. Ramsey, was born in 1871. Mr. Ramsey lives on his father, Hugh B. Ramsey's, farm in section four.

In the spring of 1806 a widow by the name of Martha Faris, emigrated from Chester county, South Carolina, with her family of four children. She made the journey in company with William McCreary, and settled in Israel township. Her children were: James, who married Peggy, daughter of David McDill; David, who married Miss McClurkin, and Martha and Mary, who never married.

David Faris, sr., settled in section twenty-five, which he entered about the year 1807. His wife, Catharine McClurkin, emigrated at a very early day with her parents from South Carolina and settled on Indian creek, Indiana.

David Faris, jr., was born in Israel township in 1820, and died in 1865. His wife, Martha Gilmore, was born in 1818, and died in 1857. They had five children. James I. Faris was born in 1843, and in 1865 was married to Caroline Wilson, who was born in 1845. They have had three children: Annie M., George I., and Nellie A., all living at home. Mr. Faris owns one hundred and fifty-eight acres of well improved lands.

David McDill, sr., was born in South Carolina. His wife was Isabella McQuiston. To them were born six children: Thomas, David, Peggy, who married James Faris; John, Hugh, Archibald. Mr. McDill was very desirous to remove his children from the influences of slavery, and in the spring of 1806 emigrated to Preble county, and settled in section twenty-six, of Israel township. His son, David, studied for the ministry. He was among the first school teachers in Israel township. He graduated at the Associate Reformed Theological seminary at New York. He commenced preaching at Hamilton, Ohio; removed to Sparta, Illinois, and soon afterwards moved to Monmouth, Illinois, and became the efficient editor of the *Western United Presbyterian*. He had become a giant in the United Presbyterian church, and the great work that he did as a reformer will always be remembered. As an editor Dr. McDill had few equals. Few men who took up the pen, in controversy with him, but were willing to drop it again on as good terms as they could. He died June 15, 1870, and was buried in the cemetery at Monmouth, Illinois. He was a mighty man and considered a pillar in the United Presbyterian church.

Hugh McDill was born in South Carolina in 1794, and died in Israel township in 1873. His wife was Grizella Brown, who died in 1879. Of their eight children, James, David, and John B. are living.

James McDill, son of Hugh, was born in Israel township in 1819, and in 1844 was married to Agnes G. Paxton, who was born in 1825. They have had five children, one of whom is dead. Mr. McDill is, at the time of this writing, the Republican nominee for county commissioner.

James Boyce entered land in this township in 1806, and the following year built a cabin on the farm now occupied by John B. Irwin, and continued to live there until his death in 1842. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1768; emigrated to the United States, and in 1800 was united in marriage to Mary McGaw, of South Carolina. From that State he removed to Preble county in 1807. His wife was born in South Carolina in 1778, and died in 1834. Mr. Boyce was an active and generous supporter of religious and educational interests. He contributed freely to the support of Oxford seminary, in Butler county, educated several young men at his own expense, and was one of the founders of the first Bible society of Preble county. He carried on the dry goods business several years in the township, giving his attention at the same time to farming and stock business. Of his four children two are living—a daughter in Illinois and John H. in this township, on land which his father entered. He is the youngest of four children, and was born in 1809. He was married in 1830 to Mary Ann Irwin, who was born in 1811.

Caleb Pegg emigrated from North Carolina with the Caldwells, and settled near them. It is not known what family he had, as the last representative is gone. Reference to the first records of Israel township show that he was one of the most active of the early public men, and at the first election was elected clerk of the township, and it is his hand that penned the records of the first meeting of township officers. He was also among the first township trustees, and in 1813 he became a justice of the peace.

In the spring of 1805 James Brown, sr., settled below Hamilton, and in 1807 became a resident of Israel township. His wife Elizabeth was born about 1780. Seven children were born to them before their arrival in Israel township—Nathan, living in Iowa; John; Eleanor, widow of Hugh Porter; Grizella, wife of Hugh McDill; Mary, wife of John Ramsey; and Robert, After their removal to this township there were born John, James, and Eliza, the wife of Samuel Bonner. Mr. Brown settled in section twenty-four.

Richard Sloan emigrated from South Carolina in the spring of 1807, and settled in the southeast quarter of section fourteen, on the farm now occupied by his son, Nathan. John lives in section twenty-two. Dr. Richard Sloan has long been a practicing physician at Morning Sun. James, Peggy, Polly, and Betsey are dead. Betsey was the wife of Squire Thomas Pinkerton.

In 1808 Hugh McQuiston, sr., settled in section twenty-four, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. On this farm he lived until his death, in 1845, and his son Hugh has occupied it after him, so that the place has not passed out of the family. Hugh McQuiston, sr., was a native of Ireland, born in 1765, and emigrated at the age of seven years to America, in 1772. He eventually found his wife in South Carolina, in the person of Margaret Gaston, who was born in that State in 1767. She outlived her husband some seven years, dying in 1852. There were six children—William, Joseph, David, Eliza, Archibald and Hugh, all deceased but Hugh. He was born in 1810; married for his first wife Nancy McDill, who died in 1853. There were six children by this marriage, three of whom are deceased, John C. having died in the war of the Rebellion. His second wife was Elizabeth Wilson, by whom he had one child, now deceased.

David McQuiston was born in South Carolina in 1807 and died in 1867. His first wife was Sarah McDill, born in 1808. She died in 1846. By his first wife David McQuiston had seven children, only one of whom is now living, viz.: Jane McQuiston, who resides on the old homestead. For his second wife David McQuiston married Nancy, widow of John Foster. She was born in 1820 and died in 1870.

Mrs. Andrew C. McQuiston, *nee* Anna Foster, was born in 1849. Her husband was born in 1840 in Israel township, and died in 1879 in section twenty-three of the same township. They had seven children born to them, five of whom are now living.

Thomas McQuiston was born in 1829 in Israel township. His first wife was Nancy Paxton. She was born in 1828 and died in 1853. He then married Eliza Bonner, born in 1836. After her death in 1859 he married Tabitha Harper, born in 1842. She died in 1874, when Mr. McQuiston married for his fourth wife Irene Harper, born in 1853. They now reside in Israel township. Mr. McQuiston has been engaged in the manufactory of sorghum for twenty years, and has realized handsome profits from the business. He manufactures about four thousand gallons of syrup per year. He was the inventor of the elevated axle now used on the two-horse plows throughout the country.

David McQuiston was born in 1802 in South Carolina, from which State he emigrated to Ohio in 1808. His first wife was Jane McDill, born in 1802 and died in 1845. Nine children were born to him by his first wife, eight of whom are living, viz.: Samuel, Hugh, Thomas, Margaret Ann, Martha A., William P., Mary and Sarah R. For his second wife he married Margaret Hamilton, who was born in 1811.

William P. McQuiston, a son of the first marriage, was born in 1838. In 1860 he married Mary Benner, who was born in 1841, and has four children living and two dead. He resides in the house built by his father in 1824.

George R. Brown was born in 1809 in Israel township, section twenty-four, and died in 1873. His wife, Margaret Herron was born in Israel township in 1811, and died in 1877. To them were born six children—James A., Samuel, Mary, widow of John Wallace, who lives in Illinois, Ellen, wife of S. B. Gilmore, Jane, deceased, and Alice, wife of J. B. Johnson, dead

James A. Brown was born in Israel township in 1831. In 1854 he married Ellen Buck, who was born in 1833. Eleven children have been born to them, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Brown engaged in the dry goods business in 1871, in the village of Morning Sun, in company with I. L. McCracken. In 1874 he sold out and engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business with Phillip Murray and Nathan Foster. He engaged in this business for two years, at the expiration of which time he sold out to S. B. Gilmore and moved back to his farm.

John Bishop, sr., was born in Maryland, in 1774. He moved into Ohio from North Carolina about 1810, and settled in section four of Israel township. He married Elsie Black, who was born in North Carolina, in 1764. Mr. Bishop was engaged in the War of 1812. Five children were born him, one only of whom survives. John Bishop, jr., was born in Israel township, in 1808. In 1854 he married Ellen Laird. They have had nine children, all of whom are living. Mr. Bishop owns one hundred and thirty-six acres of land, which is under a good state of cultivation.

Thomas C. McDill came into the township with his father in 1811. In 1837 he purchased the Cliff mills of William Ramsey, by whom they were built, and has since operated them. He married Mary J. Paxton, by whom he has had six children.

William McGaw, sr., came into the township and settled in section five, in 1811. He was born in Ireland in 1750, and emigrated to this county from South Carolina. He was married in 1775, to Mary Patterson, who was then twenty years of age. He died in this township in 1831, at the advanced age of eighty-one, and his wife survived him some twelve or thirteen years, reaching the great age of about ninety years. Out of eleven children born to them, all are now deceased but two. These are: Martha, widow of Samuel Smith, living in Illinois; and William McGaw, jr., of this township. He was born in 1801, and has been twice married. His first wife was Rachel Paxton, who died in 1852. He subsequently married Elizabeth Lang. By his first wife he had ten children, and by his second, two. Mr. McGaw was elected justice of the peace of Israel township, in 1842, and held the office for twenty-seven years.

Washington Ridenour was born in 1810, on Mill creek, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and came to Preble county with his parents about 1812, and settled near College Corner, Israel township. His father, Joseph Ridenour, was a native of Virginia. His wife's maiden name was Annie Troel. They had about sixteen children, of whom only three are living: Washington, Jacob, and Samuel. Washington Ridenour married Elizabeth Fudge, who was born in 1818, and died about fourteen years ago. To them have been born thirteen children, eighth of whom are living: Samuel, two miles east of Eaton; Joseph, north of Eaton, in Washington township; Bird lives east of Eaton, with Luther Cotterman; Mary Petrey, wife of John Petrey, of Monroe township; and Mary Ann Stephens, living in West Manchester—all of Preble county.

James Brown, sr., was born in South Carolina in 1802, and emigrated to Preble county, Ohio, with his father, Nathan Brown, in 1813, and settled on the farm now owned by John Brown in section twenty-six. His father died in Dixon township. His mother died a short time previous to the removal of the remnant of the family to Ohio. James Brown married Elizabeth Scott, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1804. They have had a family of twelve children—six living.

William Van Skiver settled in Israel in 1816, entering the land now owned by his son, Samuel. He was born in New Jersey in 1758, and died in 1819. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1846, aged seventy-five. There were seven children—five daughters and two sons, two of whom are now living: Elizabeth, widow of William Brown, and Samuel, who resides in the old homestead in section thirteen.

Samuel Van Skiver was born in 1805; was married to Elizabeth Brown in 1827. Mr. Van Skiver was five years the senior of her husband, having been born in 1800. A daughter (Hannah) of Samuel and Eliza Van Skiver is the wife of Mr. H. Morton.

Samuel Bell was born in Ireland in 1780. He moved into Ohio from South Carolina. He died in Israel township in 1866. His wife was Jane Hamilton, born in South Carolina in 1783. She died in the same year with her husband. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living: Andrew, John, James, William and Nathan. Of these Andrew, William and Nathan reside in Israel township. John resides in Iowa, and James in Kansas.

Nathan Bell was born in 1827, in Israel township. He has never been married, but resides on the old homestead.

William Bell was born in 1822. In 1851 he married Sarah McCollum, who was born in 1823. Her parents were James and Mary McCollum. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Bell, six of whom are now living.

James H. Brown was born in 1833, and married Caroline Duvall who was born in 1846. They have had three children, all living.

George S. Hamilton was born in South Carolina in 1799, and when eight years of age, removed with his parents, Samuel and Jane Hamilton, to Kentucky. In 1816 they came to Preble county, and located on the tract of land now owned by James and Thomas Johnson, in section twenty-four. Samuel Hamilton was born in 1775, and deceased in 1824. His wife survived him, and died in Indiana in 1856, at the age of eighty-one. Her maiden name was Jane Smith. They had a family of ten children: Alexander, Elizabeth (afterwards wife of Thomas Brown), George S., Israel, John, James, Nancy, Jane, Robert and Mary. Of these, George S., Robert and Mary (now Mrs. Adam Peters), are living. George S. was married in 1825 or 1826, to Hannah, daughter of Dr. John Ramsey, who was an early settler in the township.

James Marshall was born in Ireland about 1785. He emigrated from Georgia to Ohio, and settled in section five of Israel township in 1817. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson, also born in Ireland. He died in Israel township. By his marriage he had nine children.

John Marshall, son of the above, was born in 1815. In 1839 he married Lydia Stephenson, who was born in 1816, and died in 1879. They have had eight children, all but one of whom are still living.

John Marshall was raised on the farm which his father purchased, when he first came to Israel township, and lived there until his marriage in 1839.

Robert Gilmore was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1793, and in 1815 emigrated to Franklin county, Ohio, where he remained two years. In 1817 he came to Preble county, and settled in section twenty, Israel township, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1873. He was married in 1818 to Martha Paxton, who was born in Virginia in 1802, and emigrated in 1815 to Franklin county, Ohio, with her parents, Jonathan and Nancy Paxton. To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gilmore were born eight children—Sarah Jane, wife of John Buck, died in 1848; James A., resides on the old homestead in Israel township; Jonathan P. is dead; Nancy lives on the old home place; Annie P. is dead; William M. on the old place; Robert P.; and Samuel B.

Robert P. Gilmore was born in 1834, and in 1857 married Rachel Buck, who was born in 1835. They have two children. Mr. Gilmore resides in section thirty, Israel township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Joseph Steele emigrated from North Carolinfi in 1818, and settled in Israel township, section three. By his wife, Jeannette Taylor, he had ten children, four of whom are living—John, Joseph, and Mary N. reside in Indiana, and Samuel Steele lives in section three, Israel township. Samuel was born in 1814, in North Carolina, and came to Ohio in 1818. In 1840 he married Martha Hays, who was born in 1815, and died in 1879. To them were born ten children, four of whom are living. In the fall of 1830 Joseph Steele moved to Clinton county, Indiana, and his son, Samuel, after living with his father seven years, rented a farm in Israel township, and eight years after his marriage bought the farm which he now owns—three hundred and fifty-six acres of land.

John Brown was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1777, and died in Israel township, Preble county, in 1856. In 1806 he married Sarah Moore, who was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1786, and is still living with her children in Israel township. Mrs. Brown is the oldest person living in Israel township, and probably the oldest in the county. She has seen General Washington marching through Trenton at the head of his troops. She has wonderful vitality and still retains her powers of mind, and has not yet ceased to work a little. She is now ninety-five years of age. She has one great-great-grandchild, fifteen great-grandchildren, seven grandchildren, and three children living, viz.: Nathaniel M., Joseph G., and Bathsheba, wife of W. L. Stratton, all living in the same section in Israel township in which they settled. Mr. and Mrs. John Brown emigrated to Ohio in 1815, and remained in Warren county for three years, and in 1819 came to Israel township, and settled in section twelve.

Nathaniel Brown was born in 1807, and in 1829 was married to Sarah Nixon, by whom he has had three children—Mrs. F. A. Beall, living in Israel township; Mrs. John Stephens, in Eaton; and John Brown, in Cincinnati.

William Brown was born in New Jersey about 1781. In 1816 he moved to Ohio, and about 1819 settled in section two, of Israel township. His wife, who was Elizabeth Van Skiver, was born in 1794, and is still living in Israel township. William Brown emigrated first to Warren county, Ohio, where he stayed for a year, and from there moved to his present farm. He died in 1873, leaving a wife and two children: Barclay, aud Sarah Ann, wife of Joseph Borradaile.

Barclay Brown was born in 1822, and in 1849 he married Sarah Mullin, born in 1831. They have had five children, four of whom still survive. Mr. Brown owns one hundred and four acres of land in section one, Israel township.

Thomas Brown was born in South Carolina, in 1792, and emigrated from that State to Ohio in 1816, and about 1819 settled in Israel township, section twenty-seven. His wife was Elizabeth Hamilton, born 1798, and died in 1847. They have had nine children, one of whom (John) is dead: Jane, Andrew, Samuel, William, Eliza, James H., Israel and Margaret are living.

Andrew Brown was born in 1821, and in 1849 married Eliza Smith, born in 1828. They have four children now living. Mr. Brown owns one hundred and forty-two acres of land, which is under good cultivation.

The Smiths were old settlers of Preble county, and natives of Kentucky.

Samuel B. Gilmore, son of William and Martha Gilmore, was born in Virginia in 1801. When but a boy he came with his parents to Preble county, where they settled in Israel township, where Margaret Gilmore now lives. In 1828, Samuel Gilmore married Margaret McMahon, who was born in Ireland in 1806. She was the daughter of David and Sarah McMahon, who settled in Butler county at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilmore were born four children, three daughters and one son: Sarah is the wife of J. P. Smith; James I. is married and lives at home; Martha J. the wife of James Ramsey, lives in Tennessee; and Mary is the wife of Hugh Ramsey. Mr. Gilmore died in 1836, and his widow resides in the old place, which consists of one hundred and forty acres of land.

Jonathan Paxton was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1778. In 1817 he emigrated to Franklin county, Ohio, and the next year he moved to Preble county, and settled in section twenty, of Israel township, where he died in 1852. His wife, Agnes Gilmore, who was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1783, died the same year that her husband died. They had seventeen children, all of whom lived to raise families. Five of these are still living: James S. resides in Erie county, Ohio; Jonathan resides in Israel township; Alexander P. resides in Israel township; Mary G., wife of Thomas McDill, lives on Four Mile creek at the old mill; Elizabeth, wife of James Gavin, lives in Missouri.

Alexander P. Paxton was born in 1826. He married Rosanna C. Wilson, who was born in 1828, in Israel township. They have had eight children. Mr. Paxton has been road commissioner of the Fair Haven and College Corner turnpike since 1859.

Jonathan Paxton, jr., was born in Israel township in 1819. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Jane McQuiston, who was born in 1831, and who died in 1879. They have had five children, all of whom are now living. Mr. Paxton owns a farm of sixty acres, which is under a good state of cultivation.

Robert Gilmore Paxton was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1799. His wife, Mary Ann McDill, was born in 1800, and is still living. In 1818 he emigrated to Preble county and settled in section eighteen of Israel township. He was justice of the peace in Israel township, and served during the years 1840–46. Of their children, Agnes, wife of James McDill, lives in Israel township; Samuel M. lives in Israel township; John C. is in Israel; Jane, wife of William Wilson, lives in Iowa; Martha Ann, wife of Alexander Orr, lives in Israel township; Robert G. is in Israel, and Louisa lives with her mother in College corner.

Robert G. Paxton was born in 1838. His wife, Elizabeth Jane Graham, was born in 1847. To them three children have been born. Robert resides on the old home farm in section twenty-nine.

Samuel M. Paxton was born in 1827, and in 1850 married J. Simpson, who was born in 1831, and died in 1867. Four of their five children are still living. Samuel Paxton resides in section twenty-nine, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land.

John C. Paxton was born in 1829. In 1853 he married Mary Ann Pinkerton, who was born in 1833. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Pinkerton. Her father, born in 1805, died in 1862; and her mother, who is the daughter of William McCreary, sr., is living in Peoria county, Illinois. She was born in Israel township in 1808, on the McCreary farm.

Benjamin Morton settled in 1819. He was once a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1787. He was married to Hannah Jenney, who was born in 1795. He died in June, 1854, in this township, and his wife in October, 1850. They had a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Ten of them are now living, to-wit: John and Samuel (twins), the former in Edgar county, Illinois, and the latter in Dixon township, this county; Sarah, wife of Joseph McDivitt; Ashir, Benjamin, and Israel, all in Edgar county, Illinois; Hezekiah, in this township; Margaret, wife of Nathan Huffman, in Dixon township; Hannah, wife of Simeon Sutten, living in Harrison county, Missouri; and William, who resides in Gasper township, this county. Samuel Morton was born in 1819, in Warren county, Ohio, and in 1856 married Miss Susan Kinney, who was born in 1832.

When Benjamin Morton moved into the woods of Israel he and his family camped by the side of a log until he could erect his cabin. In this cabin they lived for about fourteen years, during which the land was cleared of the forest and brought under cultivation. The place is now occupied by Mr. Borradaile.

William Morton, who was born in 1838, was married, in 1874, to Emma Isabel Dooley, daughter of Silas

Dooley, jr. To them has been born one child, Fanney I., born in 1876. Mr. Morton has owned the farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, on which he now resides, since the year of 1862.

William Asay was born in New Jersey in 1784, and died in 1858. He married Rachel Shaw, born in 1785, and who died in 1862. There were nine children born them, two of whom survive, Joseph and Samuel.

Samuel Asay was born in 1823. In 1845 he married Perthia Cupp, who was born in Kentucky in 1820. They have had two children, one of whom is now living.

Joseph Asay was born in New Jersey in 1812. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1815, and settled in Warren county. After a stay of five years they moved to Preble county and settled in section eleven, of Israel township. In 1837 Joseph Asay married Catharine S. Brown, who was born in Kentucky in 1817. They have had two children—both daughters—born to them, one of whom is living, Susan B., wife of Abraham H. Ballinger.

Mr. Asay owns a farm of four hundred and forty acres in Preble county.

Isaac Ballinger was born in New Jersey in 1776, and died in 1852. His wife, Hannah, was born in 1780, and died in 1862. In 1822 he emigrated with his family to Ohio and settled in Israel township, section twelve. He had seven children.

Abraham Ballinger, sr., was born in New Jersey in 1801; his wife, Beulah Brown, was born in 1805. Abraham Ballinger, jr., was born in Israel township in 1835. His wife, Susan Asay, was born in 1840. They have had four children, all of whom are living.

David T. Wilson was born in Preble county in 1826. His parents, Daniel and Catharine (Rock) Wilson, were among the early settlers of the county, coming from South Carolina. David Wilson married Mary Jane Orr, born in 1835 in Israel township. Six children were born to them, all of whom are living.

Of the nine children born to Daniel and Catharine Wilson, seven are living: John R., Mary A., widow of Henry C. Blake, now residing in Iowa; David S., residing in Israel township; Rosannah C., wife of Alexander P. Paxton; William lives in Iowa; Sarah, wife of John Lee, lives in Nebraska. Thomas D. lives in Iowa; Elizabeth is dead, and James B. died in 1864, while in the war of 1861-5.

Joseph Marshall was born in Ireland in 1801. From Ireland he emigrated to Georgia with his parents, and from there he came to Ohio in 1819. They moved back to Georgia after a short stay in Ohio. In 1837 Joseph Marshall moved again into Ohio and settled in Preble county, where he died in 1861. His wife was Mary Ann Trimble, of Georgia. Six children were born them: John, James, Matthew, Joseph, Daniel, and a child who died in infancy.

William D. Borradaile was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1816. From New Jersey he moved to Ohio, and in 1831 settled in section two, of Israel township. He married Priscilla Brown, who was born in 1821, and died in 1874. Her parents emigrated to Ohio, from New Jersey, in the fall of 1815, and settled in Warren county. In 1818 they moved to Preble county and settled in Israel township, section two. William D. Borradaile's parents emigrated to Ohio, from New Jersey, in 1831, and settled in Preble county. W. B. Borradaile was elected justice of the peace in Israel township in 1860, and has held that position ever since. He has had eight children, five of whom are living.

John Marshall, sr., was the first representative of the family who settled in Preble county. He emigrated with his family from Ireland and settled in Israel township in 1820. His son Robert, born in Ireland in 1810, married Margery M. Sample, who was born in 1815. They had eight children, as follows: John, David S., Margaret R., deceased, and a child who died in infancy; Mary A., Sarah M., Elizabeth and Rebecca Ellen. John Marshall was a graduate of Miami university, and afterward prepared himself for the ministry, but on account of partial loss of hearing he gave up the ministry and engaged in teaching school. He taught the Morning Sun academy, and was school examiner for a number of years. He married Margaret Swan. He died in 1873 and his wife in 1879.

James Graham was born in Virginia in 1790. From this State he emigrated to Ohio, and in the fall of 1822 settled in section twenty-one, of Israel township. In 1815 he married Margaret Whitman, who was born in 1794, and who died in 1839. Eleven children were born to them, six of whom survive: Samuel, Andrew, Thomas, William, Harriet and Joseph.

Samuel Graham was born in Virginia in 1822, and came to Ohio with his parents. In 1843 he married Isabel McClanahan, who was born in 1820. They have had six children, three of whom survive.

Dr. Eli Gilmore was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1795, and came to Ohio with his father in 1825, and immediately began the practice of medicine. He lived for many years on the farm in section eleven, now occupied by Samuel Asay. His wife, Clarissa M. Clayton, was born in 1802. They were the parents of eight children who grew to maturity: Mary C., wife of David Ramsey; William J., ex-supreme judge of Ohio, now living in Columbus; Robert M.; Martha C., wife of Hugh B. Ramsey; Elvira, who died near Greencastle, Indiana; Alexander; Esther; and James A., judge of the court of common pleas at Eaton. Dr. Gilmore's professional career is noted in the sketches of physicians.

Thomas Scott emigrated from Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1817, and settled in Gratis township, near the village of Winchester. He entered one hundred and seventy-two acres of land, which is now owned by Samuel S. Scott. Thomas Scott was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1780, and died on the farm in Gratis, where he first settled in 1842. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, was born the same year and in the same place as her husband. She survived him, and died in Israel township in 1853. They had ten children, four living and six deceased. The survivors are: Abner S.; Mrs. Sarah Simmons, of Fair Haven; Daniel, residing in Cass county, Indiana, and Samuel, who, as above stated, occupies the old homestead near Winchester.

Abner Scott was born in 1807, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and was a lad of ten years when his parents came to Ohio. He married Esther W. Hunt, who was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1812, and in 1828 came with her mother to Preble county, her father, John Hunt, having died in New Jersey in 1824. Mrs. Hunt died in 1859, in her seventy-fourth year. Mr. Scott is the father of six children, as follows: Mrs. L. Gable, of Eaton; John, deceased; Mrs. David Owens, deceased; Mrs. Lewis Gillingham, who resides on a part of the old homestead of George Washington, near Mt. Vernon; Joseph P. in Israel, and Mrs. James Elliott in Greenville, Darke county.

Joseph P. Scott was born in Israel township, in 1847. In 1872 he married Hannah Maria Dugdale, born in Richmond, Indiana, in 1845. Two of their three children are still living.

John Herron was born in South Carolina in 1806, and died in Israel township, in 1853. His wife Jane Douglas was born in 1807, and died in 1877. They settled in Israel township on the farm in section nineteen. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living, viz: John C., Martha Hamilton, and Mary, wife of Samuel Marshall, of Butler county.

John C. Herron was born in 1846. In 1870 he was married to Mary N. Paxton, who was born in 1849. Their four children are living.

Samuel Buck was born in South Carolina in 1801, and died in 1863. His wife, Margaret C., was born in South Carolina in 1805, and died in 1876. Their children are: Thomas M., Mary J., Sarah M., William, Eleanor, Margaret A., John P., Robert A., and a child who died in infancy. John P. Buck was born in Israel township, in 1839. He married Minerva Lane, who was born in Indiana. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are living, viz: Effie, Mary, Samuel, and Arthur. Mr. Buck owns two hundred and eighty-five acres of well improved land.

Matthew Wilson came from Kentucky in 1828, and located in section thirty-four, Israel township. His wife was Jane McQuiston, who bore him eight children, three are now living: Mrs. Hugh McQuiston, Jane, and William. William Wilson, back in 1838, was engaged in the dry goods business at Fair Haven. In 1840 he purchased a farm north of that village, where he resided two years. In 1842 he bought where he now resides in section thirty-three. He was born in 1812, and was married to Jane Brown in 1833, and has had twelve children, six of whom are living.

Robert M. Wilson was born in Kentucky, in 1812, and died in 1871. His wife was Sarah Leech, born in 1799, and died in 1866. They had five children, three of whom are living: Charles A., born in 1856; Robert M., born in 1860; and Sarah L., born in 1865. They own a farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres, which is in a good state of cultivation.

Robert Rock was born in 1808. His wife was Jane Hamilton, who was born about 1815, and who died in 1852. They have had three children—Mary Jane, who married James A. Morrow, living in Washington county, Iowa; Andrew B., living in Israel township; Nancy R., who died in infancy.

Andrew B. Rock was born in 1837. He married Martha F. Worden, who was born in 1848. Five children have been born to them, all now living. He owns a farm of about eighty acres in Israel township.

——— Hamilton was born in 1828 in Israel township. His wife was Sarah J. Ramsey, born in 1830. In 1872 he died in Israel township. About 1866 he was elected trustee of the township. Seven children have been born to them, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Hannah and Eliza, living at home.

John Hamilton was born in section twenty-four of Israel township in 1831. He married Martha Herron, who was born in 1842. Eight children have been born to them.

Gavin McMillin was born in Ireland in 1789. In 1825 he moved to Ohio from South Carolina, and settled in section thirty-six of Israel township. His wife was Rosanna Ronalds, born in 1806. She now resides in Greene county, Ohio. Thirteen children were born them, four of whom are now alive. John R. McMillin, son of the above was born in 1834. In 1872 he married Harriet Louisa McCreary, who was born in 1842. They have had four children, all of whom are now living. Gavin McMillin was for many years pastor of the old Covenanter church near Morning Sun.

William Maddock was born in South Carolina about 1788. From that State he moved to Ohio and settled in Israel township. His first wife was Hannah Stubbs, by whom he had nine children, four of whom are now alive. His second wife was Sarah Huffman, a Kentuckian. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living.

Edward Maddock married M. J. Felton, daughter of Edward Felton, an old settler of Gasper township. They have had six children, four now living. He is giving a good deal of attention to raising of pure stock. His farm contains about two hundred and thirty acres.

James Cook settled in Israel in the year 1831, removing here from Butler county, Ohio. His father died in that county in 1819. His mother came with him to Preble county and lived until 1874, dying at the great age of ninety-six years. Mr. Cook was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1809; was married in 1837 to Mary McDill. She was born in 1817, and died in 1851. They had six children, as follows: Jane E., Thomas M. (deceased in 1868), James M., William C. (died in 1863), and his sons who died in infancy. James Cook, the father, is a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church at Morning Sun, and was elected elder in 1840. His son, James M., resides in this township near Morning Sun. He was born in 1842; married Mary A. Logan in 1871. She was born in Indiana in 1846. They have three children.

John B. Orr was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1811, and died in 1843. In 1832 he moved to Preble county, and settled in section sixteen of Israel township. His wife was Jane Porter, born in 1812. She is the daughter of Rev. Alexander Porter, who came to Israel township from South Carolina in 1814. Mrs. Orr is the mother of four children, two of whom are living.

Alexander P. Orr was born in 1832, and in 1853 he married Martha Paxton, who was born in 1835. They have four children. Mr. Orr owns the old homestead farm, on which his grandfather, Rev. Alexander Porter, settled. The big willow tree mentioned hereafter is on their place, near the spring, back of the house.

Israel Brown was born in Israel township, section eighteen, in 1833. In 1866 he married Anna Eliza Mann, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. They have a family of three children. Mr. Brown has one hundred acres of land in section twenty-seven, his father's old homestead.

Caleb Shera, a native of Ireland, born in 1805, emigrated with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1821. In 1835 he removed to Preble county, and settled in this township, in section thirty-one, where he has since resided. In the spring of 1832 he was married to Sally Shaffer, born in Butler county, Ohio, 1812. He has served as township trustee four years. Has a good farm, with excellent improvements. He has a family of six children.

Joseph Marshall was born in Ireland in 1801. Matthew and Sarah (Grimes) Marshall were his parents. The Marshalls emigrated from Ireland to Georgia, and in 1819 to Ohio, where they remained but eighteen months, when they returned to Georgia. To Matthew and Sarah Marshall were born seven children—Joseph, Jane, Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Matthew, and Mary, who lives in section twenty, Israel township, with her nephews.

Joseph Marshall was married to Mary Ann Trimble, a native of Georgia. In 1837 they removed from Georgia to Preble county, and settled in Israel township, where Mr. Marshall died in 1861. To them were six children born, of whom Matthew and Joseph are still living on the home place. The others were John, James, a child that died in infancy, Daniel.

Samuel B. Gilmore was born in Israel township in 1837. His wife, who was Ellen E. Brown, was born in 1840. In 1878 he bought the saw-mill at Morning Sun, owned by Philip Murray and James A. Brown, and has since then been engaged in this business. He has had eight children, six of whom are living.

James A. Magaw was born in Israel township in 1839. His wife was Grizella C. Brown, born in 1848. Mr. Magaw farms about one hundred and sixty-five acres of land in section twenty-three. The family consists of four children, all of whom are living at home.

Edward Hawes was born in Wayland, Massachusetts, in 1815. In 1834 he moved to Boston. After three years he moved to Illinois. From there he moved to Butler county, Ohio, where he lived two years. In 1839 he moved to Indiana, but moved back to Ohio in a year or two, and settled in Fair Haven. He lived there for thirteen years, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1854 he closed his business, and moved to Iowa. He afterwards moved back to Fair Haven, and engaged in the general store business which has been his business ever since. He was married to Mary Jane Walden, born in 1828, in Butler county, Ohio. He has had five children, three of whom survive.

Henry Marshall was born in Georgia in 1804, and died in 1871. His first wife, Martha Ramsey, was born in 1809, and died in 1837. To them were born four children: Eliza (dead), William, who lives in Iowa; James L. in this township, and John P. (dead). James L. was married in 1860, to Caroline E. McClanahan, and has had eight children, seven of whom are living. Henry Marshall married for his second wife, Sarah McCreary, who was born in 1805, and is still living. By his second wife he had three children, only one of whom, Mary Jane, is living.

William Hays settled in section three, Israel township, at an early day, and died in 1835. His wife, Elizabeth Ramsey, was born in 1798, and lives in Mercer county, Ohio, with her daughter, Rebecca Wiley. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hays were six—four sons and two daughters: Rebecca, wife of Rev. Preston Wiley, lives in Mercer county; John G. and William R. live in Israel township; Robert in Iowa; as is also Thomas R.

William Ramsey Hays was born in 1828, and in 1859 married Miss Elizabeth Jane Marshall, who was born in 1840. Eight of their nine children are living, and all at home; Isabella A., Margaret E., Lydia M., Mary E., John Henry, James C., William B. and Walter. Mr. Hays is the possessor of three hundred and fifty-five acres of land in Israel township. He resides in section three, where he is the possessor of two hundred and five acres.

John G. Hays was born in section three of Israel township in 1824. His wife, Mary J. Williamson, was born in 1827. She is one of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Williamson, both of whom died many years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Hays seven children have been born, all of whom are living: Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Ramsey, of Israel township; W. A. living in Iowa; John M. in Fayette county, Indiana; James H. living in Connersville; R. M., Rhoda R. and Mary M. living at home.

James Hamilton was born in 1842, in Israel township. His wife, Sarah D. Newton, was born in 1843, in Somers township. They have four children, all of whom are living.

John B. Johhston was born in 1842, and married Alice E. Brown in 1869. She was the daughter of George and Margaret Brown, and was born in 1850, and died in 1879. Two of their three children are living—Luther R. and Harry E. He owns eighty-two acres of land in section twenty-three.

Joseph Cramer was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. From Pennsylvania he emigrated to Ohio in 1845, and settled in Israel township, near Fair Haven. In 1838 he married Mary J. Ramsey, born in 1814. Joseph Cramer's father was a descendant of some Cramers who came from Holland, and were among the first settlers of New Amsterdam—now New York city. Joseph Cramer had seven children, three of whom survive. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of land, which is under a good state of cultivation.

William Douglas, sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1769, and died in 1854. His wife, Ann Douglas, was born in 1774, and died in 1839. Their five children are dead.

William Douglas, jr., the fourth child of the above, was born in Pennsylvania in 1805. In 1837 he was married to Eliza Coulter, who was born in Ireland in 1814, and came to Pennsylvania when she was eight years old. In 1837, just after their marriage, they removed to Preble county, and settled on the farm in Israel township, where Mrs. Douglas still resides with her sons. To Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have been born nine children, of whom eight are living—Thomas C. married Sophia Hungsinger, and lives in Indiana; Margaret Ann is dead; William A. married Mary Ramsey; James H. married Jane McDivitt, and lives in Somers township; Robert A. had for his first wife Jennie Crose, and for his second, Isabella Coulter; Isabella Douglas married Robert Irwin; John C. married Eva Teague; and Benjamin B. and Samuel J. are living at home with their mother. They have charge of the home farm, which is under a good state of cultivation.

Philip Murray was born in Somers township in 1814. His father, Thomas Murray, was born in Ireland in 1779, and his mother, Martha Lewellen, was born in this country in 1788. They were early settlers of Somers township. In 1844 Philip Murray married Elizabeth Bader, who was born in 1823, and died in 1856. Four of the six children by this marriage are living. In 1857 Mr. Murray married Elizabeth T. Moren, who was born in 1820. Two children have been born by this marriage. In 1862 Mr. Murray became township treasurer, which office he held for four years. Until the year 1834 he was a farmer. In that year he took charge of a saw-mill on the Killough farm, in Somers township. He has been connected with the saw-mills located on the Camden and Richmond pike, on the farm of John Mills, then on the farms of John Douglas and Thomas McQuiston. In the year 1858 he quit the milling business and engaged in the dry goods business at Morning Sun until about the year 1866, when he again engaged in the saw-milling business.

Winburn Jenkins was born in North Carolina in 1817. From that State he moved to Ohio, and settled in Israel township, section six, in 1849. He married Sussanah Leviston in 185–, and has had six children, three of whom are living.

James R. Smith was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1810, and died in 1857. His wife was Mary Paxton, who died in 1871. They had ten children, three of whom are still living: Eliza, married and living in Israel township; Mary, married and living in Fair Haven, and William R., living in Israel township. William R. Smith was born in 1836. In 1857 he married Mary Ann Evans, who was born in 1836. She died in 1874, leaving three children. He married again in the same year, a Miss Grace E. Munns, who was born in Butler county, Ohio. They have had two children. He lives in Fair Haven and owns fifty-four acres of land.

Robert Smith, the second son of James and Ann Smith, was born in Kentucky in the year 1795. In 1815 he was united in marriage to Mary A. Patterson, who was born in South Carolina in 1795. She emigrated to Ohio with her parents and settled in section thirty, of Israel township, where her father entered land in 1806. They had seven children born to them, of these only four survive: John P., Samuel P., Eliza Jane, and Margaret. The two daughters reside in Kansas, but John P. and Samuel P. still reside in this township.

James Smith was one of the earliest pioneers of the county, having settled in Somers township, it is said, in 1802.

John P. Smith was born in 1816 in Somers township. In 1840 he married Nancy Buck, who was born in 1818, and died in 1857. By this marriage he had four children, three of whom survive. In 1858 he married a second time. His wife was Jane Morrow, born in Pennsylvania in 1826. She died the same year of her marriage, leaving one child. His third wife was Margaret McKay, who died in 1862, leaving one child. In 1863 he married Sarah Gilmore, who was born in 1830. By this marriage he has had four children, all living. In 1869 Mr. Smith was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for nine years. In 1866 he was elected to the office of clerk of the township, which position he still holds.

Samuel P. Smith was born in Somers township in 1820. In 1842 he married Mary Ann McGaw, who was born in 1819, and who died in 1852. There were born them four children, three of whom still survive. In 1853 he married for his second wife Matilda McBride, born in South Carolina in 1823. They have had three children.

Alexander M. Smith was born in Dixon township in 1857, and in 1879 was married to Lydia Allen, who was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1857. They have one child, Nora Myrtle Smith. He owns forty-five acres of land given him by his father.

James Harper, the only surviving child of Nathan and Elizabeth Harper, was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1829. In 1850 he moved to Preble county, Ohio, and located on the farm on which he now lives. In the same year he married Margaret A. Paxton, who was born in Israel township, in 1828, and who died in 1876. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are still living. Mr. Harper owns ninety acres of land located in section twenty-one of Israel township.

Alexander Caldwell was born in Ireland in 1818. In 1846 he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he lived about five years. He then moved to Virginia and stayed there a year. In the next year, 1852, he moved to Ohio and settled in Israel township, where he has since resided. His wife was Mary Monteith, born in Ireland in 1831. Nine children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. Caldwell owns a farm of eighty acres, one and a half miles northeast of College Corners, Ohio.

Andrew Campbell was born in Ireland in 1791. He emigrated from Ireland to Preble county in 1852. His wife was Rachel Weir, who was born Ireland in 1781, and died in 1859.

John Campbell was born in North Ireland, in 1815, and emigrated to Preble county, and settled in section six of Israel township, in 1861. In 1846 he married Martha Scott, born in Ireland, in 1825. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Campbell owns a farm of seventy-eight acres, which is well improved.

Francis A. Beall was born in Somers township, in 1820. His father, Charles Beall, was an early settler in that township, having removed there with his parents from Maryland, in 1816. Francis A. married for his first wife Sarah Moore, of Israel township, born in 1827; she died in 1860. There were two children born of this marriage, one living. In 1866 he married Mary H. Brown, born in Israel township, in 1830, by whom he has had no children, but has taken two to raise.

Jabez Harrison was born in Virginia in 1800, and died in 1845. He emigrated from Virginia to Wayne county, Indiana, and remained there five years, and afterwards lived in Fayette county until his death, which occurred in 1845. His wife, Elizabeth Taylor, born in Virginia in 1800, died in 1847. Three of their eight children are living: Ashbury C., in Washington Territory; James R., near St. Louis; and Wesley H., in Preble county, Israel township, where he owns two hundred and seventy-five acres. He moved from Wayne county, Indiana to Fayette county in 1835, and to Union county in 1847, whence he moved, in 1858, to Israel township. His wife, Lavina Brown, was born in 1829. They have a family of five children.

Charles Hockersmith was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He came to Preble county in 1868, and purchased a farm of seventy-nine acres from James A. and William M. Gilmore. In 1874 he married Rachel M. Gilmore, who was born in 1843. They have had two children, one of whom, Robert A., is still living.

INCIDENTS.

The first birth in the township was that of Hugh Elliott, who was born June 26, 1808, and Mr. Elliott is consequently the oldest native resident.

The first death of which there is any remembrance was that of the little daughter of Dr. John Ramsey. She died about the year 1807, and was buried near the family residence, on the farm now occupied by George Hamilton.

Ebenezer Elliott put up the first brick house in 1816, on the farm now owned by his son Hugh. Robert Boyse is supposed to have put up the first house that was roofed with shingles, and James Boyse put up the first frame barn.

It is said that the first orchard in the township was set out on the farm of Robert Bishop, in section five.

The first wheat was sown in the summer of 1807, by Ebenezer Elliott, on his farm, in section twenty-six. In the previous spring he planted five acres of corn. The family tired of corn bread, and longed for a taste of wheat bread, and so the boys persuaded their father to clear two acres and put them in wheat. The crop raised was a big one, and after it was harvested was put in a rail pen covered with clapboards. As soon as possible, the boys cleared a spot of ground near by, and after threshing it with flails and winnowing it in a sheet, they started for the mill at Hamilton, with two bushels and a half. After they returned with the flour they could hardly wait while Mrs. Elliott baked a cake, which as soon as done was eagerly devoured by the boys, Mrs. Elliott, with motherly self-denial only taking a morsel. The cake tasted very good, but had scarcely been swallowed before the whole family became sick, with sickness proportioned to the amount of cake eaten, and the mother received the reward of her self-denial, and was the least sick of all. Mr. Elliott, upon his return, pronounced the wheat "sick" wheat. All of it was of the same nauseating quality, and so ended the visions of a continuous supply of daily bread. The wheat, after being spurned by the cows and hogs, was used for whiskey, and it is not definitely known how sick it made the men who drank it.

When Ebenezer Elliott was justice of the peace he was going to church one Sabbath when he met a man hauling a load of mill-stones. Upon being convinced that this Sunday labor was voluntary he was filled with righteous wrath, and on Monday the constable collected two dollars and a half from the Sabbath breaker.

In 1814 a violent tornado swept through the woods south of Morning Sun, doing great damage. The trees were thrown in every direction, and what few fences there were, were scattered to the four winds. Fortunately no lives were lost, though there was great anxiety among families whose members were supposed to be in the track of the storm. This was the most violent storm there has ever been in Israel township.

At the time of the first settlements bears, wolves, wildcats, and foxes were plenty, but it was the smaller game that gave the settlers the most annoyance.

In the spring of 1810 the country was over run with hordes of mice, mice of all colors, shapes and sizes. They are described as having been a cross between a mole and a common mouse. For awhile they stayed, creating great havoc.

Wild turkeys were very plentiful, and their *gobble, gobble, gobble!* was a terror to the corn planter, who found that the corn was scratched up nearly as fast as it was put under the ground. Large numbers of these marauders were entrapped.

In the fall of 1809, there was a failure of the beechmast throughout the country, and the consequence was, that the squirrels began to emigrate to the south in armies. Hundreds of them passed through Israel township, jumping along at a lively rate, and swimming, or rather floating, over the streams. Scores of them were killed with clubs while crossing the Miami river.

Many will remember the crust which formed over the snow in 1817, when the deer, breaking through the crust, were easily captured by improvident hunters, who killed so many that there was a great scarcity of meat afterwards.

All of the yellow willow trees in this part of the country owe their origin to a very patriarchal old tree that stood on the Colerain dike, between Cumminsville and Cincinnati. As the travelling public passed by that way, it was customary to cut a switch from the old tree, and to plant it when the distant home was reached. More than sixty years ago, Rev. Alexander Porter, upon his arrival from Cincinnati, after a trip on horseback to that city, gave the willow switch which he had cut from the old tree near Cumminsville, to his little daughter, Mary, who thrust it into the moist ground near the spring which was back of the house.

That switch, then so puny, is now without doubt the largest tree in the county. Recent measurements show that the trunk just below the branches is twenty-five feet in circumference. It is about sixty seet high, and, like the golden candlestick of old, has seven branches, the longest of which measures sixty feet. This tree, which is well worth visiting, is still strong and vigorous. It stands just back of the early residence of Mr. Porter, which was situated in section seventeen, on the farm now owned by Alexander Orr, a grandson of Mr. Porter.

Levi Coffin, president of the underground railroad, had one branch of his road through Israel township. Ebenezer Elliott, Nathan Brown, and others along the line are said to have been directors of the road. Whenever the colored refugees touched College Hill, near Cincinnati, they were sure to go to Canada *via* the Israel township route.

Sometime the parties would miss the "through train," and would be compelled to advance without a conductor. About thirty years ago, a party of this kind was travelling up the pike from Oxford, when a man on horseback overtook them, and tried in every manner to hinder them, and thus assist their masters, who where in close pursuit. The frightened negroes took refuge in the house of a colored man who lived in Claysburgh, and the avaricious watcher, thinking that they were trapped, quietly awaited the arrival of their masters. But the shrewd darkies had escaped from a back window, through the cornfield into the adjoining woods, and were rapidly conducted into Indiana. Their sable conductor was none other than Gabriel Smith, known all over the country as "Old Gabe."

Nearly forty years ago, an emigrant from the South came into Israel township bringing his two slaves with him, but as it was unlawful to hold slaves in Ohio, he settled just across the Indiana line. One of the slaves was old Gabe, who afterwards settled at Claysburgh. He was a fine singer, and the fiddler of the county, and was quite a character.

In 1858, a gentleman by the name of Sloan, who lived on a plantation in Newbury district, South Carolina, feeling that the end of his life was approaching, and desirous of freeing his slaves before his death, decided to make a trip to Ohio. He had probably heard of the Israel township settlement from South Carolina, and it was thought best to make this township the terminus of the jonrney. Accordingly, he started with his fourteen slaves, and proceeded by wagon over the mountains to Ohio, arriving after several weeks of weary journeying. Mr. Sloan purchased a few acres of land adjoining Morning Sun, and after seeing his people comfortably settled, returned to the South, and died almost as soon as he got there, Alfred Sloan is the only survivor of the party of freedmen.

CHURCH HISTORY.

There is no other township in Preble county whose history of every day life is so thoroughly identified with that of the church. It has been well remarked that the history of Israel township is the history of her churches. Her pioneers were her preachers, and her early settlers were her church members. As has already been noticed, the majority of the pioneers of Israel emigrated from the south, and principally from South Carolina, and that most of them were supporters of churches in the south, and for conscience sake took their departure from their native State, and came north into the virgin State of Ohio, to battle with the wilderness and suffer the rigors necessary to settlement and acclimatization; and all this because of their love for God and their abhorrence of evil. Men who would voluntarily leave good homes for such cause must have been made of true metal, and their subsequent history has proved it.

The original stock was Scotch-Irish, and in the rocky fastnesses of Scotland they had imbibed the strongest Presbyterianism. Many of them settled in the Carolinas. In 1743 the Covenanters, and in 1732 the Reformed Presbyterians, seceded from the mother church in Scotland, and it was to these two parties that the Carolina settlers of Israel township belonged. Both churches were well represented in the township from the very first, and as a matter of course the rock-ribbed Christians immediately proceeded to organize their respective churches, and it is not strange that their influence has molded the character of the people.

THE COVENANTER CHURCH.

Prior to the year 1810 the Covenanters, who had made their homes in the township, assembled in private houses in the neighborhood, and it was not long before it was deemed expedient to enter into the organization of a church of their own denomination. They immediately proceeded with the work, and very soon, under the ministration of Rev. Donnelly, a minister of their church, succeeded in effecting an organization with a very considerable number of members. This organization took place in the cabin of James Faris, in section twenty-six, near the spot where the church was afterwards erected. Rev. John Kell was among the first ministers who labored among them. Rev. John Black, of Pittsburgh, preached after Mr. Kell, and he in turn was followed by Rev. Lusk, and soon afterwards by Rev. Gavin McMillan, who was the faithful shepherd of the flock for many years. It was during his pastorate, in the year 1834, that the Covenanters, while in general assembly at Pittsburgh, became divided into two parties, the dissenters taking the name New Party and the remainder calling themselves members of the Old Party. This division, originating in the presbytery, became general throughout the Covenanter church, and it soon became necessary for the Morning Sun congregation to declare itself. The shepherd of the flock, Rev. Gavin McMillan, thought best of the New Party, and accordingly announced the fact to his people, who, naturally enough, followed him almost *en masse* into the new pasture, though a few positively declined to leave the Old Party. At this time they had a commodious brick church, which, until quite recently, stood in the midst of the cemetery where most of the original members lie buried. During the controversy between the two congregations for the possession of the church building, an amusing incident happened which is worthy of record. William Ramsey, one of the conservative party, got possession of the church one Sabbath, and opened the doors to the members of his party. He took his stand beside the high, old fashioned pulpit, and was about to conduct services when Mr. McMillan hurriedly entered the church, and before Mr. Ramsey was aware, had nimbly swung himself over the balustrade of the high pulpit, and the day was his. But Elder Ramsey, though amazed, was not altogether nonplussed, and with ready and keen wit he exclaimed: "He that entereth not in by the door, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." Then he, with his followers, withdrew to the school-house opposite the church, and the new party remained the possessors of the house of worship. Mr. McMillan continued to preach to this people until within a short time of his death, which occurred in the winter of 1867, in the fortieth year of his ministry. Rev. J. H. Cooper, while pastor of the church, decided to unite with the United Presbyterian church, and accordingly, with the majority of his people, was received as a member of that church. They continued to worship in "Beechwood" church, and many of the eastern portion of the Hopewell congregation united with them. Several years ago these people, under the name of the Morning Sun congregation, together with one hundred and one members of Hopewell church, organized

THE MORNING SUN CHURCH,

and immediately proceeded to build their present handsome brick church, at an expense of nearly fourteen thousand dollars. The old church was sold and torn down. Samuel McQuiston used the bricks to build his new house. Only the outline of the old foundation remains in the cemetery as a monument, and together with many of the old members who are buried around it, is it mouldering to dust. Its young successor, the Morning Sun church, is in a flourishing condition. After Mr. Cooper, Rev. H. A. McDonald became the pastor of this congregation. He was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston. The present eldership is as follows: Hugh McQuiston, sr., Hugh Elliott, Dr. Sloan, Samuel McQuiston, William Wright, Dr. Harris, John Marshall, James Cook and James Faris. There are two hundred and eight members of the church, and about two hundred in the Sabbath-school. John Elliott is superintendent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

In the preliminary remarks upon the early history of Presbyterianism, it was stated that the emigrants from the south belonged either to the Covenanter or Reformed Presbyterian church. The history of the Covenanters of Israel township has been closed, and we see its vigorous life continued in the flourishing Morning Sun United Presbyterian church.

Taking a retrospect of the course of the Reformed Presbyterians who settled in the township, it will be discovered that they hardly waited to build their cabin homes before they proceeded to organize their church. It will be seen that the nucleus of the United Presbyterian church in Israel township was formed by the emigrants from the south.

THE HOPEWELL CHURCH.

In the years 1806 and 1807 several families, members of the Associate Reformed church, emigrated from the States of Kentucky and South Carolina, and settled in Israel township in the midst of the Beech Woods. Rev. Risk, a minister of the Associate Reformed church, preached to them soon after their settlement. In the fall of 1808, at the house of William McCreary, in section thirty-six, they formed themselves into a society, and in conjunction with the people of Concord petitioned the presbytery of Kentucky for supplies. Among those who occasionally supplied them were, Revs. McCord, McGill, Samuel Crothers and Abraham Craig. September, 1808, the people assembled in the double log barn of David McDill's, and Mr. Craig, after preaching, organized the congregation into a church of nearly fifty members. Prominent among these first names on the church roll were the McDills, McQuistons, Boyses, Ramseys and Elliotts. At the time of the organization the following elders were chosen by the congregation: David and Andrew McQuiston, James Boyse, Ebenezer Elliott and John Patterson, all of whom had been ordained previous to their settlement in the township. The church continued to receive supplies from the Kentucky presbytery, and the number of members was increased by immigration, but the prospect of having a settled minister among them did not open until 1814, when Rev. Alexander Porter, the pastor of the Associate Reformed church at Cedar Springs, Abbeville district, South Carolina, being previously released from his charge, came on a visit to the western churches, and to the Israel township congregation preached on two Sabbaths and one week day. By this time the congregation had increased to more than fifty families, and the people were more than ever desirous of securing a pastor and of erecting a house of worship. Accordingly they drew up a call for Mr. Porter, and presented it to the presbytery of Kentucky. A copy of the call is now in possession of the Hopewell session. It is drawn up in the usual form, and prays that Mr. Porter become the shepherd of their souls, and promises him all due respect and support. It was signed by the following persons, who constituted the first membership of the church: David M., Andrew and Hugh McQuiston, William, Moses and James McGaw, David and Mary McDill, James and Robert Boyse, Ebenezer and Robert Elliot, John and Samuel Patterson, John, Robert, David, Joseph and Samuel Pressly, James and Thomas McDill, Nathan Brown, John Brown, Hugh Ramsey, Richard Sloan, George and James Brown, Gavin Mitchell, William McCreary, Robert, Joseph and John Douglas, William Morris, John Foster, Alexander Hamilton, David Fares, John and James Hathorne, William, John and Robert Buck, William Pinkerton, David and Samuel Hathorne, William Allen, William Morris, John and Samuel Wiley, John and James Baine, Reuben C. and Andrew Weed, James Giles, John Wilson, John and James Alton, Andrew and Mary Martin, Robert Gamble, Joseph and William Steel, Richard and James Scott, Matthew and James McClurken, John Caldwell, Alexander Young, William Robison, Gilbert Marshall, David Bonner and Andrew Baird. Mr. Porter was promised three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents yearly salary for two-thirds of his time. For the other third of his ministerial labors the congregations of Hamilton and Concord were to pay one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with the understanding that as soon as these churches could be provided with a settled pastor, Hopewell would receive the whole of Mr. Porter's labors.

Prior to this call the first church building had been erected just west of the present house. It was a log structure thirty feet square, and afterwards, to accommodate the growing congregation, received an addition of thirty feet. The pulpit was in the middle of the west side, with two small windows just back of it. The seats were made of slabs hewed from logs. They were provided with stiff, upright backs. The present church building is a commodious frame, and is kept in good repair.

In October, 1814, Mr. Porter, having accepted the call, came to his new pastoral charge at Hopewell, and settled with his family on the farm in section sixteen, now occupied by Alexander Orr. In the following July he was solemnly installed by Rev. John Steele. Shortly afterwards the congregation was much enlarged by emigrations from Mr. Porter's old parish, in South Carolina, and six members were added to the session who had been elders of the church in South Carolina. In 1816 the congregations of Hamilton and Concord having the prospect of a pastor, Mr. Porter discontinued his labors among them and devoted all of his time to Hopewell, which continued to increase in numbers and influence. In 1833 Mr. Porter was attacked by a severe sickness, and it was thought that his days were about numbered, and he resigned his charge, though he rallied and lived three years after his resignation. In 1834 presbytery granted the petition for the moderation of the call, which was accepted by Rev. A. Bower in October, 1834, and on the third Wednesday of December, of the same year, he was installed as pastor by Rev. David McDill, D. D. The congregation soon became too large for the house, and also too large for the pastoral care of one minister. Consequently, in the spring of 1834, arrangements were made for the building of a meeting-house at Fair Haven, and in the following summer a church was built there, and in the fall a petition was presented to presbytery that the portion of the congregation of Hopewell, contiguous to Fair Haven, be struck off from the main church, and, if considered expedient, to grant the moderation of a call for a pastor. This petition was granted and the history of the Fair Haven church tells the rest.

John Pinkerton had been session clerk until this time, when he joined the new church at Fair Haven, and John Caldwell was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his removal. Owing to difficulties that arose in the congregation the pastor, Rev. A. Bower, resigned in June, 1837. The church was supplied until September 19, by Rev. S. W. McCracken, who was installed pastor on the last Tuesday of December, 1839. It was just prior to this time that a number of the congregation, living near Oxford, joined the United Presbyterian church at that place. Mr. McCracken labored for twenty years, during which time the congregation gradually increased, and although another swarm left the hive to form the Unity church at College Corner in the winter of 1849-50, and a very considerable number emigrated to the west, the church was as strong, numerically, at the close of the pastor's labors, as it was at the beginning. He died September 10, 1859, loved and lamented by all. August 7, 1860, Rev. J. McHatten was called, and soon afterwards installed.

As has already been stated the Morning Sun congregation became a separate organization of the United Presbyterian church, and on December 28, 1877, one hundred and one of the members of Hopewell were dismissed to that church.

In October, 1877, Rev. J. C. Campbell, the present pastor, began his labors among the people of Hopewell. The church, at present, is in a flourishing condition. The records show that since the establishment of the church there have been eight hundred and sixty-four baptisms and one hundred and forty-two deaths in the Hopewell church proper. There have been fifty ruling elders, as follows: Alexander Hamilton, William McGaw, John Pressly, John Patterson, Ebenezer Elliott, James Boyse, David McQuiston, Nathaniel Brown, John Foster, Andrew McQuiston, John Pinkerton, John Giles, William Gilmore, John Douglas, Samuel McDill, James Brown, sr., John Caldwell, Thomas Pinkerton, David Robertson, William McCaw, Archibald McDill, James Brown, jr., Hugh McDill, David McDill, John Ramsey, George Ramsey, Andrew Hamilton, John McDill, John Buck, Robert Marshall, Robert Simpson, Richard Sloan, Hugh McQuiston, James McCracken, James Davidson, John Simpson, Hugh Elliott, Thomas Buck, Samuel B. McQuiston, William Caskey, Hugh Ramsey, James A. Brown, William Bell, and A. B. Rock. The Sabbath school has about one hundred scholars, with James A. Brown superintendent.

A remarkable coincidence is the fact that the first of the original members of Hopewell, who was called away by death, was Thomas McDill, and that the last of these first members was his wife, who died in 1867, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

THE FAIR HAVEN CHURCH.

As soon as that portion of the Hopewell congregation living in the vicinity of Fair Haven had been stricken off, the petition to moderate a call had been granted by presbytery, a call was made out and moderated by Rev. Alexander Porter, and accepted by Rev. Jeremiah Morrow, son of ex-Governor Morrow. He was installed in the following spring. The congregation consisted of about fifty families, and the new church immediately commenced its career of prosperity. The following were the first elders of the church:

John and Thomas Pinkerton, John Foster, William MaGaw, and William McCaw. The present elders are William MaGaw, Morton Gordon, William A. Pinkerton, David Ramsey, William Simpson, and Robert Beckett. Mr. Morrow preached seven or eight years, and was obliged to resign on account of failing health. He died soon afterwards in Chillicothe.

In the spring of 1845 Rev. John Reynolds became pastor, but he died in about a year, and was the first person buried in the Fair Haven cemetery.

June 20, 1847, Rev. John Y. Schouller, a graduate of the Alleghany Theological seminary, took charge of the church, and still continues in this his first and only pastorate.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of the Fair Haven Methodist Episcopal church was effected at a comparatively recent date. For a number of years before any house of worship was erected by this society, its members held class meetings in the neighborhood. A few years after the organization of the United Presbyterian church at Fair Haven, a building was put up by the citizens of the place and vicinity to be used for public purposes. The members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was their right, held services in their house from time to time, and to-day they hold undisputed possession of the building, and have a thriving though comparatively small society. United with the Sugar Valley church, the Fair Haven Methodist Episcopal church is strengthened, and is influential for much good.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

Like the United Presbyterians and Covenanters, the colony of Friends emigrating from New Jersey to Ohio, and finally to Israel township, brought their religion with them, and together with the first dwelling house was the house of the Lord erected. The church is situated in the extreme northeast corner of section twelve. The first building was of frame, and was erected in 1821. The second, of brick, was put up about 1850. The society was organized with a goodly number of members, and for many years the congregation was large. Of late years, owing to repeated emigrations of members to the west, and the death of many of the old and influential members, the congregation has been diminished considerably. The peculiar institutions of the Friends discourage the employment of regular ministers, and in general their meetings have been conducted by their own members. However, they occasionally have a regular sermon, and among the earliest preachers who labored to firmly found their church, are found John Stubbs and Samuel Edgerton. In 1827 there was a division among the Society of Friends at large, and the two parties were known as Orthodox, and Hicksites, after Elias Hicks, the founder of the new party. The Israel township congregation joined the ranks of the Hicksites. The oldest member of the church is Mrs. Sarah Brown, widow of the late John Brown. She is undoubtedly the oldest woman in the township, having been born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 29, 1786. She is now in her ninety-fifth year. Her parents were Presbyterians, but after her emigration to Ohio she went with her husband into the Friends' society. Many of the old members of the church are buried in the graveyard adjoining the church.

THE BEECH-WOOD BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized about the year 1820, under the leadership of Rev. Gavin McMillan. Among the first members were: Rev. Gavin McMillian, president; Ebenezer Elliott, librarian; James Elliott, corresponding secretary; Squire John Caldwell, recording secretary and treasurer. It is an undenominational society, and since its organization, has contributed large sums to the bible cause, and is now in the first ranks.

It might not be uninteresting to name in this connection, the ministers who have arisen in Israel township. The following is the list: David McDill, James Worth, John Pinkerton, John Reynolds, Martin Bennett, Andrew Foster, John Milligan, James Brown, James Orr, David McDill, John M. Graham, Ebenezer Elliott, Samuel Ramsey, E. C. Simpson, Samuel McGaw, Nathaniel Weed, William Boyse, John Reynolds, James Porter, John McDill, William M. Graham, Mitchell Brown, Nathan McDill, James H. Ramsey, James B. Foster, Samuel Pinkerton, John N. Pressly, R. C. Hamilton and Samuel Buck, in all twenty-nine.

SCHOOLS.

Always intelligent, the people of Israel township believed in education, and they have never neglected an opportunity to get wisdom. The first settlement of the township had its school-house. The earliest one, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, was situated about one half a mile east of Morning Sun, on the farm now occupied by Robert Joe Brown. This house was put up prior to the year 1809.

David McDill, who afterwards became such an eminent preacher, was probably the first teacher.

Samuel P., son of John Pressly, was among the first teachers of this school. He graduated at a South Carolina college; taught a few years there; taught some in Ohio, but was compelled to seek the south in search of health. He died on the way back to the home of his childhood.

About 1809 Thomas Gamble taught a school on the farm now owned by Samuel Ridenour in section twenty-nine. Both these schools were afterwards supplanted by district schools, which are in the immediate vicinity.

Section sixteen, in accordance with the law, was leased, the money to be used for educational purposes. The original lessees were Rev. Alexander Porter, James Foster, Adam Solladay, Hugh Leslie and John Foster.

March 7, 1825, the township was divided into eight school districts.

During the prosperity of Miami university at Oxford, many of the young men of Israel township went there, and received a liberal education. Preparation for the freshman and sophomore classes was made at

THE MORNING SUN ACADEMY,

which, as near as can be ascertained, was established about 1850. Several years before this, Rev. John McCracken, while teaching in the district school on the same lot whereon the academy was afterwards built, taught ambitious students some of the more advanced branches, and gave them a classical taste. He was followed by Rev. James Brown, who, in turn, was succeeded by Samuel Elliott.

In a short time, through the efforts of Mr. Elliott and others, the organization of a stock company was effected, and about four thousand two hundred dollars contributed for the establishment of a classical academy in Morning Sun. The house, two-story and commodious brick, was soon put up, the brick having been made on the farm of Hugh Elliott. Samuel Elliott, after teaching about ten years, was compelled to resign on account of poor health. At this time the attendance was about fifty. After Mr. Elliott the teachers have been: Rev. John Wilson, Rev. J. A. Reynolds, William Sloan, James S. Wilson, John Marshall, R. J. Miller, O. V. Stewart, T. H. Wiley, Homer Sheely and R. E. Sloan. For about two years the academy has been closed. Edward Paxton, a graduate of Monmouth college, is now attempting to resuscitate it.

THE FAIR HAVEN LODGE,

No. 425, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Fair Haven in 1870. Though not strong in membership, it is in a prosperous condition, with hopes of increase. The officers of the lodge are: James H. Douglas, N. G.; Thomas Newton, V. G.; Robert C. McMillan, recording secretary; Philip Murray, permanent secretary, and John M. Ramsey, treasurer. There are at present thirty-four members of the Fair Haven lodge.

GRAVEYARDS.

In this as in most townships, the first burials were lonely, near the scene of death. A number of the earliest settlers were buried on the farms they settled. The first resident buried in the township was the little daughter of Dr. John Ramsey. She died about 1807, and was buried near the family residence. About this time a man by the name of Baird, a stranger in the neighborhood, was killed in the woods just north of William Ramsey's house, in section twenty-two, on the farm now owned by Nathan Ramsey, where the orchard now stands. His was probably the second burial in the township. There was a small burial place on the hill north of the south part of Fair Haven. Here among others were buried Joseph Caldwell and members of his family, and some of the McDivitts.

HOPEWELL CEMETERY

was the first public burying ground in Israel township. As one family circle after another came within the confines of the township, each one, sooner or later, found its central and dearest spot in this country church-yard—the church, life's fountain; the yard, death's treasury, and scarcely a step between. Than this God's first acre, there is none other in the township so rich with precious dust. Throughout the township are the cheerful results of pioneer work, but there are no individual monuments to the sturdy workers, save in the graveyard, where

> "Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the township sleep."

The first tree felled where Hopewell cemetery now stands, yielded to the axe of Thomas McDill, sr., about the year 1812-13, and the first man who was buried there was none other than Mr. McDill. He went into the War of 1812, and returned with impaired health, and soon after died, thus becoming the pioneer of the silent city. June 13, 1813, he was buried, aged thirty-seven. He and his wife Mary, were among the original members of Hopewell church. He was the first member called away by death, and strange to say, his wife, who died August 2, 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, was the last survivor of the original members. A plain block of marble in the center of the graveyard marks their last resting place. Around them lie more than a thousand. Most of the graves are marked, though a few have sunk almost out of sight, and entirely out of memory. Though there are quite a number of lowly grass-grown headstones, indicative of children's graves, it is noticeable that most of the dead lived out the full measure of their days, and entered the graveyard in the winter of life.

Approaching from the east, the first group of graves is that of a number of ministers of the Gospel. The first inscription is "To the memory of the Rev. John Steele, died January 11, 1837, aged sixty-four. A preacher mighty in the Scriptures, a scribe well instructed in the law." His monument almost touches one "Sacred to the memory of Rev. Alexander Porter, died march 29, 1836, aged sixty-six years. Born in 1770, in South Carolina, received the rudiments of a classical education in the south, and finished at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Licensed to preach the Gospel of the grace of God in the Associate Reformed church, October 18, 1796; ordained in 1797, and labored in the Lord's vineyard nearly forty years." Near by, Rev. James B. Foster, who died February 27, 1873, though dead, yet speaks from his tomb-stone, "We shall rise again." Mr. Foster was born in Israel township, and became a United Presbyterian minister, afterwards joining the Presbyterian church. His last charge was at Cumminsville, near Cincinnati. Just beyond is the grave of Rev. Samuel W. McCracken, who died September 18, 1859, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Porter and Mr. McCracken were faithful pastors of Hopewell church. Mr. Steele presided at the installation of Father Porter, and it was at his earnest wish that he was buried beside Mr. Porter, whom he especially esteemed. Mrs. Porter died in 1850, aged eighty-two, and Mrs. McCracken died in ——, they rest beside their husbands. A hurried review of the various inscriptions shows that the following prominent settlers are here buried: William Ramsey died 1838, aged ninety-one, and wife, Martha, 1842, aged seventy-one; David McQuiston, jr., 1870, sixty-eight; John Caldwell, 1838, forty-seven; William Gilmore, 1837, forty; Robert Gilmore, 1839, fifty-three; Hugh Ramsey, 1865, eighty-six; William Douglas, 1854, eighty-five; Samuel McDill, 1851, eighty-five; Thomas McDill, 1813, thirty-seven; David McQuiston, sr., 1823, eighty-eight; Hugh McQuiston, sr., 1845, eighty; Richard Sloan, 1848, eighty; Samuel Hamilton, 1822, forty-nine; David Bonner, 1844, seventy-five; John Pinkerton, 1852, eighty-four; John Patterson, 1857, seventy-five; James Brown, sr., 1834, fifty-five; James Paxton, sr., 1830, forty-eight; William McCreary, 1822, forty-seven; William MaGaw, 1836, eighty-six; John Buck, 1871, eighty-six; William Buck, 1857, sixty nine; John McClanahan, 1860, eighty-five; George Simpson, 1859, eighty-four; David Boyse, 1827, sixty-four; David Gary, 1840, seventy-one; Robert Boyse, 1820, forty; James Marshall, sr., 1861, eighty-five; John Marshall, 1828, fifty-five; Ebenezer Elliott, 1849, seventy-eight; Ralph Brown, 1880, eighty-three; Alexander Waugh, 1840, seventy; John Douglas, 1840, sixty-four; William Pinkerton, 1848, fifty-four; George Pinkerton, 1854, fifty-one; Andrew McQuiston, 1821, sixty; James Boyse, 1842, seventy-three; Henry Bell, 1851, sixty-two; David Robertson, 1879, eighty-three; Rebecca Whilman, 1877, ninety-one; Thomas Harper, 1814, seventy-three; James Brown, 1824, fifty-five; Samuel Paxton, 1854, seventy-six; George R. Brown, 1845, seventy-one; John Milligan, 1823, forty-four; and Samuel Bell, 1867, aged eighty-six.

It is estimated that more than a thousand people are buried in this place. The original ground comprised about an acre of land, but recently the cemetery was formally handed over to the township trustees, who have enlarged it, and otherwise improved it. Hopewell cemetery has for many years been the principal burying-ground in the township.

THE COVENANTER GRAVEYARD

which surrounded the old church in section twenty-five, was one of the earliest burying-grounds, and in it are buried many of the first settlers. This was the sacred ground of the Covenanters, as Hopewell is of the United Presbyterians. Here, too, is their preacher buried; and here, too, sleep the ancestors of many of the township. At present, however, the burying-ground is but little used. The tombstones tell best who were the fathers of the church, which stood near by. The following is a partial list of those buried in this cemetery, though there are very many graves marked only with unhewn headstones: Rev. Gavin McMillan, born in Antrim county, Ireland, February, 1787, died in January, 1867, aged eighty years, and in the fortieth year of his ministry; Rev. Samuel Robinson, born in Ireland in 1783, and died in 1845; Matthew McClurken, 1847, ninety; John Robinson, 1850, eighty-five; Archibald Johnston, 1828, sixty-three; Alexander McMillan, 1820, fifty; William Milligan, 1839, sixty-four; John Wright, 1854, sixty-six; William Ramsey, 1861, eighty-four; John McClure, 1837, eighty; William Taylor, 1836, eighty-nine; John K. Steele, 1836, eighty-two; Robert Douglas, 1853, aged fifty-six, and many others. The earliest recorded death is that of Nancy Wright, who died February 20, 1819, aged twenty-one.

THE FAIR HAVEN CEMETERY

is situated on the hill on the east bank of Four Mile creek, a short distance from Fair Haven. This cemetery was not opened until 1846. The first burial was that of Rev. John Reynolds, pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Fair Haven. Since then many of the residents of Fair Haven and vicinity have passed away, and been buried on the hill. However, most of the earlier settlers are buried at Hopewell. The cemetery has a good situation, but is not easily accessible. There has long been a talk of making a more convenient entrance.

THE FRIENDS' BURYING-GROUND

adjoins their meeting-house in section twelve, and in it are buried nearly all of the New Jersey settlers, who belonged to the Friends' society. It is now impossible to ascertain the first burial. A large number of the graves are nameless. Burials still take place in it. It is used now as a general burying-ground, and others besides the Friends here find their last resting place.

THE KINGERY BURYING-GROUND

is situated in section thirty-two, on the farm upon which Joseph Kingery settled. It has always been used as a private cemetery, and almost exclusively by the Kingery family. Here is buried Joseph Kingery, the first settler, his son Abraham, and others of the early residents of that section of the country.

MILLS.

William Ramsey, who emigrated in 1806, was the first millwright in the township.

The first mill he constructed was what is known as a "corn cracker." It was built on the stream that runs past John Sloan's. It was constructed somehow thus: A dam was made by felling a tree across the stream, thus affording a waterfall; a buckeye log was then pivoted to an upright support so that it worked vertically; in the lighter end of this beam a trough-like cavity was scooped out for the reception of the water, so that the weight of the water would overcome the weight of the other end, to which an inverted wedge was attached by means of a pin and ring. As soon as the water-trough approached the ground, the water would run out, and the heavier end come down with considerable force, crushing the corn in a mortar made of a hollow stump. It was a slow but sure way of grinding.

About 1811, Peter Ridenour built a grist-mill on the west branch of Four Mile, often called Ridenour's creek. Afterwards he had a saw-mill in connection with it. Joseph Ridenour, a brother of Peter, afterwards built a mill further up the creek, but it did not do well.

Jonathan Ridenour ran a grist-mill west of Fair Haven for a short time.

Soon after this, William Ramsey built the grist-mill now known as McDill's mill. He traded it to Mr. McDill for the farm on which his son, John Ramsey, now lives.

Dr. Sloan built a mill just west of this, soon afterwards. Both mills are still running.

Alexander Gray owns the mill near Fair Haven. It was built by Peter Coon, and remodelled by William Ramsey.

There are but two stationary saw-mills in the township now, one at Fair Haven and the other at Morning Sun.

For many years there have been no distilleries in Israel township, and a saloon is not tolerated.

In early times almost every farm was provided with a still, and it would be well nigh impossible to name the first distillers or to locate the stills.

VILLAGES.

There are but two villages wholly situated in Israel township, Fair Haven and Morning Sun, the one in section nine, and the other in section twenty-six. Fair Haven, the principal town in the township, was laid out in 1832 by Jonathan Caldwell, and the place was recorded April 20th, of that same year. There were originally thirty-two lots. It has since become a thriving village of two hundred inhabitants. Captain Bonny of Hamilton, called the village Fair Haven, because of its lovely situation in the Four Mile valley, in the midst of one of the richest agricultural regions in the township. The Caldwell residence was the first house. About the time that the town was laid out Jonathan Caldwell built the first tavern in the southwest part of town. At this time the travel between Richmond, Indiana, and Cincinnati was very extensive. Often in those early times did forty or fifty teamsters stop at the little log tavern. A store was soon put up near it by Captain Bonny, of Oxford. The present store is kept by J. C. Henry. The post office was established December 28, 1833, with Richard Sloan, jr., postmaster. Since then the postmasters have been Hiram Evans, Charles Pierce, James Caldwell, T. P. Simmons, I. N. Sliver, John Scott, and the present incumbent, J. C. Henry.

Charles Pierce and son have a broom factory; Joseph Brown runs a saw-mill, and has a tile factory; Dr. J. M. Logan and A. M. Howe are the practicing physicians; Dr. Gilmore resides in the village, but does not practice, on account of poor health. There is a daily hack to and from Hamilton and Richmond, making communication with these cities easy. There are two churches, the United Presbyterian and Methodist.

Morning Sun, situated on the northwest corner of section twenty-six, is a village of about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. The original plat of seventeen in-lots and one out-lot was recorded April 13, 1833, by James McQuiston, and an addition of out-lots two and three was made by James McQuiston, March 30, 1837. The first house in the town is the one now occupied by Alfred Sloan, colored. In this same house the first store was kept by James Pressly, before and after the village was laid out. Israel Hamilton opened his blacksmith shop about the same time that the store was opened. Thomas Little became the first postmaster, May 26, 1836. E. O. Coleman is the present postmaster. The store is kept by Isaiah Brown and E. O. Coleman. The Morning Sun United Presbyterian church is situated in the village. The classical academy is near by. There is a tile factory and a saw-mill close to the village.

The portion of College Corner located in Israel township was laid out and recorded February 18, 1868, by Frank, Mary Francis, William, David, and Ellis Shidler. Part of the town is in Union county, Indiana, part in Butler county, Ohio, and the rest in the southwest corner of section thirty-one, Israel township.

March 26, 1833, the hamlet of Claysburgh was laid out by Robert Boyse, William Nickol, Samuel B. Gilmore, and Samuel C. Foster, and the plat was recorded April 13th. The town was to be on the corner of sections nine, ten, fifteen, and sixteen. The only house is that of James Kelly.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

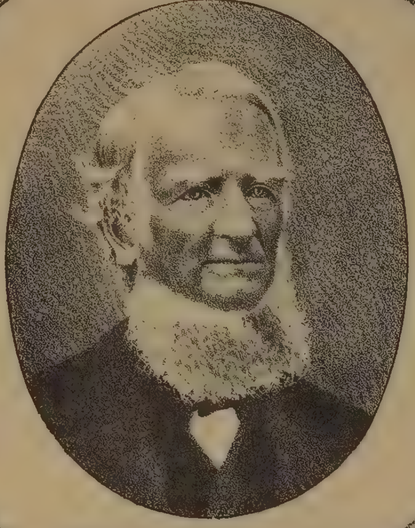
The first physician in the township was Dr. John Ramsey, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who emigrated at an early day to Woodford county, Kentucky, and in 1806 came to Ohio, and settled in Israel township, where he remained until the time of his death, which occured in 1826.

Soon after settling, impelled by necessity and a sense of duty toward the pioneers so far from medical aid, he undertook the practice of medicine in his neighborhood. Intellectually he was noted for the common sense bent of his mind, and on this base, by close private reading, he soon acquired a vast fund of practical knowledge concerning the science of medicine. He was highly esteemed for his sound judgment, honest intentions, and devotion to his patients,

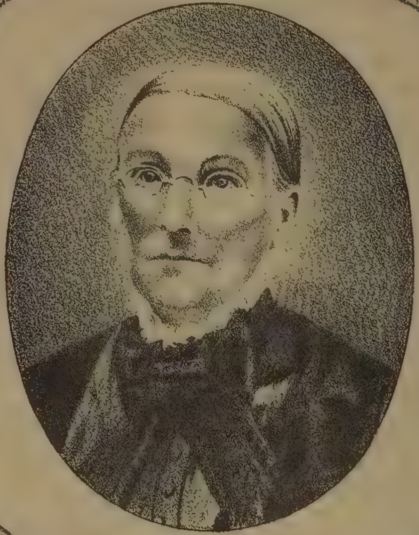
Dr. Ramsey performed the first surgical operation in the township when he amputated the leg of William Allenwith, using for the operation a case of instruments that would make the modern surgeon shudder. Notwithstanding, the patient rapidly recovered, and hopped about for many years, an unceasing source of close observation to the boys of the neighborhood, who had been told by their superiors in knowledge, that the old gentleman would be all right when his leg grew again.

Dr. Ramsey, though he never attended a medical college, was not a quack, and though never at a school of pharmacy, was not a "yarb doctor." After practicing for twenty years, he was called away by that same grim foe he had been so successfully opposing for so many years. He died in 1826.

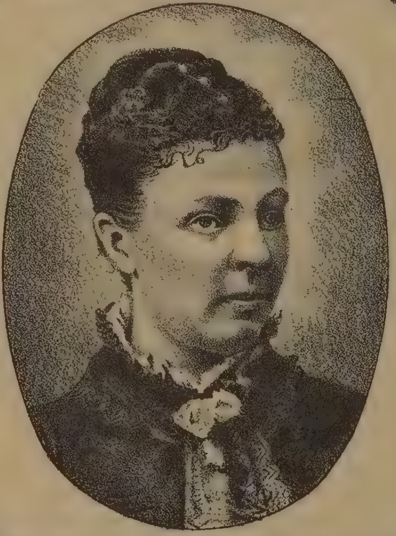
Dr. Samuel Pressly, a native of Abbeville, district of South Carolina, located at an early day in Israel township, near the present site of Fair Haven. He remained here but a short time, when he returned to the South, where he afterwards became a distinguished physician. Of his career in the county, it is learned that his professional and social standing was high. He was a skilful and fearless equestrian, and always visited his patients *via* the "bee line," regardless of intervening forests, with their brush, logs, bogs, gullies, and stones. An old gentle-



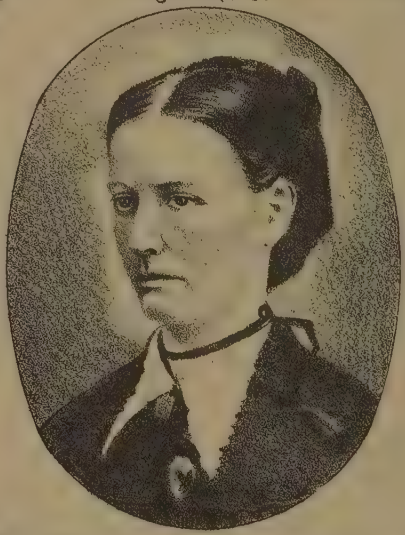
Hugh McQuiston



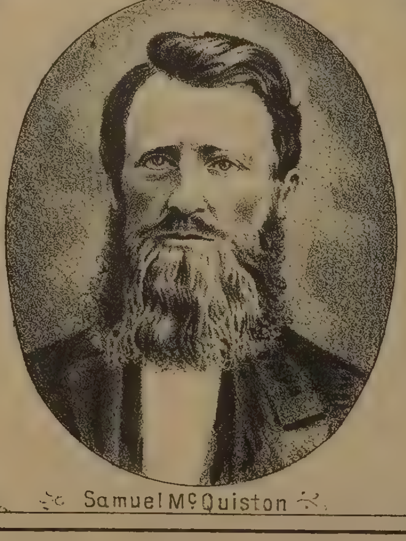
Mrs. Hugh McQuiston



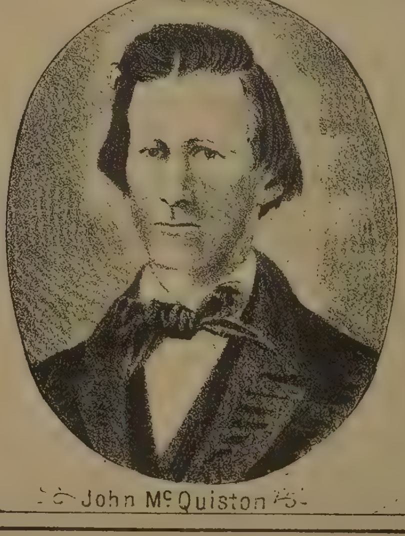
Mrs. Maggie Stephenson



Mrs. Eliza Pinkerton



Samuel McQuiston



John McQuiston

man of Dixon township informed the writer, that when he was a boy he was sent to call Dr. Pressly to see a patient near what is now Concord. The ground was covered with ice, and travel on horse-back was very dangerous. But the doctor fearlessly responded to the call, and after advising the boy to ride home carefully, jumped into the saddle, and was like a wild Indian. The boy followed in mortal terror, momentarily expecting to find the crushed remains of the doctor, but upon his arrival home, found him already mounted for the return trip.

In 1825 Dr. Eli Gilmore emigrated from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and settled in the central part of Israel township. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine, and continued it for about thirty years.

Physically, while in his prime, he was a splendid specimen of robust manhood—tall, erect, active, tidy in dress, with an air of quiet dignity about him, that always made his presence felt and respected. In later years he became quiet corpulent, and never, until disabled by a slight paralysis, did he lose his characteristic elasticity of step. He paced a floor more lightly than other men of half his weight.

Intellectually, he far surpassed the ordinary standard. He had an exceedingly fine legal mind, and as a barrister would have been a giant. The dull routine of country practice, as neighborhood physician, did not give his fine powers of mind room for that activity of which they were capable. As a physician he felt the responsibilities of his position, and was quick to detect, and quicker to acknowledge merit wherever found. Jealous of the honor of his profession, he was terrible to quacks. Correct in his judgement, and honest in his opinions, he succeeded as a physician. He died in 1857, and to-day sleeps with his fathers in Hopewell cemetery.

Dr. S. C. Foster, of whom but little information can be gathered, commenced to practice about 1830, and after remaining in Israel township for a few years, removed to Indiana, and died there about 1850. He is buried in Richland cemetery.

Dr. A. W. Pinkerton, of Dixon township, commenced to practice in Fair Haven in 1845. During the war he served as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac. He was a young man of acknowledged ability, but was smitten in the flush of manhood by a fearful and sudden death at Liberty, Indiana, where he was buried.

Dr. Alexander Porter, son of Rev. Alexander Porter, the pioneer preacher, came with his father to Israel township in 1815. He grew up with the country; commenced the practice of medicine prior to 1830, and continued to practice for more than forty years, with his office on the farm near Fair Haven, where he resided for so many years. He was apparently never robust, but he was gifted with the power of endurance, and as tough as a wild-cat. He worked and even slept in the saddle.

As a physician he was greatly esteemed, was conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and as a citizen he had no equal. Now he is a feeble old man living at Oxford with his son, Dr. J. B. Porter, and is only watching and waiting for his release from life.

Dr. Richard Sloan located in Morning Sun about thirty-five years ago, and continued in business until recently, when he became completely exhausted. Few men held more fully than he the confidence of his patrons. His business was varied and extensive, and to-day we find him confined to his home, not by old age, but by prostration resultant from exposure and over-work.

Dr. A. C. McDill, who was in an extensive practice for many years, sold out in 1855, and removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where he is living in retirement. His field of practice was in the vicinity of Fair Haven, which field has since been held by Drs. W. G. Gilmore, Fouts, Robison, Beverly, J. B. Porter, and at present by H. M. Logan and A. M. Howe.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE McQUISTON FAMILY.

As the name suggests, the McQuiston family originated in Ireland. The first record of this family shows that in 1765, in county Antrim, there was born to David McQuiston and wife a son who was named Hugh.

In 1772 David McQuiston and family, together with his two brothers, set sail from their native land, and in due time arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, and immediately settled in Abbeville district.

In 1796 Hugh McQuiston married Margaret Gaston, who was born in Abbeville district in 1767. Her parents, who were natives of Ireland, suffered all the horrors of a famine on ship-board while crossing the Atlantic. The Gastons were well represented in the Revolutionary war. They were all men of splendid physique, not one of whom was below six feet in stature, and being excellent marksmen, were often chosen for hazardous undertakings. Old Mr. Gaston was one of those valiant men, and Margaret, together with her mother and little sister, were compelled to do the farm work.

The McQuistons remained in their South Carolina home until the spring of 1807, when it was decided to remove from the rich agricultural region in which they lived to the free soil of the then new State of Ohio.

In the above named year the journey to the north was undertaken. The McQuiston family journeyed in company with the family of James McDill. The whole journey, which occupied six weeks, was made in wagons. While crossing the mountains the McDill wagon was upset and one of the little girls severely injured by the fall.

Preble county had been fixed upon as the terminus of the journey.

The little party arrived within the confines of their adopted State, and inasmuch as their was no cleared land ready for them in Preble county, Hugh McQuiston rented a patch of ground in Butler county, on the

Miami river, near what is now known as Old River about three miles above Hamilton. While here the children some times went to school, and on their way to and fro were accustomed to cross the present bed of the Miami river on a slab which spanned the mill-race, which at that time was some distance from the river, but to-day is the bed of that self-same stream.

During the summer they raised a crop of corn which was their sole dependence for the winter's food. They remained all winter in a miserable little hut, and suffered much from the inclemencies of the weather.

In the spring of 1808 they arrived at their new place in Preble county, which was immediately made homelike by the familiar faces and hearty welcomes of their old neighbors, the Elliotts, McCrearys, the McDills, Douglas, and others. Hugh McQuiston bought the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, of Israel township, and soon cleared a space of about two acres, in the midst of which he erected a hewed log cabin, covered with clapboards held down by weight poles.

To Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston were born five boys and one daughter. The little girl, Eliza, was burned to death while watching a gap near some burning brush piles. William, Joseph, David and Archibald lived to a ripe old age. Hugh, the only survivor, is in his seventy-first year. The latter is now known as Hugh McQuiston, sr. He was born in Preble county, September 26, 1810. His father died June 21, 1845, in his eightieth year, and his mother died July 17, 1852, in her eighty-fourth year. One by one have his brothers dropped into the tomb, and to-day he is the last of his generation. His youth was spent on the farm with his father. Though schools were poor at that early day, he managed by close application to acquire a practical knowledge of "the three R's," which added to native good sense, made him a man of rare common sense. October 9, 1833, he was married to Nancy, the daughter of Samuel McDill. Four children blessed this union: Samuel G., born August 13, 1834, lives near Paxton, Illinois. Their second son, John C., who was born November 29, 1838, was quick to answer the call of his imperilled country, and in July, 1861, enlisted and was sent to the front. After serving about ten months he died of typhoid fever at Meadow Bluff, West Virginia. Eliza Jane, born October 19, 1843, is the wife of Henry Pinkerton, of Union county, Indiana. Their youngest child, Maggie, who was born June 3, 1853, is the wife of David Stephenson, of Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mrs. McQuiston died June 28, 1853, and on August 7, 1856, Mr. McQuiston was married to Elizabeth Wilson, who was born October 3, 1816, and whose parents, Matthew and Jenny Wilson, came from Kentucky to Israel township about fifty years ago. Mr. McQuiston lives on the same spot on which he was born. The primitive cabin gave way to a two-story log house, which Mr. McQuiston's father erected not long after his settlement. In 1849 Mr. McQuiston erected the present commodious two-story frame residence.

On the farm, not more than twenty rods from the barn, is a little spot of ground in which are buried Mr. McQuiston's sister, Eliza, who died in 1810, and the three daughters of David Faris.

Mr. McQuiston's farm is well improved, about one hundred acres being under cultivation. Though not a stock man, in a professional sense, he raises good stock, and deals largely in fine hogs. First a Whig, then a Republican, he has always been a faithful supporter of the principles of his party. He has never pushed himself into office, and is simply an honored and valued citizen.

When about seventeen years of age he joined the United Presbyterian church at Hopewell, of which his father was one of the original members. For more than thirty years he has been a ruling elder in the church, first at Hopewell and of late at Morning Sun.

Any one who has seen Hugh McQuiston will not soon forget his tall and erect figure and sprightly activity, which, for a man of his age, is extraordinary. He is one of the very few citizens of Israel township who is living on the place on which he was born. Like a sturdy oak which the blasts of succeeding winters have deprived of its companions, this venerable old gentleman is the sole survivor of a past generation of the McQuiston family.

SAMUEL B. McQUISTON,

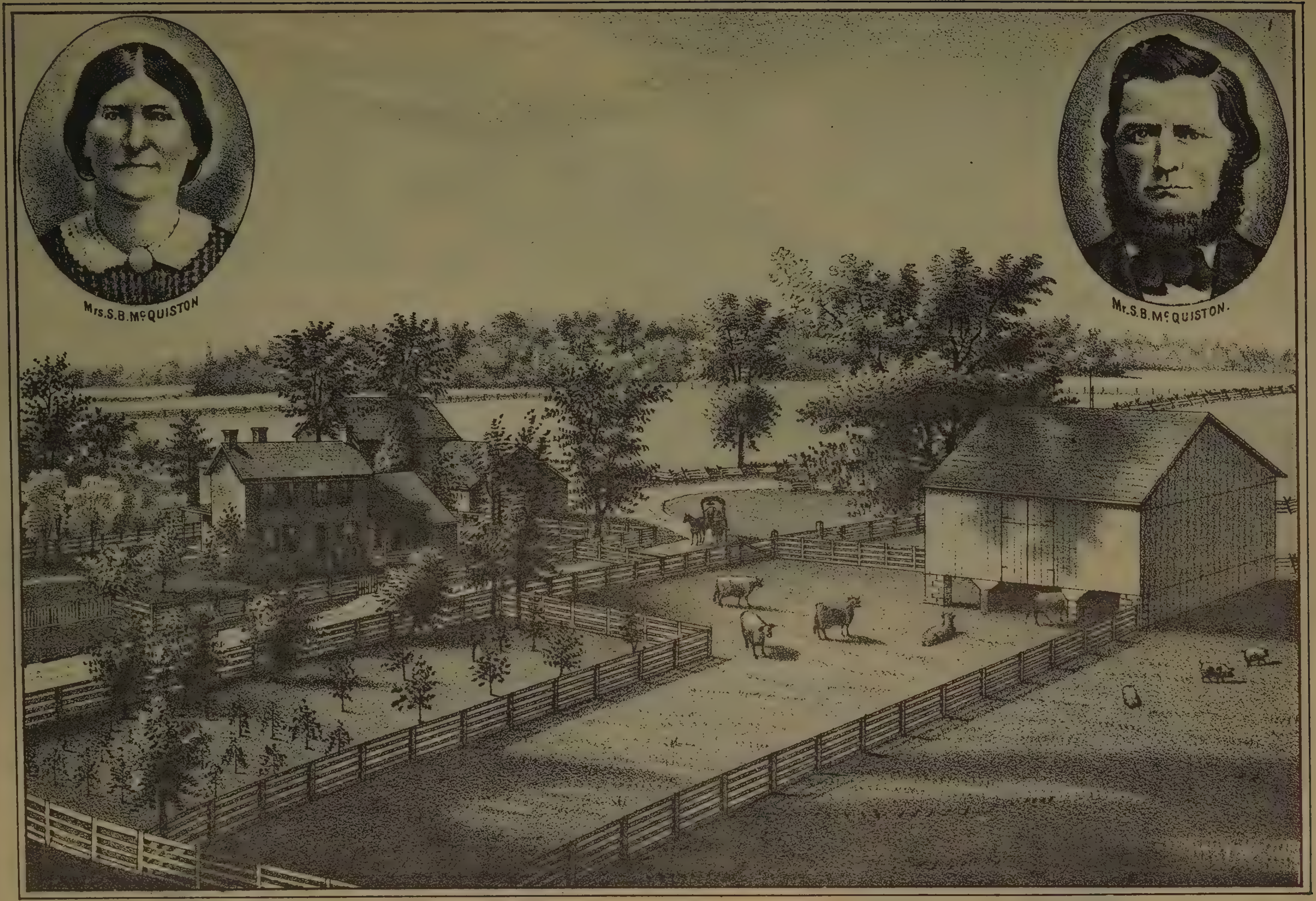
the eldest son of David and Jane McQuiston, was born in Israel township June 16, 1825. The general history of his family has been narrated above. His father, David McQuiston, the brother of Hugh McQuiston, sr., was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, January 15, 1802. He was six years old when his parents settled in Preble county. Whenever he could be spared from the farm work he attended the pioneer school—mention of which is made elsewhere. However, he spent the most of his time assisting his father in the arduous labor of clearing away the heavy timber which covered the farm.

In 1824 he married Jane, daughter of Samuel and Janet McDill, who were neighbors of the McQuistons in South Carolina.

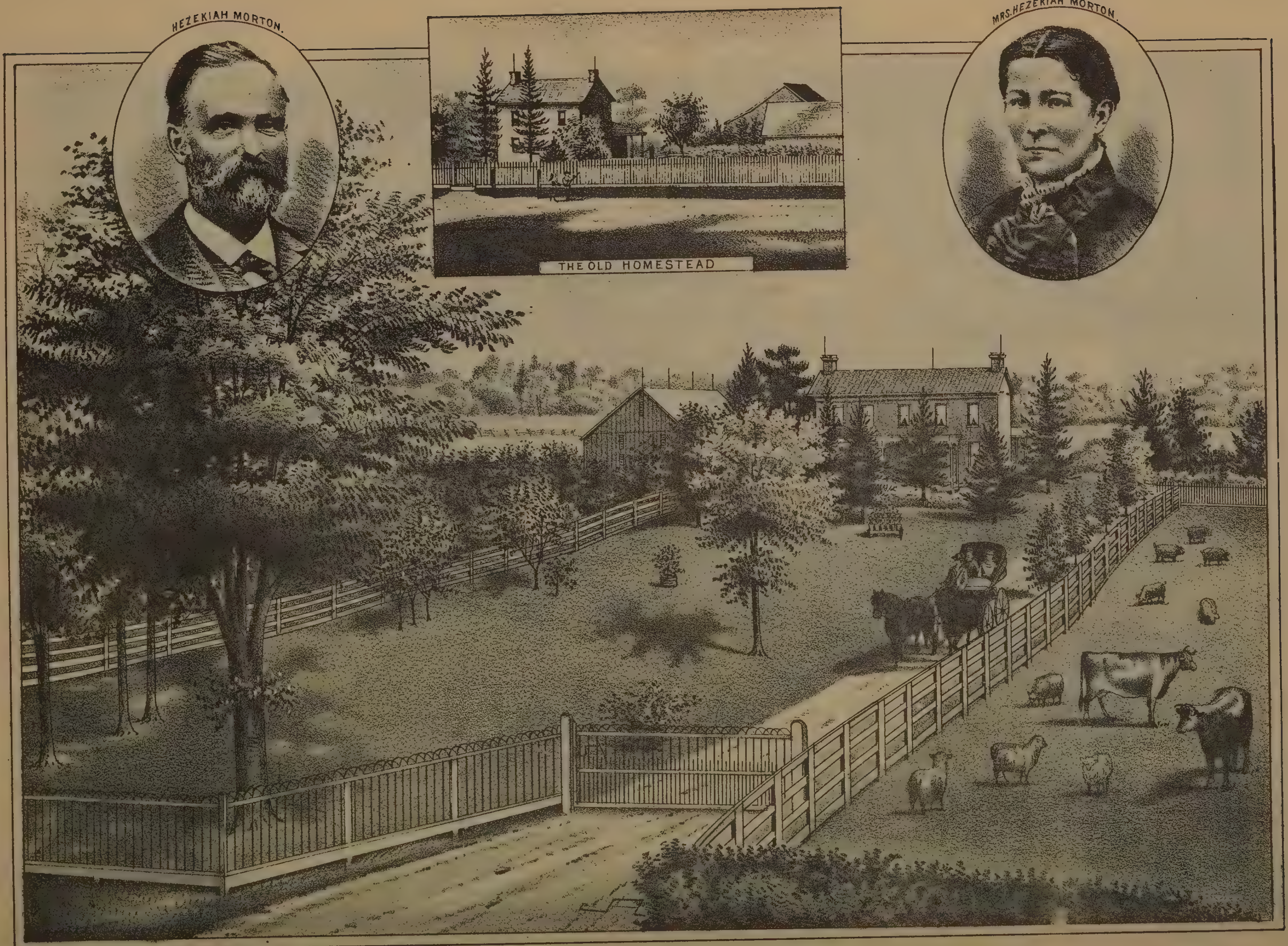
David and his wife settled on a farm of seventy-seven and one-half acres of land, given him by his father, and located in section twenty-one of this township. The ten acres belonging to the old Hopewell church adjoin this farm on the east. When he came into the possession of this farm, Mr. McQuiston found the timber so thick that it was necessary to cut away the trees to make room for his cabin, twenty feet square, which he located where the present house stands. The log house is still standing, and is used as the kitchen of the present residence. In this rude cabin David McQuiston and wife commenced house-keeping, and in this place they lived and died—Mrs. McQuiston dying in 1845, and her husband in 1870.

Mr. McQuiston was prominent in the church, and was tenacious of his principles almost to obstinacy.

The children are: Samuel, Hugh, Thomas, Elizabeth, Margaret, Martha, William, Mary and Sarah.



RES. OF S. B. McQUISTON, ISRAEL TP. PREBLE CO. O.


HEZEKIAH MORTON.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
MRS. HEZEKIAH MORTON.

MORTON, ISRAEL TP. PREBLE CO. O.

Samuel B. McQuiston may well be proud of such a lineage as that of which he can with propriety boast. Being the firstborn, he was as the right hand of his father. As soon as he could lift a stick he helped his father clear the land, and still remembers many a hard day's work mid the brush piles. As work was almost his first lesson he learned it well, and to-day no man in the community is a greater or more successful worker. Work has become his loved profession, and he has become not its slave but its master.

At the tender age of fourteen an event occurred which, in one day, as it were, changed the boy into a man. His widowed aunt, Martha Caldwell, having no children of her own, urgently requested that her nephew come and live with her. His parents reluctantly gave him up, and from that day until this he has lived on what is known as the Caldwell farm.

Manfully did the boy farmer go to work to earn the fortune which he saw in the farm thus consigned to his care, all of which he now owns, and not one acre of which did he receive by inheritance.

The place first consisted of about three hundred and twenty acres of land, situated in the southern halves of sections thirty-five and thirty-six of this township. In all probability it was entered by a man named Latta, though there is no record of the original purchase. William Caldwell bought the place in 1828, and divided it between his sons, John and Nathan. John immediately settled on the northern half, and Nathan sold his half and remained in Butler county. John and Martha Caldwell went to house-keeping in the log cabin built by Mr. Latta, which cabin is still a part of the McQuiston house. The Caldwells added a one-story brick, and about twenty-two years ago a second story was built. In 1878, Mr. McQuiston made a two-story brick addition to the rear of the old residence. The brick used in the building of the addition was taken from the walls of the old Covenanter church.

Mr. McQuiston was married October 4, 1848, to Martha, the youngest daughter of John and Martha (Chestnut) Douglass, who came from Chester county, South Carolina, in 1834, and settled in Oxford township, Butler county, not more than half a mile south of the McQuiston residence. Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston have had no children.

Upon the death of his aunt, which occurred in 1874, Mr. McQuiston bought, at public sale, the place which he had tended for so many years. Besides this farm he owns one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land adjoining the Caldwell place, and also owns land in Butler county. These farms are well improved and, consequently, very productive. He pays considerable attention to the raising of stock of excellent quality.

He is a Republican, and has from time to time held important offices in the township. For many years he was an elder in the Hopewell church, and is now an elder in the Morning Sun church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

HEZEKIAH MORTON.

The subject of this brief sketch is among the most substantial farmers of Israel township, and no man in the country is more universally known and respected than "Ki" Morton, as he is familiarly called by his neighbors. He is the sixth son and eighth child of Benjamin and Hannah Morton, and was born August 27, 1827, on the homestead farm in section two of Israel township. The Morton family is of English descent. Benjamin Morton, the father of Hezekiah, was born in New Jersey in 1787. He was of poor but honest parents, and in early life realized the necessity of hard work as the basis of his fortune. He was young, vigorous, and brave, and with a keen insight into futurity foresaw that his future success was beyond the western horizon. Soon after, determining to go west he secured the position of teamster of an emigrant wagon en route for distant Ohio, and after several weeks' tedious journeying the big wagon, or "Jersey ship," as it was called, stopped in Ohio, and Benjamin Morton found himself in a strange and new country, far from the home of his childhood. By dint of industry he obtained enough money to purchase a horse and saddle, and thus obtained the means of returning to New Jersey, and his parents. He sold his horse and saddle in New Jersey, and walked back to Warren county, Ohio, which he had adopted as his new home. At two other times he made similar trips to the home of his childhood. He bought a little property in Warren county, and on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1817, he married Miss Hannah Janney, who was born in New Jersey, October 21, 1795, and whose parents emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Warren county at an early day. In the year 1819 Mr. Morton purchased the northeast quarter of section two of Israel township, Preble county, and immediately set to work to make ready a home for his family. He sold the western half of his land to one Benjamin Indicot, and the eastern half is still known as the Morton farm, and is occupied by Clayton Borradaile, the son-in-law of Hezekiah Morton, who owns the place. When Benjamin Morton bought his farm he owned no team, and was obliged to walk from Warren to Preble county whenever he wished to put in a day on the new place. While engaged in clearing a space for the little cabin and adjoining corn patch, he camped by the side of a log, against which he was wont to build his fire. On the days when he intended to return to Warren county he was accustomed to work until nearly dark, and then start out on the long and lonely walk to his distant family, which he would greet sometimes in the wee sma' hours of the early day. After journeying back and forth in this way for several times, he removed his family and what little of this world's goods he possessed to the new abode in Preble county. Then and there did the Morton family struggle with every obstacle incident to pioneer life. The native forest offered a vigorous resistance to the stroke of the woodman's axe, and the work of clearing the farm proceeded slowly.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Morton consisted of thirteen children, five girls and eight boys. Ten of this large family are living, and three brothers and one sister reside in Preble county. Hezekiah was the first child born in the old brick house which is still standing on the homestead farm Hezekiah Morton's whole life has been spent on the farm, and in early boyhood he learned how to work, and to this day he remembers these early lessons. His education, though not extensive, was not neglected, and to-day he possesses a practical education, valuable because the lessons were learned in the school of experience. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm, where he assisted his father.

On the fifteenth of May, 1851, when he was twenty-four years of age, he was married to Hannah J. Van Skiver, who was born April 21, 1831, in Israel township. Her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Van Skiver, emigrated from New Jersey to Warren county, Ohio, and soon after removed to Preble county, and settled in Israel township, not far from the Morton farm.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Morton commenced housekeeping across the line in Dixon township, on the farm in section thirty-five, then owned by Benjamin Morton. After living on this place for about three years Mr. Morton found that the net result of years of toil was enough hard cash to enable him to purchase a farm of his own, and accordingly he bought one hundred and seventeen acres of land located in section thirty-six of Dixon township. The spring before his father's death found Hezekiah in possession of a home of his own, and the subsequent death of his father severed the tie that had in his boyhood days bound him to the parent tree, and he henceforth became the head of a distinct family.

Iu 1859 he bought the homestead farm of eighty acres, and soon after removed from Dixon township to his old home in Israel. About this time he added one hundred acres to his farm in Dixon township. Mr. Morton's family consists of his wife and four children, of whom there are three daughters and one son. The eldest child, Elizabeth Amelie, was born June 13, 1853, and married Clayton Borradaile, who now occupies the Morton homestead farm. Sarah Juliette, their second child, was born May 12, 1856, and is the wife of Levi Brown of Dixon township. Samuel Elmer, their only son, was born February 2, 1859, and their youngest daughter, Mary Alice, was born June 21, 1865. The two latter are living at home with their parents.

In the spring of 1874 Mr. Morton purchased one hundred and ten acres of land in section twelve of Israel township, and in the fall of that same year removed to the handsome residence which adds so much to the attractiveness of the farm, which undoubtedly is one of the best in the county.

During the time occupied in the accumulation of valuable property Mr. Morton was rapidly earning the esteem of his fellow-citizens, by his upright conduct and genial manners. He realized that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," and acting on that principle secured first the unsullied reputation and then the handsome property, which together made him one of the substantial and leading citizens of his community. He now owns in all about four hundred acres of productive land, and has his farms in a good state of cultivation He is known as a stock man, and takes an active interest in stock raising. His cattle and hogs are always of the best. For eight years he has been a prominent and zealous member of the Preble County Agricultural board.

Inasmuch as a substantial citizen of the township is the best material for civil office, Mr. Morton has from time to time filled various township offices. Though not obtrusive he has always taken an active interest in political affairs He always has been a thorough Republican, and is always ready to give an intelligent reason for his political belief. He is not a member of the visible church, but has the greatest respect for it. His liberal ideas upon the subject of religion have kept him from embracing a denominational creed. Mr. Morton will always be remembered as a man of sterling worth.

JOHN McCRISTIE, M.D.,

is the son of Joel and Ruth (Hornaday) McCristie, and was born in the year 1827, in Wayne county, Indiana. His boyhood was spent in Preble county, Ohio, and he gained the rudiments of his education in the schools of the vicinity; but deciding to lead a professional life, he went in 1847, to Cincinnati, where he attended the Eclectic Medical college, during the year mentioned and also 1848, 1849 and 1850, graduating in the latter year. He first located at Huntsville, Randolph county, Indiana, where he remained two years in the practice of medicine, gaining the practical knowledge of experience which he needed to supplement his college education. Leaving Indiana, Dr. McCristie went to Camden, Preble county, and there practiced until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He then enlisted in the Twentieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and served as hospital steward for four months. Returning home, he was engaged in the recruiting service until September, 1863, and then entering the Ninth Indiana cavalry in the capacity of surgeon, remained in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out August 9, 1865. Returning to Ohio, the doctor located at College Corners, where he has resided ever since, and followed very successfully his profession. Dr. McCristie married in 1850, Lovina C. Loop, who was born in 1825, and died in 1859. Two children were the offspring of this marriage: Endora, born March 9, 1851, and died December 18, 1862, and Wilbur Everett, born March 26, 1858, now residing at Camden. His second wife, Amanada Tucker, born in 1846, in Union county, Indiana, and who is still living, Dr. McCristie married March 10, 1870.

JACKSON.

Jefferson township on the north, Washington on the east, Dixon on the south, and the Indiana line on the west, define Jackson township. In the original division of Preble county into townships, Jackson was embraced in Jefferson and Dixon townships. On December 18, 1816, it was ordered that the eighth township, first range, be incorporated into one township for county and other purposes, and that Jackson become a distinct township. The first election was held at the house of Adam Starr. William Stephens, who was elected clerk, soon afterwards moved to Louisiana. John McCord and John Starr were the first justices of the peace. The present officers are as follows: William C. Mills, C. W. Baker and John B. Kelly, trustees; J. C. Adyelott, treasurer; William A. Arrasmith, clerk; James Morrow, of New Hope, and L. C. Young, of Florence Station, justices. The elections are held at Campbellstown.

The surface of the township is for the most part rolling, the only considerable level area being in the southern part. The dividing ridge which determines the general course of the streams, crosses the southern boundary in section thirty-five, passes in a direction a little west of north, branches east and west at a point in section sixteen, just north of Florence station, and continues north across the Eaton and Richmond pike, about two miles northwest of New Hope, leaving the township not far from the center of the northern boundary.

This division of the surface directs the water courses in four general directions. The eastern half of the township is drained by the tributaries of Seven Mile creek, the streams converging in the northeast and southeast quarters of the township. The north Dry fork rises in section twenty-nine, and the south dry fork in the low land southwest of Frames' graveyard, in what is called the Rich woods.

The declining slopes of the southwest quarter direct the courses of the east, middle and west branches of Four Mile creek, which flows south into the great Miami river, not far from Hamilton, Butler county. Elkhorn creek draws its supply from the northwestern quarter of this well watered township, and flows in a westerly direction into Indiana and empties into Whitewater river.

The soil in the northern and northwestern part of the township, is known as clay upland, and produces average crops of corn, wheat, oats, flax, barley, and tobacco. The timber is plentiful, and consists of beech, white and bur oak, ash, sugar, poplar, and walnut. The low lands in the southern part of the township, especially in Four Mile valley and the Rich woods, are black with rich loam which yields enormous crops of corn, and consequently makes the raising of hogs a specialty. The area of nearly four hundred acres southwest of Union chapel is called the Rich woods, and is certainly one of the richest tracts of land in the county. These low lands were at first densely wooded with a heavy growth of small gray and blue ash, and oak trees, and the work of clearing and draining the land was enormous, but the reward of this labor is seen in the increasing wealth of the land owners.

SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1805 Ayres Taylor, a Kentuckian, bought one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, and erected a rude log cabin near the confluence of the three branches of Four Mile creek, in section twenty-nine, forty rods south of the present residence of Ebenezer Paddack. At this time the Government was selling land to settlers upon the following conditions: For tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty dollars down, eighty dollars in two years, and eighty dollars in each of the two years following; the land and previous payments to be the forfeit of any failure to comply with these conditions. The little farm purchased by Ayres Taylor was in the midst of a lonely wilderness, and the labor of clearing the forest was too great for the solitary worker, and at the end of the first year he found that it would be impossible to meet the second payment, and he longed for the coming of a friend who would purchase the claim. He found this friend in Henry Paddack, who emigrated from Kentucky in the beginning of the present century, and lived for a short time in Butler county, five miles north of where Hamilton now stands. August 1, 1801, his son Ebenezer was born. April 5, 1806, he, with his family, consisting of his wife and three boys and one girl, arrived at the cabin of Ayres Taylor, who sold his property to the newcomer for eighty dollars, and immediately went back to Kentucky. Mr. Paddack raised the first crop in the township, and soon afterwards he set out the first apple orchard. The brick house now occupied by his son Ebenezer was the first in the township. Mr. Paddack lived to see his children grow up and settle around him. He died at a ripe old age, and lies buried in an Indiana graveyard.

Ebenezer Paddack was about five years old when his father came to Jackson township. From his earliest years he was inured to the hardships of pioneer life. He with his brothers had a boy's love of adventure, and many a good hunt did they have after turkeys, deer, and smaller game, with which the surrounding forest teemed. Occasionally they would meet with a bear, though bears and elk had nearly all been driven away by the Indians, whose hunting parties frequently encamped on the Paddack farm. In 1825 he was married to Susannah Swain, and there were born to them eight children—Daniel, Jacob, Rachel, Sarah, Elizabeth, James, Reuben, and Phebe. In December, 1837, his wife died, and in 1838 he married Malinda Gard, the widow of Lorenzo Gard. She was born in 1813, in Green county, East Tennessee, and her father settled in Preble county in 1822. Five children were born of this union—William, who married Nancy Swisher; Harvey married Frances Paddack; Lucinda married John Oxer, of Jackson township; Miriam married William Weist, of Jackson township, and Mariah, who died young. Mr. Paddack removed to Indiana in April, 1838, and came back to the old homestead in June, 1841, where he has lived ever since.

About the time of the Paddack settlement, John McCormick settled on a farm one half mile north of Henry Paddack's. He was at one time one of the township officers.

In 1806 a squatter, named Robert McCormick, built on Four Mile, in section thirty-two, a hewed log cabin with a clapboard roof, and being obliged to return to his native Kentucky, rented his place to Rice Price, a Quaker, who became one of the substantial citizens of the township. He afterwards moved to the farm in section seventeen, now occupied by Elisha Smith. He lies buried at the southeast corner of Mr. Smith's barn, and for many years the spot has been fenced in, though at present there is nothing to indicate the grave.

ELKHORN SETTLEMENT.

The country around Elkhorn creek near its intersection with the Indiana line, was settled by emigrants from Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia, and soon it became known as the Elkhorn settlement. About 1807 John Hardin came from Germantown, Montgomery county, and purchased land in the vicinity of Elkhorn creek. He lived there for several years, and sold land to many of the incoming settlers. But he had invested all of his money in real estate, and failing to realize the handsome profit from the sale of his land which he had anticipated, he and his brother Eliakim sold out and removed to where the city of Indianapolis now stands. After his removal he became very wealthy. David Sidewell, John Bozworth, Michael Crowell, Amos Higgins, William Neal, the three Wade brothers—Joseph, John and William—Andrew Morrow, and others came about the same time that John Hardin settled.

It was thought at first that the settlement would become *the* settlement of that part of the country. But about this time a Quaker from North Carolina, named Jeremiah Cox, came to the Elkhorn region in search of water power for milling purposes. As he represented a large colony of probable emigrants, it was hoped that he would be satisfied and send back for his friends, but he soon found the stronger water power of the Whitewater, and consequently the Quaker colony settled where Richmond now is. Despite this disappointment the Elkhorn settlement continued to increase. It was here that the old Shiloh church received its strong support. Many of these early pioneers are buried in the little cemetery which is situated on the Indiana line. They took their grain to what was known as the Spring mill, kept by a Quaker named Comber, and many a tale did the jolly miller tell to his customers, while they waited for their grists. The mill was situated just beyond the State line, near the junction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroads. The only saw-mill at that time was also across the line, on Short creek.

After the War of 1812, the settlement of the township was rapid. The northeastern sections were settled by the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Michael Crowell was one of the pioneers of the Elkhorn settlement, and suffered many of the hardships of pioneer life. He was born in Virginia, in 1773, emigrated to Preble county in 1806, and settled in section twenty. His wife was Hannah Wells, who was born in 1789, and died in 1879, at the advanced age of ninety years. Of their nine children, David, Henry, Jacob and James are living. Henry and James live in Whitly county, Indiana, and David is in Madison county. Jacob Crowell owns two hundred and sixty-five acres of the homestead place, and has his farm well improved and highly cultivated. Miss Emma Teasel became his wife in 1850, and to them were born three children: William F. married Frances Cook, and resides in section twenty; Josiah M. and Francis E. are at home.

Andrew Morrow was one of the earliest pioneers of Jackson, having settled here in section nine, in 1807. He was a native of Orange county, North Carolina, and was born in the year 1767. His wife, Rebecca Laughlin, was a native of the same county, and was born two years subsequently. At the time of their removal to this county they were living at Wayneville, Warren county, Ohio, and their son, Richard Morrow, one of the older residents of the township, and who has lived on the homestead ever since his settlement there in 1807, was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 25, 1807. He was married to Sarah Barr, in 1832, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and died in 1876. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. There were seven other children of Andrew Morrow, sr., but only one besides Richard is now living, namely: Nancy White, living in DeKalb county, Illinois.

Andrew Morrow, jr., was born in 1805, and died in 1857. His wife, Mary D. Small, was born in 1816. She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Small, natives of Pennsylvania, and who settled in Preble county in 1806 or 1807. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrow were born three children. James, who resides with his mother in Jackson township, was elected justice of the peace in 1879.

John Wolf married Elizabeth Welsh in Kentucky, and emigrated to Ohio in 1811, settling in section ten of Jackson township. Seven of the thirteen children are living: Sarah, the wife of Robert McCord, and Andrew, her brother, live in Iowa; Margaret, the wife of James Shafer, resides in Huntington, Indiana, and Elizabeth owns forty-seven acres of land in section ten of Jackson township; Laura, Elma and Tilla live on the home place.

David Brower emigrated from Virginia to Ohio about 1800, and settled in Washington township in 1811, and afterwards removed to Jackson township, on the farm in section fourteen, now owned by Adam Reid. His wife was Mary Unger, of Virginia. He erected a cabin on his land, and immediately proceeded to clear and improve his farm. They had six children, three of whom are living: David and his sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin Hornbaker, live in Van Buren county, Iowa; Chris. Brower, now living in Eaton, owns land in section thirty-six. Of his eleven children, six are living: Serena, the wife of H. M. Kylander; Judith, wife of James R. Bennett, and Susan A., wife of Joshua Williamson, all live in Indiana. Their third child, Milton, is in Illinois, and Melissa, wife of Westly Maddox, resides in Van Buren county, Iowa. Theodore, who married Alice Edson, lives on the farm of his father, who moved to Eaton a few years ago.

Among the first settlers in Jackson township was Jacob Cline, sr., and his wife, Catharine Isley, who emigrated from Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1813, and settled in section thirteen, a short distance west of where New Hope now stands. His house was near the old State road, and was for several years the favorite stopping place of passing travellers. They had two sons, Abel and Jacob.

Abel Cline was born in 1816, and in 1853 was married to Miss Barbara Stamback, and to them have been born two children, one of whom died in infancy. Their son, Jacob D., married Miss Emily Deem in 1879, and now lives on his father's farm.

Jacob Cline, jr., was born in section thirteen, Jackson township, in 1820. In 1842 he was married to Elizabeth Tomlinson, by whom he had two daughters, Susannah and Emma, the widow of William Hawk. Both daughters reside at home. In 1873 Mr. Cline, in co-partnership with his son-in-law, William Hawk, purchased the general store at New Hope, and upon the death of his partner, in 1875, became sole proprietor. He is the acting postmaster at New Hope.

Jacob Swain emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1814, and settled in Jackson township, on the land where New Hope now is, where he and his wife, Elizabeth Bloom, spent the rest of their days. They had eleven children, six of whom are living: Hannah Miller, Dural Swain, in Jefferson, and Elisha, in Washington township, of this county; Polly Almonrode lives in Illinois; Polly Quinn, in Iowa, and Malinda Ogbern, in Indiana.

John McWhinney, sr., came from Knox county, Tennessee, in 1815 or 1816, and settled in this township in section six. His first wife was Mary Dugan, who was a native of South Carolina. By this marriage there were born six children, only two of whom are living. They are John McWhinney and Mrs. Crocker. Mr. McWhinney, sr., married, in 1824, Pamella Alexander, by whom he has had five children.

John McWhinney, jr., was born in Jackson in 1819; married Cynthia Adams in 1845. Of the four children of this union only one now survives, viz: Mrs. Samuel Wolf. In 1855 he married Miss Sarah J. Moore, his present wife, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1834. By this marriage there were five children, four living and one deceased.

Matthew McWhinney, sr., was born in Tennessee in 1790. In 1811 he married Temperance Kendrick, who was born in the same State in 1792, and about the year 1815 or 1816 emigrated to Preble county, Ohio. He settled in Jackson township, where he entered and cleared up eighty acres of land. Mr. McWhinney commenced pioneer life here with no means except a horse and wagon, but by a life of industry and toil, he accumulated a good property, his farm finally consisting of three hundred and twenty acres. He died in 1859, surviving his wife five years, who died in 1854. They had twelve children, nine of whom survive, as follows: William, living in New Paris, this county; Letitia, wife of Joseph Kelley, in Butler county, Ohio; Stephen, in Eaton; LeRoy, in Iowa; Eleanor, wife of W. C. Emerson, in Indiana; Thomas M., in Warren county, Ohio; Frank, in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio; Elizabeth Ann, widow of DeWitt West, in Indiana, and Jeannie, wife of Charles B. Cooper, in Anderson, Indiana.

Jeremiah Frame, a native of Virginia, removed with his family to Kentucky, Bourbon county, and in 1815 emigrated to this county, and settled in Jackson township, in section twenty-five. His son, Silas, father of Daniel Frame, was fourteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to this State. He married Miss Polly Strader, who was born in North Carolina. Daniel Frame, now residing in this township, was born May 7, 1826, on the farm he still occupies, and September 18, 1851, was married to Hannah Dilman, whose parents were early settlers of Gratis township, where she was born January 1, 1830. Her father died in 1848, but her mother is still living.

One of the oldest of the pioneers of this township is Mrs. Catharine McManus, now in the eighty-sixth year of her age, having been born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1795. She emigrated to Ohio with her parents, who settled in Butler county in 1810. February 2, 1815, she was married to John C. McManus, her maiden name being Miley, and in 1819 they removed to this county. Mr. McManus died here in 1852, and his widow and seven children survive him. The surviving children are: Sarah Billings, Elizabeth Westcut, in Illinois; Jane Munger, in Indiana; Mary Catharine, wife of Porter Webb, of Somers township, this county; Lavina Campbell, in Illinois; Julia, wife of James Wilson, in Dixon township, and Charles H., in this township, his aged mother living with him. He married in October, 1865, Martha Wilson.

Martin Sheffer was born in Jackson township. His father, Daniel Sheffer, was born in 1789, and was an old settler in the neighborhood. Martin Sheffer married Sarah Fisher in 1841, who was born in 1823. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer, seven of whom are living, viz.: James, John, George, Daniel B., Emily F., Amos C. and Oran. Mr. Sheffer died in 1876. His widow resides on the home place in section eighteen, on the Indiana line.

James M. Shafer was born in Preble county in 1847. In 1872 he married Margaret Lone, who was born in Ireland in 1846. They have two children.

Benjamin Fisher settled in an early day in section twenty. He was born in Kentucky in 1782 and died in this township in December, 1866. He was at one time a justice of the peace of Jackson. His wife was Polly Kessling, who was born in Virginia in 1786 and died in 1870. They had eight children, as follows: James (deceased), John (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Patsy, who was the wife of William Campbell (deceased), Malinda, wife of A. P. Campbell, Sarah, widow of Martin Sheffer, Susan (deceased) and Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Paddock, of this township.

John Campbell, born in the State of Virginia in the year 1760, emigrated to Ohio in 1818. He settled in section twenty-two, Jackson township, and died in 1847. His widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Vance, born near Philadelphia in 1772, survived him a number of years, and died in 1856. This couple lived to the advanced ages of eighty-seven and eighty-four years respectively. They had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Samuel, in Indiana; James, in Missouri; Robert, in Nebraska; and Mrs. Mary McCowen, Andrew, William and Alexander P., in this township. The last named was married in 1842 to Melinda Fisher, the result of which union is five children, two of whom are deceased. The death of one, Vivinda, was caused by a painful accident, October 14, 1867, she then being a young lady of sixteen years of age, and full of hope and promise. She was killed by a pistol shot at the hands of one William Thomas, who shot at the proprietor of a show that was exhibiting in Eaton on that day, and the shot missing the intended victim, hit the innocent girl, who fell dead almost instantly. Her murderer is now serving out a life sentence in the State prison.

Andrew Campbell was born in Tennessee in 1810, and in 1835 was married to Miss Sallie Morrow, who was born in 1810. Two children were born to them. Leander married Rebecca Hileman, and Levi Clinton resides at home. Mr. Campbell owns ninety-three acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. The father and mother of Mrs. Campbell were George and Sarah Jones Morrow.

Frederick Stark emigrated to Preble county from New Hampshire, in the year 1820, and settled in Jackson township, section twenty-nine, on the farm now owned by Henry Swisher. He was born in Stratford county, New Hampshire, December, 1794; was married in 1820 to Abigail Doloff, a native of the same place, and born in 1800. They had ten children born to them, five of whom survive, as follows: Mrs. Robert Bell, who resides a short distance east of Campbellstown; Mrs. McWhinney, who lives in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio; John F. and Temperance L., residing on the home place, and Benjamin F., in Eaton.

In 1826 Samuel Benner, sr., father of Samuel Benner, jr., emigrated to this county, and his father, Jacob Benner, entered three hundred and fifteen and a half acres of land in sections fourteen and fifteen of Jackson township, where Samuel Benner, the grandson, now resides. Samuel Benner, jr., married Mary Dunkerly, and was the father of seven children, all of whom are living. His son married Mary Halderman in 1853, who died in 1876. To them were born two children, one of whom resides with Mr. Benner.

Joseph Bell came from the State of Tennessee in 1829, and settled in this township in section thirty-four. He was born in North Carolina in the year 1792, and died in 1842. Of a family of nine children only three are now living, viz.: Robert, Sophia, and John. Robert married Mary S. Stark, daughter of Frederick Stark, whose settlement has been noted, and resides in Jackson township, a short distance east of Campbellstown. He has four children. Sophia is the wife of William McWhinney, and resides in Jefferson township; John lives in Kansas.

David Daily, born in Virginia in 1816, emigrated to this county from Tennessee with his parents in 1831. He located in section thirty-five, Jackson township, and began clearing up a farm. In the spring of 1835 he married Margaret Frey, who was also a native of Virginia. She died in 1843, and Mr. Daily was, in 1846, again married to Phebe, daughter of John Lewis, who was one of the pioneers of Preble county. Mr. and Mrs. Daily have seven children, and they are all residents of this county.

William Watts settled in this township in 1831. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in July, 1829, and was married in 1852 to Rachel Cline. He has a family of seven sons and three daughters, who are all living but one, viz.: Levi C., John E., Sarah E. (deceased), William A., and Mary J. (twins), Eleanor L., Richard, James I., Isaac, and Alice.

William Woolverton was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, in 1800. Thomas Woolverton, his father, emigrated to Butler county, Ohio, in 1804. In 1807 he came to Preble county, and settled on Seven Mile creek, in Washington township. Soon after their arrival they cut a road through the woods to John McCormick's, on Four Mile creek. When William was sixteen years old, he killed a wolf, receiving from the county commissioners four dollars for the scalp. With this money he bought the cloth for his first coat. In 1827 he bought the farm of John McCormick, in Jackson township. In 1828 he married a daughter of Silas Dooley, she dying in 1847. In 1851 he was married to Maria McComas. He had four children by the first marriage, and seven by the last, most of whom are living. He built the first frame barn in Jackson township, which he raised without giving the hands whiskey. He was also among the first to banish whiskey from the harvest field. He died about two years ago.

Solomon Wilcox settled in Jackson township in 1831. He is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in the year 1800. On his removal to Ohio he lived a few years in Cincinnati, and afterward to Licking county, from whence he moved to this county. He married in

1824 Malinda Collins, who died in 1871, at the age of sixty years.

William McWhinney was born in East Tennessee, and died in 1823. His wife, Elizabeth Kendrick, was born in Virginia in 1788, and died in 1875. They emigrated to Preble county at an early day. To them were born five children: Thomas and James are dead; Newton lives in California; Lucinda is the wife of Eli Conger, and Samuel is dead.

Thomas D. McWhinney settled in section eight in the year 1832. He was born in Indiana in 1810, and was married in 1829 to Miss Nancy Alexander. They both died at the residence of their son, John A. There were born to them seven children, two of whom are now living. These are William A., a merchant at New Paris, and John A., a farmer of this township. William has been twice married—in 1834 to Margaret Catharine Cail (who died in 1876), and in 1878 to Mary J. Wisenbaugh. John married Rebecca C. Scott in 1874.

Marcus D. McWhinney, son of William A. McWhinney, of New Paris, was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1835. In 1864 he was married to Sarah E. Swaine, daughter of Elisha Swaine, of Washington township. She was born in 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. McWhinney have been born four children—Elmer; Clarence and Lawrence, who were tiwns; and Bertie. Lawrence died in 1867. Mr. McWhinney owns two hundred acres of land in sections twenty-nine and twenty.

M. V. Snodgrass was born in 1836, on the farm in section twenty-four which his father, Joseph Snodgrass, entered at an early day. In 1865 he married Emma Miller, who was born in Washington township in 1845, and whose mother now lives near New Hope, Jackson township. Their only child, Lilly May, is eight years old.

Samuel M. Griffis was born in Washington township, December 29, 1837. In 1864 he was married to Rebecca Blinn, who was born in 1843. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living at home; the other two are dead. He owns one hundred and sixteen acres of land in section two of Jackson township, about nine miles northwest of Eaton.

Christian Markey came from Baltimore county, Maryland (where he was born in 1826), with his parents, Amos and Jane Markey, in 1838 or 1839. Amos Markey settled on Twin creek, in Twin township, the land now being owned by his son, John. Christian was married in 1848, to Miss Anna Crumbaker (born in 1830), and began housekeeping on the farm now owned by John Lesh, in Lanier township. Two years afterward he moved to Washington township and bought a farm in section thirty, which he occupied eight years. He then came to Jackson and purchased a quarter of section twenty-five, where he has since resided. He has, by industry and thrift, become the owner of a fine property, owning at this time eight hundred and twenty acres of land, with farm buildings second to none in the township. His wife, Anna, deceased in September, 1873, and a year subsequently he was married to Miss Zilpha A. Barnhart, widow of William Henry Barnhart, born in 1841. By his first wife he had twelve children, eight of whom are living. By his second marriage he has had two children, one living and one deceased. Jonas Markey, born in Washington township in 1851, married, in 1876, Julia Bloomfield, born in 1856. Mrs. Christian Markey was the mother, by her first husband, of four children, two of whom survive.

James Kelley was born in Gratis township in 1811. George and Eliza Kelley were the parents of Mr. Kelley. In 1838 he married Hannah Goodlander, the daughter of Jacob and Mary Goodlander, of Fayette county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have been born fifteen children, eleven of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth; Matilda, widow of Elijah Paddock; James; Irvin; Lorinda, wife of J. W. Collins; Ebenezer, who married Sarah Parks; Martin, who married Emma Aydleaott; Emma is the wife of Petis A. Reid; William, John, and Addie are at home. Mr. Kelley owns a fine farm in section thirty-three, where he resides.

Elijah Kelley emigrated to this county in 1836, and settled first on Seven Mile creek in this township. Several years afterward he removed to the place where he now lives, in section twenty-eight. He was born in Virginia in 1803, and was married in 1830, to Margaret Henry, who was born in Virginia in 1811. They have had a family of four children—two sons and two daughters, of whom John B. is the oldest. He was born in 1831, and married in 1869, Amanda C. Longnecker, who was born in 1844.

J. B. Kelley, born in Virginia in 1831, came with his parents to Preble county in 1836, and settled in Jackson township. In 1869 he married Miss Amanda C. Longnecker, who was born in Preble county in 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have been born two children, both living. Mr. Kelley owns sixty acres of land in section thrity-three of Jackson township.

Eli Conger was born in Dixon township, and is the son of Rev. Josiah Conger, one of the pioneer preachers of the New Light church in Jackson township. In 1838 Eli was married to Lucinda McWhinney, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living: Carrie, the wife of Judge A. L. Harris, of Eaton; John Newton Conger died in 1843; James H., married Emma Lockwood, and is in the grain firm of Cook & Conger, of Eaton; Elizabeth is the wife of Barnet Huffman, and resides on the farm in Dixon township owned by A. G. Collins. The farm of Mr. Conger, comprising two hundred and fifty acres, is one of the best in the township. He pays particular attention to the raising of fine stock. At an early day he was elected township trustee of Jackson, and held said office for nine years. In 1848 he became the township assessor, and served two years. In 1851, while a resident of Dixon township, he was made justice of the peace, which office he held for eighteen years. He became county commissioner in 1871, and this office he held two terms, in all six years.

James Paxton, a colored man, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1802, and emigrated to Preble county in 1838, settling in section two of Jackson township. His father, William A., and his mother, Elizabeth Paxton, were both Virginians. In 1839 James married Anna Eliza McClora who died in 1878. To them were born eight children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living—two in this county, one in Darke, and one daughter, the wife of William B. Hogan, in Richmond, Indiana. His son, Samuel H. Paxton, enlisted in the service of his country September 3, 1864, joining the Forty-second regiment, company C, and was discharged at Chattanooga September 3, 1865. James Paxton now resides in Richmond, Indiana, and the farm is in charge of his son.

Lewis B. Plummer came to this county from Indiana in 1844, and settled near Eaton. He is the son of Thomas Plummer, who resides in Kansas. In 1870 he married Mary A. Swain, by whom he has had one son, James Roddie. He owns two hundred and forty acres of good land in section twenty-six, which has been greatly improved during the last few years.

William H. Weist is located in section thirty-two, where he owns two hundred and ninety-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He was born in 1847, and, in 1872, was married to Miriam Paddack. She was born in 1851, and has had two children, Ebenezer, born in 1873, and Fanny, born in 1877, died March 16, 1879.

Samuel Swisher, general stock dealer, and one of the substantial farmers of Jackson, was born in this township in 1848. He married Sarah Campbell, who was born in 1849. Mr. Swisher was elected township treasurer in 1876, and held the office one year.

Henry Swisher removed to this county, from Indiana, in 1848. In 1862 he was married to Miss Sarah Bulla. In 1866 he purchased a dry goods and grocery store. Subsequently he sold out and moved to New Madison, where he remained two years. He then bought out S. R. Kelley, at Florence Station, but only continued the store some six months when he sold to Samuel Swisher, and moved onto his farm. In 1877 he again engaged in the mercantile and grain business, buying out his brother, at Florence Station, in which he still continues.

John Melling was born in Preble county, Ohio, in Twin township, in 1808. His first wife, Catharine Shoemaker, born in 1815, died at the age of twenty. His second wife was Susannah Melling, daughter of William Melling, who was born in Virginia in 1815, and is still living. By his first wife one child, Daniel, was born. Six children were born to him by his second wife, two of whom are living.

Harvey Paddack, son of Ebenezer Paddack, was born in 1847. His wife, Frances, whom he married in 1872, is the daughter of Lewis Paddack. Her father is one of the old settlers of Jackson, and lives in section twenty-one, two miles north of West Florence. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Ruth, born in January, 1880. They live in section twenty-nine, not far from the old homestead.

John Mills, the father of William C. Mills, was a native of Ireland, and married Miss Elizabeth Comton, who was born in South Carolina. In 1820 they settled in Monroe township.

William C. Mills was born in Monroe township, in 1821. In 1843 he married Miss Harriet West, who was born in Kentucky in 1819. They have had no children. Mr. Mills now owns three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, well improved. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for nine years. In 1865 he was elected county commissioner, and remained in that office for six years. He has been township trustee for nearly fourteen years.

George W. Dickey, M. D., born in Butler county in 1822, commenced the practice of medicine in New Hope, Preble county, May 7, 1849, and is at present in a large practice. He married Miss Lydia J. Tillson in 1850. She was born in New Paris, Jefferson township, April 13, 1834. They have five children—Frances Edna, born in 1850, the wife of Dr. O. W. Tobey, of Pyrmont, Montgomery county, Ohio; George Oliver, born in 1855, and living at home; Ida Rosanna, born in 1857, wife of Dr. W. A. Arrasmith, of Campbellstown; Lida Zoe, born in 1860, living at home; Chalfant Cass, born in 1863; and Ross V., born in 1869, also at home.

Abraham Brower was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and he married Sarah Loy in 1817, who was born in 1798. In 1859 he married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Whitesell, who was born in 1807, and now resides near New Paris. There were nine children, seven boys and two girls.

Jacob L. Brower, son of Abraham Brower, married Miss Susanna Surface in 1843, who died in 1877. Six children were born to them, and the four who are living are at home.

Aaron Brubaker was born in Virginia, as was also his wife, Elizabeth Flora. They emigrated to Preble county in 1825, and settled in Gratis township. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters.

George Brubaker was born in 1813, in Virginia, and came to Preble county with his parents. In 1838 he married Miss Anna Banta, who was born in 1818. Eight of their ten children are living. Peter and Effie Banta were the parents or Mrs. Anna Brubaker.

John T. Kempler, born in 1819, and Mahala Clemmer, born in 1826, were married in 1844. They have had three children—Samuel, husband of Elizabeth Surface, lives in Indiana; Mary S. is the wife of David Tobey, who resides near New Hope; and Andrew J., who married Rosanna Daffler, resides at New Hope. Mrs. Kempler's parents were Virginians, and were the parents of twelve children, seven girls and five boys.

D. R. Parker, now residing in section twenty, one and one-half miles east of Florence Station, was born in 1849, and in 1872 was married to Mary A. Kelley, who was born in 1848. Joseph L. Kelley and Lettie McWhinney were the parents of Mrs. Parker. Their family consisted of six children: Mrs. Dr. Hinman, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Eli Halderman, of Lanier township; L. R. Kelley, of Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Hornaday, living at Red Oak, Iowa; Carrie, the wife of George Koby, of Middletown, Butler county, and Mrs. D. R. Parker.

John G. Goldsmith was born near Eaton in 1828. His father, William Goldsmith, is one of Preble county's

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

MRS. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Archie Campbell, as he was familiarly called among his friends, was a descendent of the old Scottish family of that name, his paternal ancestors having emigrated to the English colonies at an early date. The family settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained for many years. John Campbell, the father of Archibald, grew to manhood and married Sarah Vance. He soon afterwards removed to Tennessee, and settled near Knoxville, where he was engaged in farming until 1817, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in the wilds of Preble county, with his wife and ten children. He located in Jackson township, about eight miles northwest of the county seat. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1847, when he was eighty-seven years of age. His widow survived him eleven years, dying at the age of eighty-six. They were the parents of eleven children, named as follows: Samuel, Jane, Elizabeth, Archibald, Mary, James, Andrew, Robert, William, Alexander P., and Nancy, of which large family all are living but Elizabeth, Jane, Nancy, and Archibald. Archibald was born at the old Tennessee home on the fifth day of January, 1803. His early boyhood was passed in assisting in the labors of the farm, and in obtaining a limited education. At the age of twenty-two he was married to India Larsh, the only child of Lewis and Anna Larsh, of whom mention is made below. After their marriage the young couple settled on one hundred and seven acres of land near the home of Mr. Campbell's parents, and commenced clearing up a farm. Here Mr. Campbell resided during the remainder of his life and engaged in the laborious and peaceful pursuits of a farmer. He was widely known as a man of solid worth and intelligence, and commanded the respect and esteem of his acquaintances. Plain and unassuming in his manners, industrious and frugal in his habits, never engaging in the turmoils of political strife, or the uncertain projects of speculation, he acquired a comfortable fortune and at his death left his widow and children in easy circumstances. He died on the sixteenth of March, 1873, at the age of seventy years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born thirteen children, seven of whom are living. Cornelius, who was born October 24, 1825, married Jane Dalrymple, and died in Monroe township, in 1871. Lewis B. born in 1827, died in the following year. Eldred R., born May 2, 1829, married Lavina McManus, and resides in Streator, Illinois. Banjamin F., who was born January 16, 1832, married Rebecca Stanley, and resides in Jackson township. George W. and Thomas J. (twins), were born June 22, 1834. George married, first, Mary A. Zeek, and after her death he married Margaret Murray, and is living in Jackson township. Thomas, who married Sarah Thurston, resides near Anderson, Indiana. John V. was born December 22, 1836, and in 1862 was married to Mary Reed, of Iowa. She was born in Butler county in 1838. They, with their four children, reside with Mrs. Campbell on the old place. Minerva J., who was born May 31, 1839, is the wife of Thomas Bulla, of Jackson township. Monroe was born August 29, 1842, and in the fall of 1869 he married Isabella, daughter of Stephen A. and Pery Smith, of West Alexandria, born in 1851. They have five children, and reside in Jackson township. Mary Ann Campbell, born June 24, 1846, married James Sheffer, and lives in Wayne county, Indiana. Laura P., born in 1849, and Sarah O., born in 1852, each died at the age of two years. Besides the children above mentioned there was one who died in early infancy.

Mrs. India Campbell still resides on the same spot where, in 1824, she and her husband commenced housekeeping, and although death has robbed her of the companion of her youth. She is surrounded by a large circle of children who honor and revere her with all the love and devotion of filial affection.

A.H.MARKLEY SC.

Catharine McManus

One of the oldest of the pioneers of this township is Mrs. Catharine McManus, now in the eighty-sixth year of her age, having been born near Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1795. She is the sixth and only surviving child of the eight children born to her parents, Abraham and Catharine Miley. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother was born near Hagerstown, Maryland. In the spring of 1810 Mr. Miley and family emigrated to Ohio, coming down the Ohio river in a flat-boat. After tarrying for about three months in Cincinnati, they removed to their newly purchased farm near Gregory's fork in Butler county, about seven miles north of Hamilton. Here Mr. Miley kept a tavern for some time, which bore the sign of the cross keys; but not liking this business, he soon devoted his sole attention to the care of his farm.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Miley died in the year 1819. February 2, 1815, Catharine Miley was wedded to John C. McManus and in 1819 they removed to Preble county, and settled on the farm in the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, where Mrs. McManus has resided ever since. When they first came to this county the country round about was a wilderness, and although not entirely without neighbors, they had to undergo the hardships of pioneer life. Mr. McManus, who was a prominent public man, has been fully noticed in the chapter on the Preble county bar. He died in 1852, and is buried in the old Frame graveyard not far from the scene of his activity.

To Mr. and Mrs. McManus were born eleven children, seven of whom are living. Abraham I., born in 1811, died when a child. Sarah Ann, who was born October 1, 1819, married William Billinger, and resides in Woodford county, Illinois. Mary E., who was born in 1822, died when a child. John G., who was born February 1, 1824, lived to manhood, and died in Preble county in 1854. Margaret J. was born October 24, 1825, and is the wife of Dr. Warren B. Munger, who is practicing in Union county, Indiana. Elizabeth, born January 7, 1828, is the wife of George Wescott, who lives in Woodford county, Illinois. Samuel M., born July 25, 1830, died in 1855. Mary C. is the wife of Porter P. Webb of Gasper township, and was born November 7, 1832. Lavina E., who was born September 28, 1834, is the wife of E. R. Campbell and lives in Streator, LaSalle county, Illinois. Julia A., born May 30, 1836, is the wife of James Wilson who resides in Dixon township. The youngest child, Charles H., now resides at the old homestead and has charge of the farm. In October, 1865, he married Martha Wilson, by whom he has had two children, Ina L. and Laura Osa. Mrs. McManus, though approaching her four score years and ten, still retains much of her youthful vigor, both of mind and body.

oldest pioneers. In 1849 he married Frances Swofford, whose parents settled in this county in 1830, and now reside in Johnson county, Iowa. Mr. Goldsmith is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of land in section twenty-two, seven miles northwest of Eaton. He is the father of seven children, of whom two are dead, and the rest are living in Jackson township.

William Deem, son of Joseph Deem, was born in 1824, and emigrated to Preble county, Washington township, in 1842. In 1850 he married Sarah Harshman, who was born in 1830. To them have been born twelve children, all of whom, save one, are living. Mr. Deem owns a large farm in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, of Jackson township. He is one of the substantial farmers of his neighborhood.

Christian Flora was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1824. His father, Jonathan Flora, was born in 1792, and died in 1863. He married Mary Bowman. They had ten children. In 1831 Christian Flora, in company with his parents, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Gasper township, Preble county. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Potterf, who was born in 1830. She is the granddaughter of Gasper Potterf, after whom the township was named. Mr. and Mrs. Chistian Flora have had four children—Edwin, Alonzo, Alvina, Perry and Anna.

Thomas Wolverton and family emigrated in 1804 from Pennsylvania to Butler county, Ohio, coming down the Ohio river in a flat-boat. In 1807 they removed to Preble county and settled on Seven Mile creek, in the western part of Washington township. There were no settlements near them, and only a few cabins in Eaton. Soon after their arrival they cut a road through the woods to McCormick's, on Four Mile creek. Thomas Wolverton was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving during the entire conflict. He entered the service as a private, and rose to the rank of colonel. His son William, generally called General Wolverton, from the fact of his service in the State militia, was a well known resident of the county for many years. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and came to Ohio with his father. When he was sixteen years old, it is said, he killed a wolf, for the scalp of which he received four dollars. With this money he bought of Cornelius Van Ausdal cloth for a coat, the first coat he ever wore. In 1827 he purchased the farm of William McCormick in Jackson, and lived there until his death in June, 1827. He was twice married—in 1828 to a daughter of Silas Dooley, sr., who died in 1847, and in 1851 to Mrs. Maria McComas, who is still living. General Wolverton erected the first frame barn in Jackson township, and raised it without whiskey, which was regarded as an innovation upon established usage.

Jacob Cooper was born in Montgomery county, in 1814. His parents emigrated from Virginia in 1813, and his father's name was Joseph Cooper. He married Catharine Riner. Five children were born to them—Hannah, Mary, Daniel, Margaret and Jacob—all living. Mrs. Cooper, the mother of Jacob Cooper, is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Jacob Cooper was married to Harriet Patten in 1835, and has had eight children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Elizabeth, Peter R., Daniel W., Catharine Jane, Jacob M., Joseph S. and Emily A. John B. is dead. Daniel W. is the present county treasurer.

Temple Aydelott was born in North Carolina in 1805, and in 1831 married Jemima Cook, also a native of North Carolina. They were residents of this county for many years. Their son, John C. Aydelott, was born in 1835, near Neil's Station, just over the Indiana line. His first wife was Sarah E. McWhinney, daughter of Thomas McWhinney. Three children were born to them. Mary and Emma are married, and Halstead lives at home. Mrs. Aydelott died in 1871. In 1873 Mr. Aydelott was married to Mrs. Juliet Swain, widow of Martin E. Swain. Her maiden name was McWhinney, she being the daughter of Stephen McWhinney, of Eaton. She had one child by Mr. Swain—Martha J. Two children have been born since her marriage with Mr. Aydelott, viz.: Tracy and Walter. Mr. Adelott is an enterprising farmer, and has a pleasant home in section fifteen.

I. N. Aydelott was born in 1847, on the farm in Dixon township once owned by the Larsh family. In 1869 he was married to Evangeline, born in 1849, daughter of Robert Bell. This union has been blessed by one child—Letitia May, who was born April 17, 1873. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land situated in section twenty-seven, Jackson township.

Buckner Deem, the second son of Joseph Deem, an old pioneer of Preble county, was born in 1826, and in 1850 was married to Mary A. Kissling, by whom he had five children, all of whom are living in Preble county. Mrs. Deem was born in 1831, her parents being old settlers of the county. Mr. Deem is a resident of section three, where he owns two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land.

James Samuel Wolf was born in 1850. His father, Jacob L. Wolf, was born in 1818, and his mother, Eliza C., was born in 1813. In 1871 Samuel Wolf was married to Mary Elizabeth McWhinney, daughter of John and Cynthia McWhinney; she was born in 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have been born one child, Emma Frances. Mr. Wolf lives in section ten, where he owns eighty acres of land.

Frank Swisher was born in Dixon township in 1852, and is the son of Martin Swisher, who now lives in Eaton. In 1872 he was married to Alice McWhinney, the daughter of Matthew McWhinney; she was born in 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Swisher was born one child, Eddie M., born in 1872. Mr. Swisher and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Miriam McWhinney, run the general store in West Florence, which is kept in connection with the post office by Mr. Swisher, who is deputy postmaster.

George Scarse, son of David and Rebecca Scarse, was born in the State of Indiana, October 25, 1836. His father died at Richmond, in 1866, where his mother still resides. He settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in section seven of Jackson township. His wife was Miss Cynthia Swisher, whom he married in 1860; she died in 1874, and was the mother of three children

Etta, born in 1863; Vernon in 1865, and Charles in 1867. The children are all living at home.

David Morehead, born in Pennsylvania, in 1825, came to New Westville in 1851, at which place he has since resided. In 1857 he married Miss Nancy Kissinger, who was born in 1835. Their children—Mary and John, are still living with them. Mr. Morehead has successfully carried on the huckster business since 1864, and has thus obtained the means to purchase eighty acres of land. Though he does not keep a regular store, he supplies his neighbors with many of the necessities of life.

EARLY EVENTS.

The wandering tribes of Indians that occasionally camped and hunted in Jackson, offered no violence to the pioneers. Hence there are no Indian raids, pursuits and bloody encounters to record. Ebenezer Paddack says that when he was a boy, the sight of an Indian produced as little consternation in his youthful breast as the gobble of a wild turkey, or the swift rustle of a startled deer. But the sight of a white person outside the family circle was unknown to young Paddack, until one day, while exploring the headwaters of Four Mile creek in company with his brothers, they were astonished by the glimpse of a pale face and a shock of red hair half hidden by the bushes. This meeting was too much for both parties and they hastily took to their heels. It was afterwards learned that the stranger was James McCormick, the son of John McCormick, who had just settled one-half mile north of Paddacks.

One of the earliest weddings took place in January, 1818, at the residence of Andrew Morrow, at which time James Tosh was wedded to Hannah Morrow, by Esquire John McCord. As this was the first ceremony that dignitary had been called upon to perform, he was much frightened, and eye-witnesses say that he trembled like an aspen leaf, much to the amusement of the merry wedding party.

The first death was that of a young man by the name of Thomas Hollet, who was killed by the falling of a tree. He was the first person buried in the cemetery on the State line, in section nineteen. This was the first graveyard in the township.

The first corn was raised by Rice Price, in section thirty-two, he having cleared seven acres in the spring of 1806.

In the spring of 1807, Henry Paddack cleared twelve acres just south of his house, near the site of the present school-house. In this place he set out over two hundred fruit trees, which he procured from a man named Ludlow, who lived where Ludlow, Kentucky, now stands, opposite Cincinnati. Several of the old apple trees are still standing in the school yard.

The first wheat was raised about 1810. In those earliest days, the staff of life was corn bread, and wheat bread was considered a luxury almost unattainable.

The first school-house was erected in 1814, where West Florence now is. Here also was the first store, kept by John McCowen, and here, May 17, 1839, was established the first post office, of which Warren C. Emerson was postmaster.

The first public house was opened at New Westville in 1817, by George Worthington, the founder of the village.

For several years after the first settlement had been made there were no roads in the township, and the bridle-path was the highway. About the year 1810 the State road was built, passing from Eaton through Jackson township in a northwesterly direction, in a course almost coincident with that of the Eaton and Richmond pike. This was the mail route between Columbus and Indianapolis. The mail was first carried through on horseback, then in the old "mud wagon," and afterwards in the four-horse coach. This road was superseded by the turnpike which was built about 1840. This road soon became the thoroughfare from Cincinnati.

In 1853, the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad was put through the township, entering the east line in section twenty-five, passing parallel with the pike, and crossing the State line in section seven. There are three stations: New Hope, Florence, and Westville.

The first and only distillery was built by Jacob Gephardt, in section one, in 1839. He run it four years, and finding it unremunerative, gave it up. Since then no whiskey has been made in the township. There was considerable drinking in the early days, but whiskey was purer then. At present there is no saloon in the township.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the township was built of hewed logs, and stood where West Florence now is, opposite the old store. It was erected in 1814. John Taylor, familiarly called "the little Scotchman," offered to become the teacher, at a salary of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum. But the sturdy pioneers found accumulating work for their sons and daughters, and it was with great difficulty that twenty-five scholars were at last assembled in the little log school-house. Under the management of the little Scotchman the school prospered. Ebenezer Paddack, the only one of the original twenty-five scholars now living, says that the pastime of the boys, when they wanted a little fun, was to chop and haul wood from the present site of the old store to the school-house near by. John Taylor afterwards taught school in the Elkhorn settlement.

Jesse Hopkins taught the next school in 1807, in a rough log house, with saplings split open and shaved for seats. This building was located in the western part of the township.

The next school was in an old deserted log cabin, a short distance north of Richard Morrow's farm. It was continued for only one quarter, under the management of Alexander Barr, a Pennsylvanian, who afterwards became the father-in-law of Richard Morrow, who married his daughter, Sarah, in 1832.

About the year 1818 a log school-house was built, and several years afterwards a frame building was put up, one and one-half miles east of the old school. It afterwards became a district school. Alexander Barr taught in the neighborhood for many years.

According to law section sixteen was reserved for school land, and, owing to their proximity to this section, the sections numbered fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two were sold at four dollars an acre.

There are at present nine school districts, with as many substantial and well furnished buildings.

CHURCHES.

Probably the first preaching in Jackson township was in the Elkhorn settlement, about the year 1807, by Elder David Purviance, who was one of the founders of the Christian church, more familiarly called, the New Light church. Soon afterwards Parson Whitehead, of the Baptist denomination, held meetings at the house of John Bozworth.

Judge William Curry, now of Eaton, remembers a meeting held at his house in 1814, by a Methodist circuit rider, the Rev. James Finley.

The followers of Elder Purviance organized a society, about 1810, and soon afterwards built, just across the State line, a frame building which they dedicated as

SHILOH CHURCH,

which, though beyond the line, was supported almost entirely by residents of the township. It was situated immediately north of what is now the intersection of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad with the State line. It has long since fallen into decay, and the old graveyard, in which many of the first settlers of the township are buried, is overgrown with bushes. Among the ministers were William Gordon, John Adams, Reuben Dooley, Josiah Conger, and George Shidler. The church rapidly increased, but gave way, in later years, to other churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About the time of the organization of the township, a small company of Methodists held meetings in section three, on the farm now occupied by Buckner Deem. Among the first preachers who visited them was Rev. John Durbin, who afterwards became very eminent in the Methodist church. About 1825 a church was built near by on the Morse farm. The house has long since gone to ruin.

NEW WESTVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was next founded. Robert McCord, a local preacher, had much to do with its founding. It is situated a short distance south of town, upon land formerly owned by Thomas J. McWhinney, who lies buried in the adjoining graveyard. In the early days this church was one of the strongholds of Methodism, and some of the most talented ministers have preached to this congregation.

Rev. Werter Davis, one of the most active religious pioneers in this county, was among the first ministers. Rev. W. H. Raper was the first presiding elder who preached there. At present there is no regular preaching. Rev. Young was the last pastor.

NEW HOPE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A great revival took place, in the winter of 1847, among the Methodists in the vicinity of New Hope. The meetings were held in the wagon-shop of James Beggs, which stood nearly opposite the spot where the present church stands. During the revival the following persons became members of the class which was then formed: Samuel Null and wife, John C. McManus and his wife Catharine, John and Jacob Weist, with their wives; John Wolf and family, Mrs. Harriet Scott, and others. In the spring of the same year efforts were made to build a house of worship, and by fall this had been accomplished. Services have been held there ever since, though not in the same house. December 23, 1878, the old building was destroyed by fire, and the little band of workers were well nigh discouraged. But by a strong and united effort they were enabled to re-build their house of worship, and now they have a neat and commodious frame building. Rev. Young has been preaching for them for several years. There are about twenty-five active members. The following is a list of the officers: Trustees, William Renner, W. L. Mitchell, and C. W. Baker; class-leaders and stewards, W. L. Mitchell, and William Renner.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

As has been previously mentioned, the Baptists held their first meetings at the house of John Bosworth, in section nineteen. In 1817 a Baptist church was built of logs, in the northern part of Dixon township, in section five, on Four Mile creek. Soon afterwards the congregation removed their place of worship, and built a church on the farm of Marcus McWhinney, in section twenty, west of William Bulla's residence. The society was known as the regular old-fashioned Baptist church. Rev. William Williams was the first minister, and Rev. Joshua Moore was the last. The church was deserted in 1845, and at this day there is not a vestige of it left. Ebenezer Paddack is the only member living. There is no other Baptist society in the township.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST—NEW HOPE CHURCH.

The United Brethren of Jackson and surrounding townships were wont to worship in the barns of Fathers Bonebrake and Dawald, of Washington township. In 1815 Revs. Zellers, Jacob Antram, and Henry Kumler, held meetings in a log church, which was built about that time.

In 1830 a house was built close to the Jackson township line, in Washington township, not far from New Hope. This was the second church of the denomination in Ohio. There were about thirty members, among whom were John Melling, David Mason, and Jacob Myers, of Jackson township. Rev. George Bonebrake was the minister there in 1847, when the society concluded to remove to New Hope, and accordingly the present brick church was built, and the society removed to Jackson township. Since then the ministers have been Revs. Isaac Robinson, George Bonebrake, Henry Kumler, Samuel Adams, Asa Cohee, Jacob and Henry Surface, and Henry Tobey. Rev. Samuel Huddle is the present pastor.

There was a great revival during the pastorate of Henry Tobey, in January and February, 1867. At this time sixty-five persons united with the church. In 1877, in the pastorate of Rev. Huddle, about forty were added.

There are at present one hundred and eleven communicants. The following are the officers: Trustees, John Melling, George Izer, Jacob L. Surface, Jacob Cline, and William Bonebrake; clerk, John Griffis; class-leaders, Jacob Cline and John Griffis.

The Sabbath-school organized at the old church in 1836, now numbers about eighty members. Rev. Henry Surface and Matthew Brann were the first superintendents. Daniel Strader and O. P. Conley now have charge of the school.

EDWARDS CHAPEL,

in section thirty-four was built by subscription in 1878, and is under the control of the United Brethren. A number of Methodists living in the neighborhood united with them. They are supplied by the pastor of the New Hope church. In the spring of 1878 the chapel was formally dedicated by Revs. Charles Miller and Daniel Flickinger, of Dayton. There are at present nearly forty members.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—UNION CHAPEL,

in section twenty-five, was dedicated to the worship of God, September 21, 1851, and February 29, 1852, a society was organized with the following members: Jacob Cline, Michael Powell, John Spacht, William Green, Mary Frame, Elizabeth Street, Margaret Frame, Elizabeth Ammerman, Welthy Frame, Susannah Whitsell, Wilmina and Catharine Miller. Elder James Neal effected the organization, and continued in the pulpit fourteen years. The ministers since then have been Revs. W. A. Gross, five years; James Neal, three years; C. C. Philips, one year; and Rev. Peter McCullough, who has been supplying the church since last May.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Elder James Neal, with twenty-four members, organized the old church at West Florence in the fall of 1842. The building still stands at the rear of Frank Swisher's store. Rev. James Neal was the pastor for about seven years, and was followed, after a brief vacancy of the pulpit, by Rev. T. M. McWhinney, now of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, at Dayton. Eli Conger, Matthew McWhinney, William Kendrick, Thomas M. McWhinney, John Kendrick, William McWhinney, Robert Swisher, with their wives, and Mrs. Elizabeth McWhinney, were among the first members. Prior to the year 1859, Rev. T. M. McWhinney conceived the plan of the members of the Christian denomination uniting with the Universalists and Methodists of the neighborhood in the building of a new house of worship, to be called the People's church, and accordingly, in 1859, the commodious brick building which had been erected by general subscription, was dedicated by Revs. T. M. McWhinney, of the Christian denomination, and Rev. James Foster, a Universalist, of Indianapolis. Naturally enough, both denominations desired the lead, and on the day of dedication, upon a vote of the congregation, it was decided that Mr. McWhinney be followed by Mr. Foster. Strangely enough, both ministers had chosen the same text. There has always been a controversy between the denominations for supremacy. The Christian denomination is the stronger element, and since the dedication of the church they have had their own ministers, among whom were Revs. T. M. McWhinney, Joseph Weeks, James Sloan, Hiram Simonton, W. A. Brodrick, Levi Purviance, Z. T. Sullivan, and Peter McCullough. For eighteen months the church has been without a pastor. The house is situated just east of West Florence, about three hundred yards from the old church.

THE NEW WESTVILLE CHURCH

was organized by Elder James Neal, about eight years ago. For a time it was very prosperous, but of late years it has not succeeded quite so well. Preaching is still kept up there by Rev. Neal. There was a church of the same denomination at New Westville more than thirty years ago, but it has disappeared.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1859, by Rev. Philip Swartz, of Darke county. There were, originally, fifteen members, but at present there are but seven. The meetings are occasionally held in the United Brethren and Methodist churches of New Hope. They never had a building of their own. Rev. A. O. Raber, of Indiana, occasionally preaches for them.

EARLY BURIAL PLACES.

The first graveyard in the township is in section nineteen, on the Indiana line, on the farm now occupied by Jacob Crowell. It was laid out by the pioneers of the Elkhorn settlement. The first person buried there was a young man named Thomas Hollett, killed by a falling tree. Here are buried John Bozworth, Michael Crowell, Elijah Wade, and others of the fisrt settlers. Recently the cemetery has been remodelled, and it presents an attractive appearance.

In the earliest times there was a graveyard in section ten, on the farm of Jacob Wolf, just north of the Eaton and Richmond pike. Jacob Wolf was the first person buried there. Rebecca Wells and Elizabeth Davisson were among the first persons buried in this graveyard, whose only monument is a large wild cherry tree, which can be seen from the pike.

What is known as the Frame graveyard is situated about a quarter of a mile southwest of Union chapel. July 16, 1816, the infant daughter of John and Polly Frame died, and there being no graveyard in the neighborhood it was thought best to bury the child near the house. Accordingly Silas, the brother of John, and father of Daniel Frame, dug a grave in a secluded spot a short distance northwest of the house. When the little procession of relatives started for the place of burial, it was with the utmost difficulty that they could find the grave, so thick was the heavy growth of bushes. A plain freestone slab now marks the little grave, which, in the course of time, has been surrounded by the silent inhabitants of the silent city that has grown about the lonely grave of the wilderness. Here were buried: Jeremiah Frame, December 9, 1828, aged seventy-six; his wife, Elizabeth, December 9, 1828, aged eighty-eight; Isham Lanier, January 2, 1823, aged sixty-six; John Frame, September 26, 1828, aged forty-four; Polly Frame, December 30, 1840, aged thirty-nine; Silas Frame, October 2, 1864, aged sixty-three; John C. McManus, 1852, aged sixty-five; John R. Williams, April 22, 1863, aged seventy-three; his wife, Catharine, April 15, 1863, aged seventy-two; John Ammerman, June 22, 1856, aged seventy-nine; his wife, Rachel, July 19, 1859, aged seventy; his first wife, Malchariot, July 30, 1849, aged twenty-five; Rev. William Williams, a Baptist minister, February 19, 1841, aged eighty; John Miller, November 26, 1864, aged sixty-nine; Henry Miley, June 21, 1868; aged seventy; and Henry Lanier, October 6, 1879, aged seventy-nine. The above were the first settlers of the southeastern part of the township.

In the graveyard adjoining the New Westville Methodist Episcopal church were buried: First, Lucy Ann, wife of Henry W. Price, September 8, 1815, aged twenty-five; afterwards, Thomas J. McWhinney, September 11, 1846, aged thirty-six; Andrew Morrow, July 21, 1847, aged eighty; his wife, Rebecca; Dr. W. M. Jackson, August 21, 1849, aged thirty-seven; and others, whose graves are not marked.

VILLAGES.

West Florence, New Westville, New Hope, Campbellstown, and Crawfordsville are the hamlets of Jackson township.

WEST FLORENCE.

In 1816 John McCowen laid off in section thirty-three, at the middle of the southern boundary of the township, a plat of ground divided into lots, calling the proposed town Knoxville, after his native Knoxville, Tennessee. The plat was not recorded until March 18, 1835. It was then called Florence, and at the time of the establishment of the post office, in 1839, the name was changed to West Florence. The first store was built in 1816 by John McCowen, on a spot immediately in front of Dr. Gans' barn.

Warren C. Emerson became the first postmaster, May 17, 1839. Frank Swisher now keeps the store, and is the deputy of Dr. P. T. Gans, the present postmaster.

As is stated elsewhere, the first school-house in the township was built in 1816, opposite the old store. The old frame Christian church is still standing in the yard back of Swisher's store. Until 1850 part of West Florence was in Dixon township, but at that time William Swisher bought that part lying south of the line, and the four or five houses were moved across into Jackson township. There is now in the village a store, a blacksmith and a wagon shop. Dr. P. T. Gans is the resident physician. There are at present fifty inhabitants.

NEW WESTVILLE.

Until the establishment of the post office of New Westville, June 4, 1840, the town was known as Westville, and letters were sent to McCowen's cross roads. July 16, 1816, the west half of section number five was surveyed, and a plat, containing sixty-four in-lots and eight out-lots, was acknowledged by Isaac Stephens, J. P. The store was built by James McCowen. George Worthington, the founder of the town, opened the first tavern in the township in 1817. For a time the projected town grew, and at first it was ahead of Richmond, which was founded in 1818. It reached the zenith of its prosperity soon after the building of the Eaton and Richmond pike, and after the construction of the railroad, became dead to enterprise. The present postmaster is Nicholas Huth. It now has about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

NEW HOPE

was laid out June 11, 1841, by Daniel Hawk, and additions were made October, 15, 1842, in the southeast part of the present town by Abraham Leedy, and by Jacob Cline in August, 1847, comprising all that part now lying west of the intersection of the pike with what is known as "the short line." The village is situated on the Eaton and Richmond pike, about five miles northwest of Eaton. It contains nearly one hundred and fifty people. The post office is Upshur, with W. L. Mitchell postmaster, and Jacob Cline acting as his deputy. The first postmaster, William Brown, was sworn in April 2, 1844. He kept the first store, opposite Renner's hotel. The village store was kept successively by Adam Surface, Rev. Asa Cohee, Rev. Henry Tobey, and at present is kept by Jacob Cline. Abraham Leedy opened the first tavern, which being on the stage line from Dayton to Richmond, was well patronized by travellers and teamsters. Stuart Hoon afterwards kept the Five Mile house where Henry Adler now lives. The present hotels are kept by William Renner and George Stemple. There are two churches—the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren. Dr. G. W. Dickey is the physician. The blacksmith and wagon shop is owned by Henry Ashinger and his son, Edward. James Kinkade keeps a small store opposite that of Jacob Cline.

CRAWFORDSVILLE

was laid out December 10, 1842, by Conrad Frey, and for a time had as bright prospects as any of its neighboring hamlets. It has now only seven families. It is situated in section twenty-four, on the eastern township line. Daniel Strader is the oldest inhabitant.

CAMPBELLSTOWN

is the name of the post office at Florence station, on the south side of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad. Lots were sold from time to time but they were never platted. Soon after the building of the railroad Harvey McWhinney opened a store, and the packing of pork was very successfully engaged in. Henry Swisher, the railroad agent, keeps a store and warehouse. Jacob Cooper keeps the post office in his store. The first post office was established June 1, 1854, and Matthew McWhinney was the first postmaster. The warehouse kept at New Hope station by charles McManus was burned December 22, 1879. John Williams keeps a store there.

PHYSICIANS.

At the time of the settlement of Jackson township, there was no regular physician nearer than Eaton. Richard Morrow remembers to this day, the fright given him by a visit from Dr. Walter Buell, who, though one of the kindest of men, was by no means the handsomest. Dr. Mitchell, of West Florence, is the first resident physician in this township, of whom there is any remembrance. Dr. Warren B. Munger, a graduate of the Ohio Medical college of Cincinnati, came next, and remained three or four years. Dr. Irwin Boyd next came, practicing for eight years. He was very active and self-sacrificing during the terrible ravages of the cholera in 1849, and was almost idolized by the whole neighborhood. He died of cholera in 1855, being taken sick at the house of Ebenezer Paddack while attending to the wants of some cholera patients. His loss was considered almost irreparable. Dr. P. T. Gans began the practice of medicine in West Florence in the fall of 1854. He has a large practice, and is universally respected. Dr. George E. Wilkinson was the first regular physician in New Hope. He came about 1842, and after practicing five or six years, was succeeded by Dr. Theodore Purdy, who leaving in 1849, was followed by Dr. Cruise, and May 7, 1849, by Dr. George W. Dickey, of the eclectic school. He is the present practitioner in New Hope, and has an extensive practice, being the oldest physician in the whole neighborhood. He has instructed the following students who practiced in New Hope a short time after their graduation: Drs. L. Van Trump, O. E. Tillson, now of West Alexandria; O. W. Tobey, now at Pyrmont, Ohio; and W. A. Arrasmith, who is now located at Campbellstown, and has acquired a large practice.

In 1877 Dr. Warren B. Munger removed from Sidney, Ohio, and remained in New Hope for three years. He is now located in Indiana. There are no other physicians in the township.

MILLS.

The first and only flouring-mill in Jackson township was built about eight years ago, in section thirty-two, by Martin Swisher. There is a saw-mill attached.

About thirty years ago there was a saw-mill in section ten, but it was burned a few years ago. The mill now then, is owned by Meredith Cox. The steam saw-mill at New Hope is owned by the Kramer brothers.

There is also a steam saw-mill at Campbellstown.

Several years ago a tile factory, under the control of Eli Fisher, was built a short distance west of New Hope, but it has recently been moved to Gettysburgh, this county.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

This lodge which is at Campbellstown, is the only secret society in the township. The present officers are: William Parker, N. G.; Frank Swisher, V. G.; William Rhea, recording secretary; J. V. Campbell, permanent secretary; W. A. Arrasmith, treasurer. The lodge was instituted July 23, 1873.

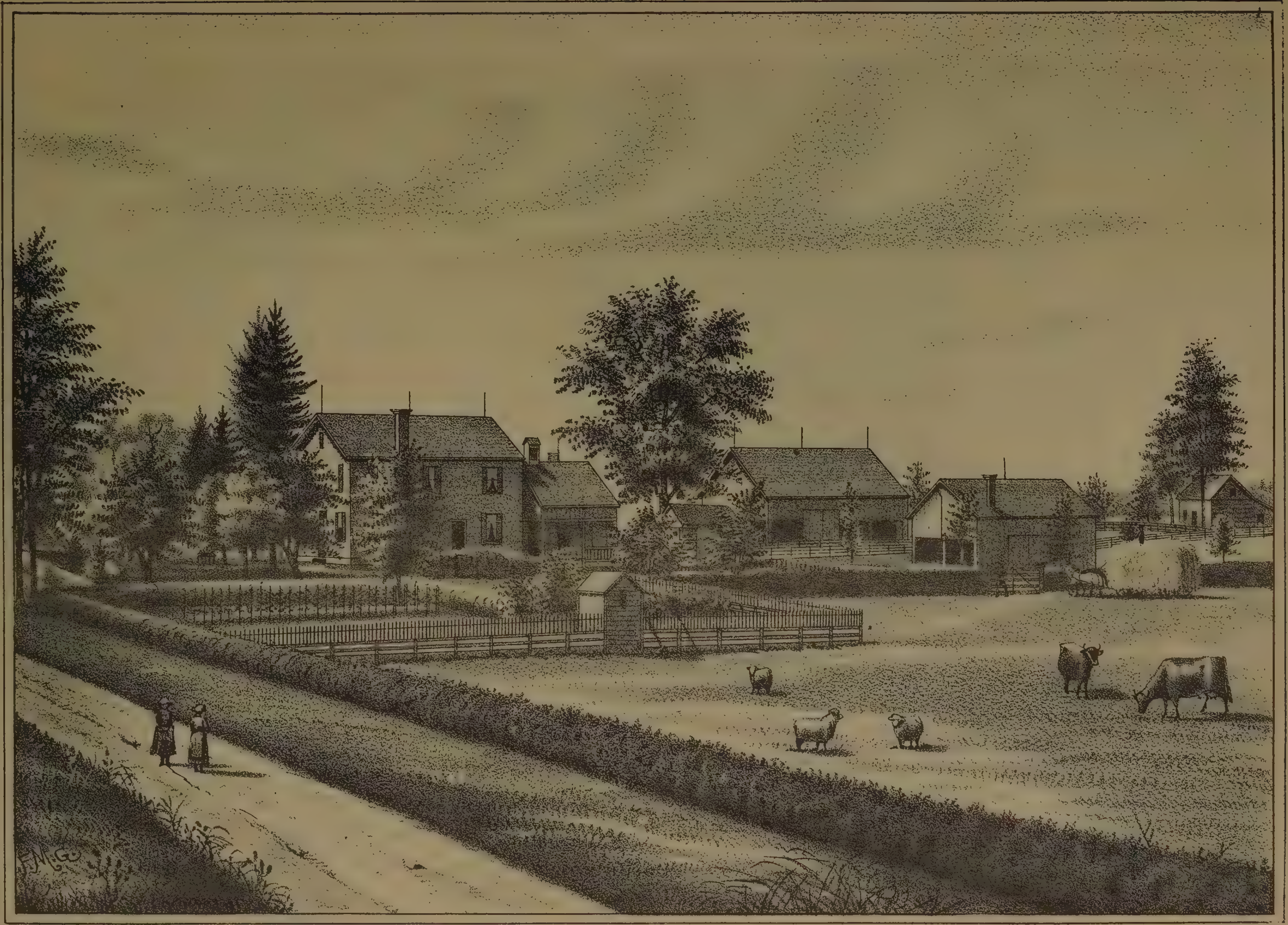
The Grangers had a lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry in Campbellstown a short time ago, but it is now extinct.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM BULLA.

William Bulla, the eldest son and second child of Thomas and Susan Bulla, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 30, 1810. Rapidly reviewing the history of his family, the reader will note that the family originated in Ireland. A strange and rather romantic circumstance cast the lot of this family upon American soil. About one hundred and fifty years ago three boys, not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age, might have been seen playing along the sea shore. Attracted by the unwonted sight of a ship, and induced by the pressing invitation of the captain, the boys stepped on board the vessel to satisfy their boyish curiosity, and ere they knew it they were sailing away from their native land to distant America. The anguish of the boys upon learning that they had been duped by the wiley captain, and the agony of the bereft parents is hidden by the veil of forgetfulness. The boys had to work their passage, and upon their arrival at the foreign port they were sold by the captain "to pay their passage money." What became of two of these misused lads is not known. Of one, however, there is a history, for he was none other than the great-grandfather of William Bulla. It is probable that the little outcast found a home in Pennsylvania. Upon attaining his majority the love of his kindred and mayhap the tender remembrance of some girlish face, induced him to seek the home from which in childhood he had been so ruthlessly torn. After remaining in Ireland a short time, long enough to find his wife, he returned to this country, and the young couple settled in Pennsylvania. Here William Bulla's grandfather, Thomas, was born, and in due time was married, first to Sallie Wallace, who died without children, and afterwards he was married to Esther Widows, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They had three girls and nine boys, all of whom, exept one little girl, lived to maturity. Thomas Bulla was a member of the Society of Friends, and on this account did not take an active part in the Revolutionary war. After the war the family removed to Randolph county, North Carolina, where, April 14, 1779, Thomas Bulla, the father of William, was born. He was a jovial young fellow, very fond of dancing and music, and was the center of the social life of his community. When about nineteen years of age he married Mary Foutz, born in North Carolina, and of German descent. She died about seventeen years ago, leaving three children, two of whom lived to maturity. In 1804 Thomas Bulla and family started for the west. He stopped for a time near Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, at which place his first wife died.

Deciding to go further west, he went to Indiana by himself, and entered land in the wilderness which is now the fair territory of Wayne county, Indiana. He remained in the wilderness for six weeks, never hearing a human voice or seeing anything homelike. After building a cabin he returned to Germantown, where a



RES. OF **WM. BULLA**, JACKSON TP. PREBLE CO. O.

short time previously he had married Susie Mowry, who was born in Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They proceeded to their new home. The Indians were plenty, but fortunately they were friendly. The wolves made weird music around their cabin at night, but they never did any serious damage. There was no settlement farther west than that of Thomas Bulla, and consequently he endured every hardship incident to pioneer life. The nearest mill was near Hamilton, Ohio.

Thomas and Susan Bulla had fifteen children, of whom twelve lived to maturity. Their little daughter, Betsey, was drowned in Elkhorn creek when only two years old.

William Bulla, the subject of this sketch, had few educational advantages, but managed to get a fair education by dint of hard study. He remained under the parental roof until about nineteen years of age, when, imitating his father's example, he took a wife. His young wife, Mary Edwards, whose parents came from Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1807, was born in 1811, and died in 1864, leaving no children. For nearly three years after his marriage Mr. Bulla lived in Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1831, near the close of the year, removed to Preble county and settled on his present farm, consisting of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, of Jackson township. He settled literally in the woods, and worked many a day clearing his land. The first house, a hewed log cabin, is still standing north of Mr. Bulla's barn. He was married on the fourteenth of October, 1866, to Martha A., the widow of George W. Green, of Logansport, Indiana. She was born near Indianapolis, March 3, 1831. By this marriage Mr. Bulla had five children, four girls and one boy, viz: Ida M. and Ada L., twins, born September 8, 1867; Dora V., born January 7, 1870; Jennie, born October 2, 1871, and William Thomas, born November 28, 1873.

Since his first vote, which was cast for Jackson, he has voted for every Whig and Republican candidate for President. He has missed voting only three or four times, and these occasions were spring elections. He is by no means radical, and has always voted for principles, which to his mind are best represented by the Republican party. He has never desired office, though at times he has been a township officer. He highly respects Christianity, but is naturally skeptical. Below is appended a phrenological description of the forty-two "bumps" on Mr. Bulla's head. The relative sizes are indicated on a scale ranging from one to seven:

Amativeness, 3; parental love, 5; friendship 4, to be cultivated; inhabitiveness, 4; continuity, 6; vitality, 7; conjugal love, 3; combativeness, 6; destructiveness, 4; alimentiveness, 5; acquisitiveness, 6; secretiveness, 3, to be cultivated; cautiousness, 5; approbation, 6; self esteem, 5; firmness, 7; conscientiousness, 4; hope, 6; spirituality, 4; veneration 2, to be cultivated; benevolence, 5; constructiveness 4, to be cultivated; ideality, 5; sublimity, 5; imitation 4, to be cultivated; mirth 3, to be cultivated; individuality, 5; form, 4; size, 4; weight, 6; color, 5; order, 6; calculation, 4; locality, 5; eventuality, 5; time, 6; tune 4, to be cultivated; language, 5; casuality, 6; comparison, 4; human nature, 6; suavity, 4; vital temperament, 9 degrees; motive temperament, 9; and mental temperament, 10.

JEFFERSON.

This township assumed its present proportions in 1809. Its name was given it by the admirers of Thomas Jefferson, whose second term of office was just expiring. At this time the first settlement of the township was only three years old, and the density of surrounding forests made it necessary for the pioneers to toil night and day in the labor of clearing a spot where they might raise the necessaries of life. They had no time for civil duties, and, fortunately, there were very few duties of that kind to be performed. Hence, the records, if there were any, were very meagre, and do not go back more than fifty years. However, it has been ascertained that in 1829, the township trustees were: James Jackson, James Graham and John Campbell. The present officers are: Joseph Miller, W. A. McWhinney and W. H. Kirkpatrick, trustees; L. W. Richey and Jacob Middaugh, justices of the peace: William J. Hohn, treasurer; S. V. Henkle, clerk; William Patterson and J. T. Cox, constables. The official center of the township is New Paris, where the elections are held.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is the most northern of the first range, and the northwest township of the county. Indiana is on the west, Darke county on the north, Harrison township on the east, and Jackson township on the south, The surface of the township is the most broken in the county. The dividing ridge of the county, which passes through Somers, Israel, Dixon and Jackson townships, enters Jefferson in section twenty-three, passes in a direction nearly north into section twenty-two, and then east and northeast into the northern part of Harrison township, through section twelve of Jefferson. This watershed presents an eastern and a western slope to Seven Mile creek, and Whitewater, respectively. Seven Mile creek takes its rise in section twenty-two, and its waters are conducted by way of a broad and deep ditch, dug by order of the county commissioners, in an easterly direction until the Murray farm, in section twenty-three, is reached, when the course of the stream turns southward, and flows out of the township below Gettysburgh.

The most easterly branch of Whitewater, known as Little creek, draws its supply of water from the western slope of this dividing ridge, and from the eastern slope of a smaller ridge running between the branch stream and Whitewater creek.

Elkhorn creek has its source just east of the main ridge, and leaves the township in section thirty-four at the southern boundary of the township.

In the southwestern part, a spear of the main watershed runs west, and empties its southern waters into another branch of the Whitewater, and its northern waters into the creek proper.

Entering at the middle of the western boundary, and passing northeast and north through sections eighteen, eight and five, is a ridge separating the waters of Whitewater on the east from those of a smaller stream on the west.

Thus is the township watered by two main streams and a number of smaller branches.

A birds-eye view of the surface of Jefferson township reveals the boldest landscape in Preble county. The elevated ridges are studded with hills standing out in bold relief, and skirted with glens and valleys, through which course numerous rivulets, tributary to the larger streams in the broader valleys beyond. The southeastern portion of the township is the only considerable area of lowland. The hills are so abrupt as to be suggestive of mountainous country, and so symmetrically moulded as to be suggestive of the artificial.

One of the most extensive and charming views is obtained from any one of the girdle of hills surrounding New Paris. North and south may be seen the silvery thread of the Whitewater losing itself in the distance, while on the west the horizon loses itself in the beautiful hills of Indiana.

Another fine view may be obtained in the northwestern corner of the township. But it is impossible to locate the centers of fine scenery, inasmuch as the whole landscape is beautiful to the eye.

As an agricultural region Jefferson township ranks with the average townships of the county. As in all upland country, the soil is clayey, and requires considerable draining to cause it to produce its maximum crop. The majority of the farms are well drained, and their productiveness proportionally increased. Though much corn is raised, the soil is best adapted for the growth of small grain. The principal productions are wheat, oats, corn, hay, with some tobacco and sorghum. Stock is raised, but stock raising is not a specialty.

The area of land embraced in this township is six miles north, and nearly six miles wide, and contains about twenty-two thousand and five acres. Of this land: thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty is plow land; three thousand six hundred and eighty-four acres, meadow land; and about four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, wood land. The total value of all this land is seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand and thirty-one dollars, nearly. The houses are valued at seventy-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars; the mills at eleven thousand one hundred dollars, and the barns and other building at thirty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The population of the township is two thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

SETTLEMENT.

This part of the county was occupied as early as 1806, by pioneers, who came from Kentucky. Jackson township below was rapidly filling up with settlers from the south, and very naturally the settlement extended northward and beyond the Jackson township line. The first settlement in Jefferson was small, made up of not more than four or five families. In the infancy of this century Indians were very numerous, and one of their favorite camping places was in this township near Cedar springs, their favorite resort. But the white man soon reached this territory, and the Indians were pushed across the adjoining State line. There may have been a few venturesome squatters in advance of the pioneers, but no trace of any can be found.

The States of Kentucky and Tennessee have the honor of having furnished Jefferson township with its earliest settlers. Among these original settlers were the Flemings, Irelands, Purviances, Morrisons and Mitchells.

The first settlements were made about the year 1806. Many of the pioneers of Jefferson, like those of Israel and other townships, left the south because of their hatred of slavery.

Bourbon county, Kentucky, from which many emigrated, is often called the garden of the State, and even at an early day the region was very productive. Through the labors of such men as David and John Purviance, B. W. Stone, Andrew Ireland, William Caldwell and others, churches had been founded, and with Paris as the center the community was the most promising in the State. But led on by the spirit of emigration, whose impulse was the bettering of their condition, a number of families started for Ohio, and after weary days of travel their wagons stopped in the vicinity of the east fork of Whitewater, where to-day their descendants are enjoying the fruits of their labors. The representation of these first families is very limited, and from them only could any account of the settlement be obtained.

John Purviance was born April 12, 1793. He married for his first wife Margaret Woods, who was born in 1799 and died in 1824. One of the two children born by this marriage is living. In 1838 he married Cynthia Adams, who was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1810, whose parents emigrated to Ohio in 1816. To Mr. and Mrs. Purviance were born six children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Purviance is still living on the old place in section thirty-one.

One of the earliest settlers in Jefferson township was David Purviance, the pioneer preacher of the New Light church, and the founder of many of the societies of that denomination in Preble county. He was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, November 14, 1766. His parents, who were strict Presbyterians, reared him in that faith and drilled him in the Westminster catechism, larger and shorter. He received the rudiments of a classical education under the tutelage of Dr. Hall, a Presbyterian preacher who was compelled to cease study on account of ill health. He taught for a while, and wrote in the clerk's office in Salsbury, North Carolina. When twenty-three years of age he was married to Miss Mary Ireland, daughter of John and Mary Ireland, a sister of David Ireland, who was among the first settlers in Jefferson township. Soon after their marriage they removed to Tennessee and settled on the Cumberland river, near Nashville. But the Indians were bad then, and killed his brother John, besides committing numerous depredations. David Purviance moved to Kentucky and settled three miles south of Caneridge meeting-house. His land, covered with a thick forest growth and a thick canebrake, was hard to clear. Here Mr. Purviance toiled, and it was not known until he entered the Kentucky legislature in 1791, that he was a great man. He made his debut in public life in a speech against the courts, which were ably defended by the eloquent John Breckenridge. He won in this, his first effort, and this victory was but an index of his future success. In 1807 Mr. Purviance emigrated to Ohio and settled in section thirty-one of Jefreason township. His efforts in establishing the church at New Paris are noted below. He could not live in Preble county long before the fame of his powerful speeches in the Kentucky legislature overtook him and became known to his friends. In the fall of 1809 he represented the people of Montgomery and Preble counties in the State legislature, and served one term of two years. In 1812, the district being changed, he was elected to the senate by the counties of Preble, Darke and Miami, which counties he served four years. His labors in the legislature were incessant. He was in the senate at the time that Columbus was made the capital of the State. He was instrumental in securing to Oxford the location of Miami university, and for many years was a trustee of that institution. His vigorous support of the bill introduced for the repeal of the "Black laws of Ohio" made him for the time unpopular. His defence of the black people was very strong.

He was again elected in 1826, and always took a strong interest in political affairs. He served the legislatures of Kentucky and Ohio fifteen sessions. He was also on the electoral ticket in 1812, when James Madison was re-elected.

David and Mary Purviance were the parents of seven children, of whom but one, Mrs. Margaret Day, who resides in Paxton, Illinois, is living. David Purviance died in 1848, and is buried in the old cemetery at New Paris.

Elder Levi Purviance was the oldest son of Elder David Purviance, and was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, November 7, 1790, and died in 1873, aged nearly eighty-three. He moved with his parents to Tennessee, and thence to Kentucky. At the age of sixteen he came with his father to Jefferson township, and assisted him in the work of clearing his land. During the first year Levi Purviance cleared six acres of land, and put it in corn. In 1811 he was married to Sophia Woods, of Wayne county, Indiana. In 1812 he volunteered and served in the army at Fort Nisbit, under the command of Captain Silas Fleming. In 1823 he was ordained a minister of the gospel and continued in this work until the time of his death. All this time, except ten years spent in Illinois, was spent in Ohio; five years in Miami county, five in Warren, and the remainder in Darke and Preble counties. Elder Purviance married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Adams, of Darke county. After her death, in 1865, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, of Covington, Miami county, Ohio. Elder Purviance was the constant attendant of his father, and when David died, Levi took up the mantle. About 1852 he moved to Morristown, Illinois, and after ten years returned to Ohio. After preaching for some time in Covington, and Franklin, Ohio, he accepted a call to Eaton, and died there April 9, 1873, in his eighty-third year.

Elder Purviance published a biography of his father, and brief sketches of nine other Christian ministers, together with the history of the great Kentucky revival, and the formation of the Christian church.

Patterson Purviance was born in Jefferson township about the year 1828. He married Dorcas Porterfield, whose parents were among the early settlers of this township.

Eli Purviance, the only surviving child of Patterson Purviance, resides with his parents three miles north of New Paris.

David Ireland was born in 1765, in the State of North Carolina. His parents were John and Mary Ireland. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was of Irish descent. They emigrated to Tennessee, whence they came with their son, David, in 1808, to Preble county. David Ireland was born in North Carolina, and with his father removed to Tennessee. He was a Revolutionary soldier, being only seventeen years of age when he volunteered, and was elected captain. He was married to Miss Nancy Mitchell, who was born in 1766, and died in 1875. Four daughters and five sons were born to them, but one of whom, James, is living. He was born in Tennessee, in 1805, and in 1808 came to this county with his parents, who located in section seventeen of Jefferson township, at which place his parents died. David Ireland died in 1847. James Ireland married Miss Ursula Purviance, daughter of Colonel John Purviance, who was born in 1807. To them were born five children, three of whom are living: Mary Jane, widow of Jacob P. Jones, resides with her father and mother; Louisa, widow of Thornton P. Thomas, lives at New Paris; and David P. Ireland resides at home. The latter was in the war of the Rebellion, and fought in twenty-four battles. He was wounded at Chickamauga, suffer ing injuries from which he has not fully recovered.

James Ireland is one of the oldest residents of the township. He now lives on the slope of the hill overlooking New Paris from the south, whence can be obtained one of the finest views in the township.

John Harvey migrated to Ohio from Tennessee, about the year 1808, and settled in Jefferson township, on the farm in sections four and five, near the old mill.

John Wasson, who came in 1810 from Kentucky, settled in section twenty-nine.

About this same time Andrew Morrison came to Preble county, and settled in this township, on the farm now owned by Eli Brawley.

James Fleming came from Kentucky about the year 1808, and settled in Jefferson township. He was during his whole life identified with every enterprise tending to increase the welfare of the community. He was one of the founders of the town of New Paris. His brother, Judge Peter Fleming, who was closely identified with every interest of Jefferson township, settled about the same time, just beyond the confines of the township, between Richmond and New Westville.

John Mitchell, a native of North Carolina, born in 1784, emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1810 came to Ohio and settled in Jefferson township. He died in 1845. His wife, Elizabeth Bilbee, was born in 1789, and died in 1870. She was a native of New Jersey. Of their ten children Sarah, Mary, John, Franklin, and Samuel are living.

Sarah Mitchell was born in 1809, in Adams county, Ohio, and the other eight were born on the old farm of John Mitchell, where his son Samuel now lives.

John Mitchell entered eighty acres, living in a pole shanty until their log cabin was done. John Mitchell was a justice of the peace in Jefferson township for several years, and was for a number of terms township trustee. He was one of the oldest pioneers of Jefferson township, and was identified with the early enterprises of the new community.

In 1855 Samuel Mitchell married Miss Margaret Simpson, who was born in Twin township in 1838. Her father lives four miles north of Eaton. Of their four living children, Estella and Merrill Edgar are at home; Flora Ellen is the wife of William Alford, of Jackson township, and Francis Alonzo is the fourth.

Franklin Mitchell was born in Jefferson township in 1829, and in 1854 was married to Miss Cynthia Ann Mikesell, who was born in Gasper township. They have three children. His farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land is situated in section sixteen. He was assessor of the township for one term, and still holds the office.

Lewis Mitchell was born in 1796, in Kentucky, and died in 1857. He emigrated to Ohio in 1807, with his parents, Elijah and Sarah Mitchell, who settled in Jefferson township. His father died in Indiana, and his mother in Jefferson township in 1825.

Lewis Mitchell was the father of ten children, and all are dead.

Adam Reid was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, about the year 1788, and settled in this township about 1810, where he died in 1840. His wife, Hannah Buchanan, was a native of Virginia. Of their five children William B. Reid is the only survivor. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1807, and came to Preble county with his parents, and settled on the farm now owned by Michael Reid. Mary Ann Jones, whom he married in 1832, was born in Maryland in 1813. Nine of their ten children are living. He was councilman at New Paris for one term. He owns eighty-two acres of land.

John Curry, born in Pennsylvania in 1804, emigrated to Preble county in 1814, ~~and settled~~ in Jefferson township. In 1832 he married Miss Nancy Ann Brinley, who was born in New Jersey in 1808. Their five children are all living—James H., William L., Achsah, Jane, wife of Alexander Barr, of Jefferson township; John P., of Dixon township; and Sylvester B. of Dayton.

Mrs. John Curry lives in section twenty-six, where her husband died.

William L. Curry was born in 1839, in section twenty-six, of Jefferson township. In 1872 he married Sarah R. Duffield.

James Curry was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1782. His wife, Martha Lindsey, born in 1775, died in 1844. In 1811 they came to Ohio and settled in Jefferson township, section twenty-six. He died in 1834. They had eight children, of whom three are living: Elizabeth, the wife of Andrew McKee, lives in section fifteen, Jefferson township; Sarah Curry, resides in Gettysburgh, this township; Margaret, who resides in Iowa with her brother-in-law, Andrew Wolf, and Martha; Martha, born after her sister Martha's death; Jane and John are dead, who were born in Gettysburgh, this county, in 1848.

In 1866 Mr. Curry was commissioned postmaster at Gettysburgh, and remained in that office for ten years. Mr. Curry has one hundred and thirty acres of land, located in sections twenty-five and thirty-six, of Jefferson township.

Thomas W. Porterfield was born in Virginia in 1777, and died in 1872. His wife, Cynthia Ireland, was born in 1791, and died in 1869. They emigrated from Tennessee to Ohio at a very early day, and entered two hundred and forty acres of land in section eight, of Jefferson township. They arrived at this place before the woodman's axe had touched the native forest, and proceeded to build a cabin, but the Indians were so troublesome that they went back to Tennessee, and remained there until the close of the War of 1812, when Mr. Porterfield returned and cleared his land.

Hugh Marshall was born in Kentucky in 1789. In the year 1813 he emigrated to Ohio and settled on section sixteen, of Jefferson. He had married Elizabeth Pitts in 1811, and his wife and child were his only companions during the journey. The only possessions they could boast were a horse, a kettle and a feather bed. The latter was used by Mrs. Marshall as a saddle, as she rode carrying the baby and kettle. Her husband performed the journey on foot by her side. Eleven children were born to them, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Enoch, Hannah, Mary, John C., Isaac E., Lucretta, Rachel and Phillip. Hannah was born in 1816 in Jefferson township, and in 1837 was married to James Brown, jr., whose father, James Brown, sr., was at one time a representative to the legislature from Wayne county, Indiana, but who died four weeks after leaving home. To Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, jr., were born four children, three of whom are still living: William A., John M. and Ella J. Mr. Brown died in 1871. His wife owns ninety-six acres of land in section thirty, of Jefferson township.

Michael Hahn emigrated to Preble county in 1816, and settled in section seven. He was born in 1784, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents came from Germany. He married Miss Rebecca Jordan, who was born in 1789, and died in 1871. He died in 1825. Two of their three children are living. Alexander resides in Darke county, and Joseph in section eight, of Jefferson township.

Joseph Hahn was born in 1812, in Cincinnati, and came to this township with his parents in 1816, where he has since lived. In 1833 he married Sarah Garretson, who was born in 1815, and died in 1846. She was born in Newcastle county, Delaware. His second wife was Rebecca A. Frist, who was born in 1816, and died in 1854. His third wife, Mary Porterfield, was born in Darke county in 1822.

John Brinley was born in New Jersey in 1782, and was married to Miss Achsah Harvey, who was born in 1782, and died in 1865. In 1811 they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Butler county, where they remained until 1816, when they removed with their family to Preble county, and settled in section fourteen, of Jefferson township. They had nine children, four of whom are living in this county—William, Sylvester, Nancy and Carry. William, who lives on the homestead farm of four hundred acres of land, was born in New Jersey in 1806, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1812, and to Jefferson township in 1816. His wife, Sarah Stockton, was born in Jefferson township in 1818, and to them were born eight children, six of whom are living in this township.

Their son, Sylvester B., born in Butler county in 1816, was married in 1839, to Lorinda Purviance, who was born in 1815, and died in 1847. In 1849 he married Miss Nancy Reid, who was born in Kentucky in 1832. Two of their five children are living. Mr. Brinley owns three hundred and seventy-five acres of land in section eleven, where he resides.

In 1858, and during the civil war, he was engaged in the grain and stock trade, and kept a general store.

In 1855 he gave the ground on which Brinley's station now is.

A. P. Johnson was born in Butler county in 1816, and in 1817 came to Jefferson township with his parents, Moses and Mary Johnson, who settled about a mile and a quarter north of New Paris. In 1831 A. P. Johnson commenced to learn the tailoring trade. In 1842 he married Sarah J. Davis, daughter of Lewis Davis, of New Paris. She died in 1843. One daughter, by this marriage, is dead. In 1847 he married Anna M. Payne, of Warren county, by whom he had three children, of whom two are living. She died in 1863.

James Norris was born in Maryland in 1781, afterwards moved to Pennsylvania, where he emigrated in 1816 to Ohio, settling in section thirty-five of Jefferson township, where he resided until his death, in 1854. His wife, Barbara Weist, was born in Pennsylvania in 1782, and was the mother of twelve children, of whom only four are living—John, Abram, Elizabeth, wife of John Tweedy, who lives in Iowa; Hannah, the mother of Nathaniel Baker, and John McD. Norris, who still lives on the old place.

John McD. Norris was born in 1810, in Warren county, Ohio. In 1857 he married Louisa J. Thompson, who was born in Connecticut in 1836, and died in 1874. To them were born eight children, of whom six are living. The father of Mr. Norris came to Jefferson township when John was a small boy. Though small at the time, he remembers that when the family first came his father built a hut of poles, which served as a shelter for about four weeks. The night they moved into their new log cabin a foot of snow fell.

Gideon Garretson was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, in 1776, and in 1818 emigrated to Ohio, and settled in section eighteen, Jefferson township. His wife was Margaret Moore, who was born in 1785, and died in 1823. They had seven children—Elizabeth, wife of John Duffy, living in Wayne county, Indiana; Henry, residing in Jefferson township; Mary Ann, dead; Sarah, wife of Joseph Hahn, of Jefferson township; Gideon and Joel are dead; James, living in Huntington county, Indiana.

Henry Garretson, born in Delaware in 1809, came with his parents to Jefferson township in 1818. In 1835 he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Penland. She was born in this township in 1815. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Garretson six children were born, three of whom are living, all in the township. Mrs. Garretson's parents located in section twenty in 1810, coming from North Carolina. Mr. Penland died in 1820, at the age of thirty-six, and his wife died in 1868, aged eighty-three years.

Mr. Garretson owns two hundred and two acres of land in section seven.

William H. Garretson was born in 1846, in Jefferson township. His grandfather emigrated from the State of Delaware in 1818, and settled in Jefferson. William H. Garretson was married, in 1867, to Miss Annie E. Morrison, who was born in Jefferson township, in 1848. Her father was an early settler of the township, coming from North Carolina in 1816. Her mother came from Virginia in 1825.

To Mr. and Mrs. Garretson have been born four children, of whom but one is living, Emma May, born in 1876. Mr. Garretson is living on his father's farm, in section seven.

William Stockton was born in 1790, near Trenton, New Jersey, and in 1804 came to Ohio, stopping for a short time in Hamilton county, thence going to Butler county, near Middletown, and in 1818 emigrated to Preble county and settled in section eleven, of Jefferson township, where his son, William, now lives. Mrs. William Stockton is in her eighty-sixth year, and is living with her son. Her husband died in 1867.

William J. Stockton was born in Butler county in 1817, and in 1818 came with his parents to this township. In 1850 he married Miss Martha J. Adams, who was born in Preble county in 1833, and to them have been born five children, all of whom are living.

Daniel Stockton was born in Butler county in 1815. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in Maryland in 1807, and died in 1874. To them were born three children, and all are living. Mr. Stockton owns ninety acres of land in Jefferson township.

Andrew Scott was born in 1819, in Ireland, county of Londonderry, and when only two years of age emigrated with his parents to Rockbridge county, Virginia. Robert and Jane Scott, his parents, emigrated to Preble county in 1829, and settled in section nineteen, of Jefferson township. In 1836 they bought the farm where Andrew Scott now lives, in section twenty-eight. Andrew Scott married Jane McClure, whose parents were early settlers of Darke county. She was born in 1822. They have had no children by this marriage. Mr. Scott owns one hundred and ninety-six acres of well improved land.

Samuel King was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1808. His father, John King, died when he was only three years old. His mother's name was Catharine Everman. In 1818, in company with his mother, and his brothers and sisters, he arrived in this county and settled in the Fudge neighborhood, in Monroe township, Preble county, and built a cabin in the midst of the wilderness, where no clearing had been made. By his wife, Mary Norman, the widow of John Norman, he has had four children, two of whom, Ann and Samuel, reside in section thirty-four, Jefferson township.

Peter Bilbee was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1803, and in 1820, with his parents, Peter and Isabella Bilbee, settled on the land in section twenty-three, Jefferson township, where Peter Bilbee, jr., now lives. His mother was born in Ireland, and his father in New Jersey. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Jane lives in Indiana, and Peter and Esther, who have never been married, reside on the home place of seventy-three acres. When Peter, jr., was twenty, while in the employ of John Mitchell, he split over nine hundred and ninety rails in one day, and from that day to this has been challenging any one to beat that day's work. It has not yet been done.

John King, father of Samuel, jr., was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1806, and in 1818 settled in Monroe township, Preble county. His wife, Elizabeth Miller, who was born in 1814, and died in 1874, was the mother of six children, Samuel being the only one living in Preble county. When they settled on their place, in section twenty-one, Jefferson township, they found an old log cabin, in which they commenced house-keeping, and immediately proceeded to clear their land. Samuel King, jr., was born :n 1831, and, in 1852, married Miss Elizabeth Marzy, who was born in 1833, and died in 1876. By his second wife, Nancy C. Bernan, he had three children. Four children were born to his first wife. The farm on which he now resides consists of sixty-three acres in section twenty-one.

John Swerer was born in New Jersey in 1806, and emigrated with his parents, Peter and Agnes Swerer, about 1820. Mr. Swerer settled in Jefferson township. For several years he was a justice of the peace. His wife whom he married in 1828, was born in 1811, on the farm on which her father first settled and where her brother, Samuel now resides. To them eight children have been born, four of them living: Lewis, Warren, Agnes, and Sarah, all in New Paris, except Sarah, who lives in Miami City, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Jacob Kimmel was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, from which State he came to Ohio, and in 1826 settled in Jefferson township. He died in 1854 in Monroe township In 1826 he married Julia A. Gephart, who was born in 1808, and who died in 1847. Seven children were born to them, four of whom still survive, viz: George, Jacob, Peter and William. Mr. Kimmel owned eighty acres in Jefferson township. He was a carpenter by trade. His son, George, was born in 1827, and in 1849 married Letitia Harshman, born in 1830. They have seven children. He owns three hundred and forty-five acres of land, part of which is in Monroe and part in Jefferson township.

John M. Kimmel was born in the year 1850, in Washington township, Preble county. In 1876 he married Seraphine Ritnour, who was born in Darke county, in the year 1853. They have one child. Mr. Kimmel commenced business in Eldorado in the year 1879, keeping a clothing and gents' furnishing store. In the first twelve months he did a business of ten thousand dollars. His house is the only one of the kind in the township.

James Harvey Young, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and settled in section twenty-two, Jefferson township, where he resided until his death, which occured in 1852. Mary Brown, his wife was born in 1802, and died in 1870. They had four children, of whom Margaret J. and Caroline R. live in New Paris, Mary is dead, and Cyrus N. resides on the home place. He was born in 1838, and in 1874 married Mary McMahon, who was born in Monroe townshpi in 1855. To them have been born two children, both of whom are at home.

In Augusta county, Virginia, in 1794 John McFadden was born, and in 1834 he emigrated to Ohio and settled in section twenty-four, Jefferson township. His wife, Elizabeth Wehrly, whom he married in 1819, was born in 1797, in Augusta county, Virginia. Of their nine children five are living: Sarah in Nebraska, Margaret, Tracy, and Susan in Indiana, Catharine, wife of R. G. D. McKemy of Eaton, and George, who resides on the home place, and was born in 1837. In 1863 he married Mrs. Rabecca Jane Pence, by whom he had two children. His first wife died in 1874, and in 1876 he married Mrs. Mary E. Detrow, widow of John Detrow. Two children blessed this union. He farms about sixty-two acres of land.

James Woofter was born in Virginia in 1796, and at the age of nineteen emigrated to Ohio and settled in Darke county, which was at that time comparatively unsettled, and he was compelled to undergo all the hardships of a pioneer's life. He came to Preble county from Butler county in the year 1827. His wife, Sarah Sullivan, was born in New Jersey in 1798. Three children were born to them, only one of whom, Daniel F., is now living. The latter was born in Wayne county, Indiana in 1820. In 1839 he married Hannah Harper, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1821. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom survive. Thomas P. Woofter, their son, enlisted in 1862 in the Nineteenth Indiana battery. He died, soon after the battle of Perryville, from the effects of exposure. Mr. Daniel Woofter was a captain during the hundred day's service in the One hundred and fifty-sixth regiment of the Ohio volunteer infantry. He was discharged in the fall of 1864. He is the proprietor of the Sugar Valley mills, which were built in 1833 by his father, James Woofter. Charles Lincoln Woofter graduated at a Columbus school.

James Graham, the great hunter, who was considered the best shot in the township, came from Augusta county, Virginia, about the year 1822, and settled a short distance east of New Paris.

Thomas Miller emigrated from Ireland in the year 1824, and settled on a farm in the very center of the township. He died not many years ago. He has two sons and one daughter living in this county: Robert, in Eaton, Mrs. Mary Graham, in New Paris, and Joseph, a short distance east of New Paris.

Arthur Duffield, born in Pennsylvania in 1810, emigrated to Ohio in 1838, and settled in Gettysburgh, Jefferson township. For eighteen years he was engaged in the general store business, and in 1856 he purchased a farm of the Curry estate in section thirty-five, just west of Gettysburgh. He is now the owner of five hundred and eighty acres of rich land. His wife, Jane Harshman, was born about the year 1820, and died in 1843. One child was the result of this union. He married Barbara Pence for his second wife, and by her had six children, two of whom are dead.

John McKee, born in Pennsylvania in 1778, emigrated to Preble county, Ohio in 1822, and settled in section fourteen of Jefferson township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1846. His wife, Margaret Curry, was born in Pennsylvania in 1775, and died in 1829. She was the mother of eight children, of whom are still living James, William, Josiah, and Margaret, widow of Joseph Bilbee.

William McKee was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and came to Ohio in 1822 with his parents. He married Nancy Jane Curry in 1855. She was born in 1830. Her parents, John and Catharine Curry, settled in this county in 1814, and are both dead. Mr. McKee is the father of ten children, of whom seven are living. He owns eighty acres of land situated in section twenty four.

Andrew McKee was born in 1802, and in 1834 married Miss Elizabeth Curry, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. In 1822 he emigrated to this county with his parents. He died in 1870. Four children, all living, have been born to them. Mrs. McKee owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land located in section fifteen.

John Harshman, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1792, came to Jefferson township and settled in section twenty-six, about the year 1822. He resided here until his death, which occured in 1850. He served in the War of 1812 six months. His wife, Susan (Pense), born in Virginia in 1795, died in Jefferson in 1864. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living, viz: Franklin and William in Lee county, Iowa, and Daniel W., in this township. Daniel W. Harshman, county commissioner, was born in Jefferson township in 1826; was married in 1851 to Mary Jane Curry, who died in 1876 at the age of forty-seven. His present wife was Harriet Ann Mitchell, whom he married in 1878. She was born in 1829. He had by his first wife seven children, six living. He was elected county commissioner in 1877; was a member of the township board of education ten years, and of the agricultural board four years. He was captain of militia in 1863, and afterwards elected lieutenant colonel of militia, and was out in the one hundred days' service.

Darius Jacqua was born near Kinderhook, New York, October 15, 1787. In 1806 he moved with his parents to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he was married March 25, 1813. In 1815 he removed to Potter county, Pennsylvania, and in 1817 removed to Ohio and settled on Duck creek, now within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. In the spring of 1824 he removed near his farm in Preble county, and as a pioneer cleared the native forest and erected a log cabin, into which he removed in the following fall. He suffered all the hardships of pioneer life. In 1833 he lost his wife, leaving him with a family of nine children, the eldest of whom was but seventeen years of age. In the same year he united with the Christian church. In 1866 he had a stroke of palsy which almost entirely deprived him of the use of his limbs. He died March 25, 1871. His son, Reuben, is still a resident of Jefferson township, and is one of the most substantial citizens.

Samuel Smith, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, emigrated to Ohio in 1838, and settled in section twenty, of Jefferson township. For thirty-three years he was engaged in the milling business. In 1840 he bought the mill at New Paris, formerly owned by Peter Fleming. He was also engaged in the stone and lime business, and always attended to the interests of his farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres, which he owned at the time of his death. His wife, Mary Jones, was born in 1812, and died in 1860. To them were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Of these six are living, one in Philadelphia and five in Jefferson township.

Thomas J. Smith, born in May, 1841, married Miss Millie McPherson in 1863. Mrs. Smith was born in

1843. To them four children have been born. Mr. Smith is engaged in the stone and lime business, and has the largest business in the township. In 1870 he bought the north quarry, and in 1873 the one south of New Paris. Having no time to attend to agriculture, he owns but twenty-two acres of land.

William C. Smith was born in New Paris in 1845. In 1868 he married Sarah E. Rudy, who was born in 1841. To them have been born five children, two of whom are living. In 1870 Mr. Smith engaged in the lime business, and after nine years sold out to James Smith, his brother. He and James have rebuilt and are running the old mill north of New Paris, built by Silas and Peter Fleming.

James S. Smith was born in 1843, at New Paris, and in 1866 married Miss Amanda J. Wieland, born in 1848. Four of their five children are living. In 1870 he engaged in the lime business with his brother Thomas, and is also in the milling business with his brother William.

John Smith was born in 1850, on the old farm where he now lives. In 1874 he married Miss Isabella A. Porterfield, who was born in 1855. Their three children, Mary Eliza, John Wesley, and Anna Laura, are living. Mr. Smith's farm, of one hundred and three acres of well cultivated land, is situated in section twenty-one, quarter of a mile east of New Paris. Mrs. Smith's parents, Leander and Sarah Porterfield, reside in New Paris.

Saul Thomas was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1789. From this State he emigrated to Virginia, and afterwards moved west, settling near New Madison, in 1817. From that period until his death he has lived in western Ohio, a period of sixty-three years. The most of that time was spent in or near New Paris, where he died in 1880. For seventy years he was an active business man, and in every department of his work proved himself a man of sterling character. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and lived under every administration of the Government from Washington to Hayes. "He has lived in the grandest period of history, and has witnessed triumphs of science, art and industry, that challenge, for their description, the most graphic pen." At the time of his death Mr. Thomas left a wife by a second marriage. During his life he was, for forty years, a member of the Masonic fraternity, by which order he was buried in June, 1880.

Edmund Kincaid was born in 1818, in Gasper township, Preble county. His parents, John and Mary Kincaid, emigrated from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Kentucky, and in 1809 came to Gasper township, Preble county. His wife, Janet Young, was born in Butler county, in 1826. Their two children are living on the home place with their mother, Mrs. Janet Kincaid. Her husband died on the farm which he owned in section twenty-seven, Jefferson township. Mrs. Kincaid's father, David Young, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother, Ann, was born in Hamilton county. Both are dead.

James Paul was born in Ireland in 1784, and emigrated to the United States, and settled in Adams county, in 1811, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1836. His wife, Sarah Brown, was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, and died in 1822. They had four children—Jane, Mary, Nancy and James.

James, the father of James H. Paul, was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1815, and came to Preble county in 1836. He married Susan Jane Campbell, who was born in 1817, and died in 1880.

Nancy, the daughter of James Paul, sr., was born in 1813, and came to this county from Adams county in 1835. She married Osborn Morrison in 1835, and to them three children have been born, one of whom, Alice F., wife of Perry C. Dowlar, is living near New Madison, Darke county, Ohio. Mr. Morrison was born in 1810, and died in 1871. His parents, Andrew and Martha Mitchell Morrison, emigrated from Kentucky about the year 1808, and settled in section nine of Jefferson township.

James H. Paul was born in Jefferson township in 1842. In 1861 he married Miss Margaret Jane Brinley, who was born in 1843. Five of their six children are living, and at home. His farm consists of one hundred and eighty-three acres of land in section two. His parents were James Paul and Susan Jane, whose maiden name was Campbell. Mrs. Paul was born in Jefferson township in 1817, and died June 1, 1880. The old people had five children, two of whom are living—James H., and Catharine A., wife of Henry Miller, of New Paris.

Dr. Albert Hawley was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1822. In the winter of 1845–6 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical college in Cincinnati. In 1846, having graduated with honor, he commenced the practice of medicine at Gettysburgh, Jefferson township, at which place he has since lived and has been practicing his profession. His first wife was Martha Porterfield, of Jefferson township. His second wife, Elizabeth M. Watt, became the mother of his five children, all of whom are living.

John Adams was born in 1795, and his wife, Adaline Bowman, was born in 1801. They emigrated to Preble county at an early day, and settled in Washington township near Eaton. They died in section one, Jefferson township, on the farm now owned by Josiah Clawson.

Israel B. Adams was born in 1828, near Westville, Preble county. In 1854 he married Nancy C. Smith, who was born in section one of Jefferson township in 1831. Two of their three children are living, both at home. Mr. Adams owns eighty acres of land in section one.

Dural Swain, who owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in the southwest corner of section twenty-two, is the son of Jacob Swain, late of Jackson township, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, settling with his father in Jackson, and afterwards removing to his present residence. In 1834 he was married to Jane Kennedy, by whom he had four children, three, of whom are living. Mrs. Swain was born at Springborough, Ohio, in 1812, and is still living.

William Swisher came to Ohio from Pennsylvania about 1805, and settled about half a mile east of Winchester. He had eight children born to him, three of whom are still living, viz.: Jesse Swisher, living in Darke county, and Polly (Neff) and Annie (Myers) in Indiana. Robert Swisher, a son of the above, was born in 1805, and in 1826 he married Annie Sayler, born in 1807. He had five children born him by his first wife, all of whom are living, viz.: Martin, in Eaton; Mary Ann (Marshall), in Kansas; William, in Dixon township; Elizabeth (Taylor) in Jackson township; and Annie (Morlatt), in Indiana. In 1839 his first wife died, and in the same year he married Maria Wilson. Four children were born to them, three of whom survive, viz.: Sarah (Gard), in Dixon township; Caroline (Bradley) in Missouri; and Nancy (Paddack) in Indiana. At the time of his death in 1840 he owned five hundred and ten acres. Martin Swisher was born in 1827. In 1852 he married Jane, daughter of Jehu Rhea, born in 1828. He has had seven children born to him, one of whom is deceased. He is the owner of about four hundred acres, part of which lies in Dixon township, and part in Wayne county, Indiana. He was justice of the peace for five years while living in Dixon township. He moved to Eaton in 1879, where he now resides.

George Crubaugh, born in Pennsylvania in 1808, emigrated with his parents to Butler county, Ohio, and in 1840 he came to Preble county, and settled in Jefferson township, in section twenty-four. His wife, Almira Blackford, whom he married in 1832, was born in 1811. Six children were born to them. His present wife, Elizabeth Wade, was born in 1820. She has borne him eight children. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of well cultivated land.

David A. Wehrly was born in Monroe township, Preble county in 1824. His wife, Christina B. Reinhold, was born in Europe. Her father, Christian Reinhold, died when she was three years old. Her mother died in 1878. She came to this country, in 1838, and settled in Monroe township, near where Samuel Wehrly lives. To Mr. and Mrs. David Wehrly have been born six children, five of whom are living. David Wehrly died in 1878.

Peter Mikesell was born in the State of Maryland, in 1782, and, about 1800, emigrated with his parents to Virginia. His wife, Mary Aldrige, was born in 1779. They were married in 1807. Two of their eight children are dead. In 1817, they emigrated from Viriginia to Ohio, and located in Gratis township, Preble county. In 1827, he moved to Gasper township, near the Poterf mills, on Seven Mile Creek, and there remained until his death. In 1811, David, the son of Peter and Mary Mikesell, was born in Virginia, and after his removal to Ohio, married for his first wife, Sarah Barnhart, who was born in 1818, and died in 1855. Ten of the twelve children, born by this marriage, are living.

Isaac McDonald was born near Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, in 1808, and settled in Jefferson township in 1842, in section twenty-seven, where he owns ninety five acres of land. He has been married three times. His first wife, Miss Barbara Hopple, was the mother of two children, and died in 1845. His second wife, who died in 1871, was Polly Marshall, by whom he had two children. His present wife is Deborah Warner, by whom he has had one child, since dead.

Guy Bloom, born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, emigrated to Ohio in 1844, and settled in section thirty-four of Jefferson township, Preble county. His wife, Harriet Frances Jamison, was born in 1826. To Mr. and Mrs. Bloom have been born ten children, six of whom are living, and all in Jefferson township. Mr. Bloom is the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and his farm is one of the neatest in the township. Joseph and Rebecca Bloom were the parents of Guy. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Darke county, Ohio, in 1827, where they died.

Samuel S. Richie was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1814. He is the son of Robert and Sarah Richie. His father was born in Philadelphia in 1789, and his mother, Sarah Steer, was born in Virginia in 1787. Both died in Philadelphia. In 1805, Robert Richie emigrated to Jefferson county, Ohio. They had six children, of whom Samuel S. Ritchie was the only one who settled in Jefferson township. In 1858, he settled in section seventeen. He can trace his ancestral line on his father's side to Ireland, and his maternal ancestors were from Wales.

His wife, Anna S. Shoemaker, was born in 1814, in Pennsylvania. Their nine children are all living. Elizabeth, wife of R. F. White, of New Paris; Sarah M. resides in Burlington, New Jersey; Margaret W., wife of M. J. Barger, of Vermillion county, Illinois; Anna, wife of Nathan Coffin, of Texas; Robert, who married Anna Bell Lind, and lives in section seventeen; Grace and Charles reside at home; and Janet, wife of J. E. Mendenhall, who lives in Arkansas.

Mr. Richie owns five hundred and twenty acres of land under a good state of cultivation.

John Coblentz was born in Maryland in the year 1825, and in 1829 came to Ohio. He married Mary Jane Robertson in 1847, who was born in Preble county in 1831. They moved to Jefferson township from Darke county in the year 1869. Five children have been born them, four of whom are now living. Mr. Coblentz owns a farm of one hundred and three acres, located in section four and five of this township.

Benjamin Denmire was born in Butler county, Ohio, in the year 1824. In 1849 he married Eliza A., daughter of Frederick K. and Sally Smith, who emigrated to America from Germany at an early age. Six children were born them, five of whom are now living in Jefferson township, one of the six being deceased. Mr. Denmire owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of land located in section eleven. He has for several years held the position of supervisor, and also that of school director.

Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah McGill, was born in 1809. In the year 1825 she came with her parents to Ohio from Virginia and settled in Jefferson township. In 1854 she married Samuel Kirkpatrick, who was born in Virginia in 1800, and came to Ohio when a young man. No children were born by this marriage. They took a child to raise—Margaret E. Reed, who afterwards married Nelson W. Hunt, and is now living in Hillsborough, Indiana.

Hannah Brown was born in Jefferson township in 1816, and in 1837 was married to James, the son of James and Margaret (Smith) Brown. Mr. Brown, sr., represented Wayne county in the Indiana legislature in 1814, but died soon after his election.

James Brown, jr., was born in 1814, and died in 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born four children, of whom William, John M., and Ella J. are living. Mrs. Brown owns ninety-six acres of land in section thirty, of Jefferson township, where she resides.

Clinton Brown enlisted the first day of April, 1864, in company F, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until September, 1864, on account of the loss of his left arm while transferring prisoners across the Ohio river at Cincinnati. James M. and Susan Pitman were the parents of Mrs. Clinton Brown.

David Sherer, second son of Jesse Sherer, of Washington township, was born in 1838. In 1861 he married Miss Anna Thompson, who was born in 1842, in the State of Indiana. To them have been born six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Sherer resides in section twenty-seven, of Jefferson township, on one hundred and seventy-four acres of well improved land. Dennis Thompson and Elmira Grimes were the parents of Miss Sherer.

Isaac Allen Tyler was born in Geauga county, Ohio, in 1832. He was married in 1859 to Catharine Hetzler, who was born in 1830. In the same year he moved to Butler county, and, after a stay of four months, he moved again, and settled in section eight of Jefferson township. At the time of his entry he bought land and has lived on it ever since. His wife died in 1877, leaving two children—Samuel C. and John W. In 1879 he married Lavina Jane Downing, born in Darke county, in 1843. Her mother belonged to the Morrison family, who were among the earliest settlers of Jefferson township, where they settled in 1806, coming from Kentucky. They were originally from Tennessee. Mr. Tyler owns a finely improved farm in this township, and is one of the most prosperous farmers in the county.

Mitchell and Lydia Murray came from Delaware about the year 1825, and settled at Eaton. They have had thirteen children, of whom Joseph is the eldest. He was born in 1831, and in 1860 married Margaret L. Wisenbaugh, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann Wisenbaugh, who came from Montgomery county to Preble about forty-five years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Murray have five children been born, four of whom are living—Elmer, Mary, Alfred, and Fanny. Their son Charles Horner is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Murray lived in Eldorado after their marriage until about fourteen years ago, when they removed to their present residence in section thirty-one of Jefferson township, where Mr. Murray owns over one hundred acres of land.

Frederick Ferris, born in Vermont, emigrated to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1811, and died there in 1843. His wife, Susan Nichols, was a native of Connecticut. She died in 1831. Both died in Franklin county. Mr. Ferris served in the War of 1812, under Major Hackleman. They had eleven children, of whom Susan, William, John, Caroline, James, Mary, and Isaiah are dead; Ann, the widow of Michael Snell, is living in southeastern Indiana; Catharine is the wife of James M. Clements, of Newcastle, Indiana; Dr. Samuel Ferris is engaged in the practice of medicine in Newcastle, Indiana.

Dr. Allison B. Ferris was born May 30, 1824, in Franklin county, Indiana. He received a good education at the Franklin County seminary, at Brookville, Indiana. In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Casterline, of Liberty, Indiana, and continued with him for four years. March 6, 1850, he graduated at the Cleveland Medical college. After his graduation he attended lectures in the winter of 1850–51 at the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati. He practiced for a short time at New Westville, and commenced the practice of medicine in New Paris February 13, 1852, where he has resided ever since. He was married June 27, 1852, to Elizabeth E. Frazer, who died October 13th of the same year. In June, 1854, he married Elizabeth M. Banta, daughter of Solomon Banta, of Eaton. She died September 11, 1876. Their son, Charles E. Ferris, was born April 15, 1855, and married Belle Little, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Little, of Richmond, Indiana, where the young couple reside. They have three children. May 27, 1878, Dr. Ferris was married to Miss Jennie D. McClure, daughter of Dr. Samuel McClure, of Winchester, Indiana.

W. A. McWhinney, son of the late Thomas J. McWhinney, of Jackson township, was born in 1838. In 1862 he married Margaret Cail, who died in 1876, leaving one child, Nancy R. In 1878 he was married to Mary Wisenbaugh, who was born in 1842.

Mr. McWhinney started in the dry goods business at New Paris in 1874.

Josiah F. Clawson was born in Dixon township in 1831. His parents, John and Mary Clawson, emigrated to Ohio at a very early day, and lived in Dixon township. In 1855 Josiah married Rachel Mettert, who was born in 1838. Their three children are living.

Mr. Clawson owns seventy acres of land in section one, of Jefferson township, where he resides. Mr. Clawson's parents, Frederick and Catharine Mottert, emigrated to Ohio at a very early day.

ITEMS.

The first wheat raised in Jefferson township is said to have been sown by old man Ireland.

It is probable that the six acres of corn planted by Levi Purviance, in the spring of 1806, was the first raised in Jefferson.

The grandfather of James and the father of David Ireland, is thought to have been the first person who died in the township. He is buried on the farm of the Purviances.

In the War of 1812 Jefferson township furnished her full quota. The Indians returning to their old camp ground, drove off many of the settlers, and by making raids on the little farms that were left unprotected, by

Samuel Smith

Samuel Smith, whose many charities will long be remembered by the poor families of Jefferson township, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1802. Naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, his early life was spent in the shops and factories in the neighborhood. His father, Joseph Smith, whose family consisted of six children, Ann, Hughes, Hannah Hood, Elizabeth Rieley, Easter, John and Samuel, died in 1821. After the death of his father, Samuel, always attentive to the wants of his mother, shared with her his earnings, until her death in 1831.

The man who takes care of his parents will prosper, was a favorite adage which in later years he often repeated to his neighbors. In 1827 he was married to Nancy Bunting, of Lancaster county. This union was terminated by the death of the wife in June, 1828. The offspring of this union, one child, died in infancy. He was married to Mary Jones, of Chester county, in 1833. They had ten children—Joseph C., born December 5, 1833; Anna E., born March 10, 1835; Jacob J., born August 20, 1837; Nathan J., born June 20, 1839; Thomas J., born May 31, 1841; James S., born July 31, 1843; William C., born January 28, 1845; Phebe E., born November 29, 1846; John, born December 15, 1850; Mary E., deceased.

Of these ten, four are dead. Anna E., died April 10, 1875; Jacob J., died in the army October 25, 1862; Nathan J., died in the spring of 1864.

Three of the sons were in the army. Joseph C. was a member of the Fifth Ohio cavalry; Jacob J. and James S. volunteered in the Nineteenth Indiana battery.

Samuel Smith resigned his position as superintendent of the cotton mills on the Brandywine, and emigrated to Ohio in 1838. He purchased the farm of one hundred and three acres now known as the Smith homestead, near New Paris. About 1844 he engaged in milling, and personally attended to the business until shortly before his death, when his sons, James and William, assumed control. He was engaged in the drygoods business a few years, but the bulk of his estate was accumulated from the productions of the farm and mill. He was a man of uncommonly good business sense, his great and only fault being inability to deny the requests of his friends, who frequently involved him in heavy losses. His disposition seemed at times to be passionate, abusive and selfish, but the many charities to which his books and his neighbors testify, prove him to have been a kind-hearted and benevolent man. No poor man ever asked for a sack of flour and went away without it. He was known among the poor families in the community as a present helper in time of need. Mr. Smith always attended personally to his business and followed a favorite maxim, "Never do business on a slate."

In politics he was an old school Democrat, and frequently boasted of having voted for Jackson three times. In his family he was always exacting, but liberal. He was a natural mechanic, able to do anything to which he turned his hand. In this particular, he was somewhat like his illustrious cousin, Robert Fulton, the inventor of steam navigation. Fulton, when a youth, was a frequent visitor at his uncle Smith's residence in Pennsylvania, and his boyish pranks are now family tradition.

Early in 1879 Mr. Smith became affected with slow paralysis, which caused his death on the twenty-second of September of the same year. He met death as he met every crisis in business, calmly and philosophically. To do right had been his religion, and there was not a twinge of conscience to disturb the peace of his dying day. He is remembered as an honest, straightforward, outspoken and benevolent man.

The mill is now conducted by James and William, who have inherited much of their father's business tact, and "are held in high esteem by the community as upright, honest men." The whole family revere their father's memory, which will live as long as gratitude holds a place in the human heart.

stealing horses and driving off cattle, made it very dangerous for those who remained in the township and stood their ground.

During the late civil war the soldiers of Jefferson township were forthcoming and the provost marshal very seldom had the chance to "draw a bead" on a scared renegade who hailed from Jefferson.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

June 10, 1838, it was recorded that there be ten school districts in the township of Jefferson. The school system throughout the township is very effective, and the people have always had great respect for education, and from the first have availed themselves of all privileges of this kind.

The first school-house in Jefferson township was situated on the farm owned by Patrick McGrew, a short distance south of where the barn now stands. It was a pioneer log school-house of the most approved pattern of the rude architecture of the early days. It had a puncheon floor, and puncheons around three sides of the room, which were used as writing desks. There was a fire-place seven feet wide, in one end of the room, and in cold weather a sea of flame rolled out of the mud chimney that was plastered to the outside wall. Even in warm weather a smoldering fire was kept up, so that the copy books might be easily dried.

John P. Ireland was probably the first teacher. He was followed by Clements Ferguson, then a young medical student, who afterwards became the leading physician of the community.

There was a school-house near Cedar Springs, at a very early day, and it was a notable fact that all who attended that school and drank of the neighboring springs, had good health.

Thomas Burnan taught one of the earliest schools on the place north of Paris, owned by Oliver Mitchell.

EARLY MILLS.

The milling power afforded by Whitewater was utilized at a very early day. About 1814, John Ireland erected the first grist-mill in the township on the creek below Paris, not far from the present quarry. There was a still-house in connection with it at one time.

The New Paris mill, now owned by the Smiths, was built as early as 1825, by Silas and Peter Fleming.

Prior to 1835, James Woofter built a grist-mill about a mile north of New Paris. The mill is now operated by Captain D. F. Woofter. The mill is known as the Sugar Valley mill.

About 1840, Fletcher Doloff started a mill two miles north of Paris. There was a still-house connected with it.

Two or three hundred yards from the Doloff mill, more than fifty years ago, a "corn cracker" was put up by Robert McGrew. This afterwards became a regular grist-mill. Distilling was also carried on there.

There was a woollen mill just west of New Paris in very early times, which was run by the Barber brothers at the time that it was destroyed about the year 1845.

Robert Snodgrass had a tanyard just above this mill at a very early day.

The Coblentz saw-mill is located nearly three miles up the creek.

There is a saw-mill at New Paris which is run by Joshua Mackey.

There is a saw-mill not far from the Woofter mill owned by Thompson Fleming.

NEW PARIS.

This is, besides Eaton, the second largest town in the county, and is the local center of the business of Jefferson township. Surrounded by a productive and thickly settled country, it has become the seat of considerable local trade.

In the first settlement of the territory known as Jefferson township, James Fleming, an emigrant from Kentucky, entered the southwest quarter of section twenty, and soon afterwards, Andrew Ireland, also from Kentucky, bought land in the northwestern quarter of section twenty-nine. Andrew Ireland leased his land to a man named Campbell, and for awhile lived in his old State of Kentucky.

About 1816, New Westville, two miles south, and other towns not far from where James Fleming lived, were laid out, and it appeared to be necessary, as well as very desirable, that a capital be chosen for Jefferson township. It takes enterprise to conceive the plan of a new town. The founder of this town was James Fleming, and the foundation ground was his quarter section on Whitewater.

Accordingly, in 1817, Mr. Fleming proceeded to materialize his plat which heretofore had only existed on paper. At this juncture, Andrew Ireland decided to cast in his lot with that of Mr. Fleming, and make a good sized town of it. Inasmuch as both founders had come from the vicinity of Paris, Kentucky, it was decided that the name of the place should be New Paris. The plats of the two founders were only separated by the, as yet imaginary, main street.

But New Paris was not to be a "paper town"—a town in name and not in substance. So the plat of twenty lots, with a main and a number of cross streets, was acknowledged August 18, 1817, before Isaac Stephens, justice of the peace. Messrs. Fleming and Ireland had now marked out their plat on the chosen ground, and the next thing was to fill the lots with houses. They offered as an inducement to the people that the one who should erect the first house in the new town would be presented with the lot upon which he should desire to build. John H. Cottom was the man who accepted this generous offer, and immediately proceeded to erect a square log house on the lot where McWhinney's store now stands. In this house he opened a hotel in 1817. A man named Pryor soon afterwards erected a frame house on the corner opposite Cottom's hotel, on the site now occupied by Means & Johnson's store. Here the first store in town was opened and kept. It was what is now known as a general store. In those early days, before the several branches of trade could be established in a locality, it was necessary that the store contain supplies of everything required by the community. Of such character was the first store in New Paris. The pioneers had neither time nor money to indulge in luxuries of any kind, and the shelves of even a small general store held a supply greater than the demand.

Robert Sprowls built a large frame house where Hazeltine's grocery now is. The present site of the Odd Fellows' building was at first occupied by Robert McGill's house and blacksmith shop. The tanyard on Washington street, now owned by Joseph Burgoyne was "sunk" as early as 1820, by a man named Crampton. A number of dwelling houses were built, and even at that early day the hamlet of New Paris bade fair to become a thriving town. For a time more business was transacted in Paris than in the neighboring town of Richmond. A very extensive business was carried on by Chadwick's pork packing establishment, which was situated just north of the store of Means & Johnson. For a number of years more pork was packed in New Paris than in any neighboring town. Afterwards George Vaneman purchased the business, and engaged in the packing of pork on Main street, on the left of where the depot now stands.

ADDITIONS

were made from time to time as the population increased. On March 26, 1829, James Fleming and L. Ginger added sixteen lots to the north part of town.

Peter Scott surveyed fourteen lots for S. J. H. Ireland, September 26, 1829, and the plat of the addition was recorded and acknowledged on the tenth of October.

An addition of sixteen lots, comprising the southeast part of New Paris, was presented for acknowledgment October 31, 1822, by S. J. H. Ireland.

The fourth addition to this rapidly growing village was made by Samuel Mitchell, October 31, 1832. This addition comprised twenty-six lots, situated in the southwest quarter of section twenty, immediately north and east of the second and north addition.

John F. Ireland, better known as Fielding Ireland, added fourteen lots at the south end of the main cross street near the addition made by S. J. H. Ireland and Robert McGill. The plat of this addition was presented July 14, 1835. There is a record of the addition of forty-two out-lots in 1866, and in October, 1870, and lots twenty-eight and thirty were subdivided into seven lots, by John F. Ireland. During the years 1870–2, three additions were made—two by the assignees of Beam and Jay, and the executors of John F. Ireland.

On June 21, 1879, Henry O. Hutton made an addition of in-lots from No. 184 to 203.

The lots thus added have been bought from time to time by enterprising citizens who have erected substantial, and in many instances, handsome residences.

Washington street is the north and south thoroughfare, with High street on the east running parallel with it from Main, which crosses Washington street at right angles, and runs thence east and west. Walnut street to the north and Cherry to the south of Main street, are its parallels. These streets are broad, clean, and well shaded with rows of ornamental trees. They are generally well supplied with good sidewalks, and are lighted a night by numerous street lamps.

The location of the town was most fortunate. Down in the valley, protected but not shut in by high hills, the spot in which it is situated is by nature attractive, and the skill of the artisan has added finishing touches which have made the view more picturesque.

Little did the founders of New Paris dream that they were laying out their town right in the path which would in later years be chosen by the iron horse as he rushed up the valley. But as good fortune would have it, the little town was right in the way of two railroads owned by the great Panhandle company. The Dayton & Western branch was built about the year 1851, and prior to 1860 the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis branch connected New Paris with great cities east and west, and the business enterprise of the place received a new impetus when it heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive.

Situated in a good farming region, it was natural that the markets made accessible by the railroads be supplied with the products of the broad acres all around, and it was also natural that New Paris, the principal town, should become the center of this growing trade. The Dayton & Western road built a warehouse, and one was put up north of it, by Beam and Jay, and is now owned by Thomas J. and J. S. Smith, and run by Robert Richie. The shipping business is quite extensive.

Nature has been very kind and provident, and as if foreseeing that a town would some day be built in the vicinity, has well stored the earth with strata of limestone peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of the best lime, and well adapted to building purposes; and but a short distance below town the copious fountains of water are impregnated with healing power. The limestone quarries, and the Cedar springs near by are the natural resources of the wealth and health of New Paris.

INCORPORATION.

So rapidly did the little hamlet of New Paris grow into a thriving village that the citizens thought best to petition for an act of incorporation, and accordingly in the year of our Lord 1832, and in the fifteenth year of the village, New Paris became a regularly incorporated village, by a special act of the legislature of 1831–2. An order for an election of village officers was issued, and Lewis Davis, esq., was declared mayor, and at once proceeded to manage the affairs of the village. The earliest records have been lost, and the full list of officers elected at the first election can not be given; but it is known that the chief executor of the decrees of Mayor Davis was R. S. Tillman, the first marshal. As nearly as can be ascertained, the following men have officiated as mayor of New Paris since Lewis Davis: John G. Jameson, David J. Cottom, John Cowgill, David J. Mauzy, Peter Fleming, R. S. Tillman, Levi Johnson, A. P. Johnson, John F. Ireland, R. F. Thompson, L. W. Richey, eleven years, Alfred Calkins, Jacob Middaugh, and perhaps others whose names have not been ascertained. The present mayor is L. W. Richey, who was re-elected in 1880. He was elected mayor in 1865, and held his office eleven years. He is also justice of the peace for Jefferson township, and attends to his respective duties at his office in New Paris. The other corporation officers are: Timothy Cronin, James Dwyer, Patterson Sawyer, Joseph Burgoyne, Joseph Wrenn, and David Rayburn, councilmen; W. G. Hahn, treasurer; S. V. Henkle, clerk; J. T. Cox, marshal; and William Patterson, street commissioner.

The population of New Paris is about eight hundred and thirty-five.

THE SCHOOLS OF NEW PARIS

are as old as the village, and have improved even more rapidly. Enterprise in a people is proof of intelligence, and the growth of these two necessary elements of success is simultaneous. The first school-house in New Paris was situated on the branch on the east side of where the railroad now is, in the western edge of town. It was a building of the primeval days of education, but in the little log school-house some of the leading citizens of New Paris received the rudiments of a common-sense education. Many men who are living in New Paris today remember with tender interest that this was the place where they got their first insight into the three mysterious R's—*Readin*' '*Ritin*' and '*Rithmetic.* At that time geography and grammar were considered the higher branches.

In a few years it was thought best to build a larger and better school-house, and accordingly a frame building was erected nearly opposite where the Christian church now stands. This building contained two rooms, and was considered quite a fine school-house. But education was making rapid strides towards the higher planes of learning. The high school system was being established in every village, and studies which had but recently been prominent only in the curricula of colleges, became the delight of hundreds who never expected to enter college hall. Nor did the people of New Paris sneer at the high school system, but showed their good faith in it by erecting, in 1868, a commodious brick building, part of which is used by the High school. This building is located in the eastern part of town, in a large and well shaded yard. In 1878 the west side of the building received an addition, and the whole was remodelled, and is now eighty feet long and forty-seven feet wide.

Abner Hahn, a graduate of Otterbein university, at Westerville, Ohio, is the superintendent of the schools, and principal of the High school.

The course of the High school is divided into two years of three terms each. The studies embraced in the first year are: Geometry, natural philosophy, algebra, Latin, Greek lessons, trigonometry, English analysis, and physical geography; those of the second year are: Chemistry, rhetoric, Constitution of the United States, Greek analysis and Greek Testament, geology, astronomy, mental philosophy, botany, and political economy. Rhetorical exercises are given throughout the entire course. There is a good preparatory course.

There are four intermediate departments, respectively presided over by John A. Moore, W. V. Henkle, Miss Julia Kesler, and Miss Minnie Ireland. There is a large country patronage to this flourishing school.

The board of education is as follows: Jacob Middaugh, president; L. W. Richey, secretary; W. A. McWhinney, treasurer; remaining members, Timothy Cronin, Dr. Haynie, and William G. Hahn.

FELLOWSHIP LODGE, NO. 108 FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Masonic order is well represented in Jefferson township by the above named lodge. The charter members were: Thomas K. Peebles, Lewis Davis, James Sampson, James M. Knox, Thompson Fleming, and W. B. Schenck. The date of dispensation was November 1, 1839. At the first meeting the following officers were installed: Thomas K. Peebles, first worshipful master; Frederick Bowers, first senior warden; Lewis Davis, first junior warden; James Sampson, treasurer; James M. Knox, secretary; Thompson Fleming, senior deacon; William Ireland, junior deacon; Darius Shaw, tyler. John L. Davis, and Samuel W. Richey became members soon after the first meeting. The latter is still living.

The charter granted was dated October 21, 1841, at Lancaster, Ohio, and signed by W. J. Reese, grand master; W. B. Phrall, deputy grand master; Isaac C. Copeland, senior grand warden; John M. Barrere, junior grand warden; and was attested by J. D. Caldwell, grand secretary.

Fellowship Lodge held its first meetings in the second story of a frame house on East Main street, New Paris. They continued here but a short time, when the second story of the frame building belonging to Richey and Hazeltine was leased. They continued in this building which is located on North Washington street, until 1856.

On the ninteenth of April of that year they purchased of Jeremiah C. Crampton the three story frame building on the west side of Washington street, between Main and Walnut, which building they still own and occupy.

Of the charter members Thompson Fleming is the only one living.

The lodge has prospered since its founding, and now numbers about forty members. The following is a list of the officers elected in 1880: Joseph Burgoyne, worshipful master; Daniel F. Woofter, senior Warden; William R. Reid, junior Warden; Timothy Cronin, treasurer; Patrick McGrew, secretary; David Mackey, senior deacon; George McFadden, junior deacon; Samuel Reinhardt, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, LODGE NO. 303.

The New Paris lodge of the Odd Fellows was organized about the year 1854, and is at present in a very prosperous condition. A few years ago the Odd Fellows' building was erected on the corner of Main and Washington streets. It is a handsome brick structure, and was erected at great expense. The lower part is occupied by stores. It is the largest and handsomest business house in New Paris. The hall in the upper part is the arcanum of the order, where they hold their meetings.

The officers of the society are: John A. Moore, noble grand; Joseph Wrenn, vice grand; William Smith, secretary; Jacob Reinheimer, treasurer.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The early settlers of this township were religious people, and the trials and hardships which they encountered during their settlement in a new country only had the effect to strenghten their convictions that religion was to them a comfort and necessity. When it is remembered that among the earliest pioneers there was such a man of God as Elder David Purviance, it will not appear at all strange that the church was organized first, even before the township. Elder Purviance, and, in fact, nearly all of the early pioneers, were fresh from a big revival at Cane Ridge church, in their old county of Bourbon, in Kentucky. Then, too, quite recently a new church had been formed of a number of dissenters from the old Presbyterian faith, and Elder Purviance and his people declared that they belonged to the

NEW LIGHT, OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

which Elder Purviance helped found in Kentucky. As soon as he reached Jefferson township, in 1807, he proceeded to organize a church. He had the material in the sturdy pioneers that had come with him from Kentucky. It was customary to hold the first meetings in the grove by the big spring, just north of where New Paris now is, and where, in the year 1807, was organized the first church in Jefferson township, and one of the first churches in the county. Among the first members were the Irelands, Purviances, Flemings, and Mitchells.

Meetings continued to be held from time to time in this temple of nature's God until about the year 1820, when a house was put up near where the first meeting had been held. The house, according to the recollection of citizens of New Paris, was a structure of frame, filled in with brick, and the room ceiled with planks. Prior to this time the southern wing of the congregation became so large that it was thought advisable to organize the Shiloh church, whose history is noticed among the early churches of Jackson township.

The New Paris church continued to prosper, and, in the years 1838–39, it was a respectable and happy church —nothwithstanding there was some diversity of opinion on the subject of baptism.

In 1839 James McVey, a disciple of Alexander Campbell, came to New Paris, and ere long there was a division in the church, and henceforth the two organizations were known commonly as the New Lights and Campbellites. Neither party was willing to acknowledge any sectarian name, but desired to be called Christian.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There were only ten or twelve Presbyterians, about the year 1830, who formed themselves into a society and determined to have their chosen denomination represented by a church. Rev. John Ross ministered to them for a number of years. Among the first members were Adam Reid, Peyton Irvin, James Brown, members of the McVey family, and others. The church was first called the Beulah church, but the name was changed to the Presbyterian church of New Paris, by the old presbytery of Oxford. In 1841 Rev. Franklin Berryhill became the pastor of the flock. During the first year of his pastorate the congregation worshipped part of the time in the Christian church, and part of the time in the Methodist church. Seeing the great need of a house of worship, Rev. Berryhill stirred the people to action by a sermon from the text found in Haggai 1, 8—"Go up to the mountain and bring wood, and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified saith the Lord." Within four days after this sermon was preached the sum of four hundred dollars was subscribed. Very soon a neat frame building was put up, and soon paid for. Rev. Berryhill continued to preach to this people until, in 1851, he was compelled to resign on account of failing health, and soon after removed to Greene county. He now resides near Bellbrook, and is one of the oldest ministers in the presbytery at Dayton.

The last minister of the New Paris church was Rev. David H. Greene. There are now more than fifty members.

THE PUBLIC CHURCH.

About the time of the division of the Christian church at New Paris, it was deemed advisable to build a public meeting house in New Paris. The ground on which the building stands is located on East Cherry street. It was donated to the citizens of New Paris on condition that it forever be used as a place for public worship, and that people of all denominations and creeds be permitted to enjoy the privilege of holding meetings there. A neat frame building, seventy by forty feet, was put up at an expense of about one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Of the one hundred and fourteen subscribers, eighty-three belonged to no church, and thirty-one were members of various organizations. Preachers of every belief were allowed to preach in this church, and it was and is still often used as a place for public entertainments, and meetings of all kinds. The Campbellite or Christian church was accustomed to hold meetings there, and a few years ago a dispute arose as to the ownership of the public church, which was decided in favor of the public.

The first trustees of the public church were, Lewis Davis, R. S. Tillman, S. W. Richey, and John F. Ireland. The donors of the ground were James and Eliza Cochren.

All of the big temperance meetings, that have been held in New Paris, are held in the old church, which is still kept in good repair.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

was organized in the public meeting house soon after it was built. Rev. J. C. McCune, of Miamsburgh, Montgomery county, effected the organization. Their house of worship is new, and is considered one of the best in New Paris. It is situated on South Washington street. The old Universalist church building stood just west of the Christian church. Rev. J. V. Guthrie was the pastor for quite a number of years. Rev. C. P. Carlton was the last regular pastor. It has been thought best to do without regular preaching, until the building is all paid for. However, services are held every few weeks. There are about seventy members.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Quite a number of people, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination, were living in New Paris and the vicinity in the early times, but prior to the year 1840, the latter class that had been formed did not feel able to build a church. Previous to this time occasional services were held by circuit riders, who passed that way. John Cottom, James Fleming, Jr., Robert McCord and others were instrumental in organizing the church, and in building a house of worship. About the year 1840, a frame house was erected on the south side of East Main street. Since that time preaching has been regularly kept up. The first preacher was Rev. James Smith, and the present pastor is Rev. T. H. Fiddler.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

after failing to establish its claim to the public meeting-house, was not discouraged. The congregation, with commendable zeal, decided to build a new house of worship. Accordingly a lot was chosen on the north side of Cherry street. As soon as the necessary funds could be raised, a handsome brick building was erected. The efforts of Mr. McVey had started the church with nearly one hundred members, mostly dissenters from the New Light church. There is no regular preaching there.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Quite a number of the citizens of New Paris, especially the foreign population, were staunch supporters of the Roman Catholic church, and about the year 1870, with characteristic zeal, they took steps toward the building of the church, which is a brick building standing on the south side of East Walnut street. This building, both in size and appearance, compares very favorably with the other churches of town. The church is not strong enough to support a settled priest, but is supplied from time to time by priests from the neighboring city of Richmond.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are many colored folks in New Paris and vicinity, and naturally they are Methodists, and earnest ones, too. They are not so fortunate as their white brethren, and own neither house nor pastor. They hold their regular meetings in the old school-house, next to the depot, and their quarterly and other big meetings, in the public church.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The people of New Paris ever handled intemperance with ungloved hands. Prayers, entreaties, legal and moral suasion have all been used as weapons against the foe. Long, long ago did king alcohol receive his marching orders from an outraged people. From time to time saloons have slyly opened their doors, and every time they have been closed, and to-day there is not a saloon in New Paris.

In the spring of 1868, one George Clatterbuck started a saloon on Main street at a place called the "Yellow Cat," and after establishing himself he swore that he would stay. Though the men of New Paris are by no means backward, the ladies are always first in an onslaught against liquor dealers. This time the ladies took the initiative. The following ladies assembled in an indignation meeting: Mrs. A. W. Tibbits, the Methodist pastor's wife, Mrs. John F. Ireland, Mrs. Mary Graves, Miss Ruth Graves, Mrs. Kate Braffet, Miss Nellie Whitridge, Mrs. Henderson Fleming, Mrs. Frank Burtch, Miss Anna Whitridge, Mrs. Lizzie Ferris, Mrs. J. Wilson, and perhaps others whose names have not been ascertaid. After due discussion it was thought the best plan to visit the grog shop *en masse* and to stay there until the proprietor should understand that his submission would be the only mode of escaping their importunity. The ladies went to the saloon in the morning and remained there all day. The ladies took their knitting and crocheting with them. In the evening a number of prominent gentlemen read the law to the proprietor, and ere long succeeded in purchasing his stock. The liquor was taken outside of Paris and turned out. Saturday night the defiant saloonist was initiated into the order of Good Templars. He soon afterwards started a beef shop and received the hearty support of the citizens.

During the crusade there was no saloon in Paris, and the ladies went to Richmond and assisted in the work there.

Since that time a Greenville man tried the liquor business in New Paris and had to quit.

About the year 1877 one of the drug stores in town became a resort for drinking men. Substantial citizens of the place raised a fund and determined to prosecute every violation of law. Evidence accumulated and no less than nineteen indictments were found. The trial, which was held at Eaton, attracted universal attention. On the morning that the temperance men and women left New Paris to attend the trial, the bells in town rang out "God speed." Suffice it to say that the temperance people were successful, and to-day no saloon is allowed within the corporal limits of New Paris.

John G. Whittier has celebrated in song the name and memory of Thomas Barber, who was killed in the west during the Kansas troubles. For many years he lived in the vicinity of New Paris. He and his brother had the old woollen mill in charge at the time that it was burned. He emigrated to Kansas a short time prior to the tragedy which ended his life. While in New Paris he was in favor of the abolition of slavery, and of course he strove to be true to his new place of abode. He strove hard to help make Kansas a free State, and his life was the forfeit. Whittier thus honors Thomas Barber:

"Bear him, comrades, to his grave;
Never over one more brave
Shall the prairie grasses weep;
In the ages yet to come,
When the millions in one room,
What we sow in tears shall reap.

* * * * * * *

Plant the buckeye on his grave,
For the hunter of the slave
In its shadow cannot rest;
And let martyr, mound and tree
Be our pledge and guaranty
Of the freedom of the west!"

THE PRESS

in New Paris has a history which, though rather uneventful, deserves passing notice.

In 1844 Daniel Winder started a paper, whose name was larger than its history. The New Paris *Post and State Line Sentinel* was the name of this four page sheet, which was devoted to news rather than politics, and to miscellany rather than either news or politics. The paper and its editor were enterprising, but lack of patronage killed it.

Mr. Winder then started a paper bearing the significant name of *Reformer.* Its course, too, was short, and journalism in Jefferson township remained at a stand still.

The *Amateur* and the *Key* are of recent date, and were edited by C. W. Bloom.

At present there is no paper edited in the township.

PHYSICIANS.

New Paris has always been the medical center of Jefferson township. Though the general health of the people is good, and the very fountains of health are situated near town, nearly all the physicians are settled here.

The first regular practitioner was Dr. Clement Ferguson, who came into the township in a very early day, as early as 1814. He was the first resident physician in New Paris, and lived for a number of years where Samuel W. Richey now resides. Dr. Ferguson was one of the first school teachers in the township, and afterwards became a very successful physician. He died in New Paris in the year 1833, and is buried in the North cemetery.

Dr. James Knox came in 1817, and Dr. David Cox in 1820.

Prominent among the early physicians were the Whitridges—Drs. John and Peleg Whitridge, who practiced separately and in partnership for many years. They controlled a large practice, and were universally liked.

Dr. Samuel Ferris practiced at New Paris, and at New Westville for a short time, about the year 1850, and then removed to Newcastle, Indiana.

His brother, A. B. Ferris, graduated at the Cleveland Medical college in 1850, and in the winter of 1850 attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical college. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1852, in New Paris, where he has been ever since.

The above physicians were of the allopathic school. After them there were quite a number of physicians of the physio-medical or botanic school.

First of these was Dr. Kepler, a steam doctor of the above named school.

Twenty or thirty years ago Dr. Terry practiced in New Paris. He is now professor of the Eclectic Medical college in Cincinnati.

Dr. George Wilkinson practiced about 1840.

Dr. Moses Swank came about 1850, and remained for several years. He now resides in Indianapolis, and makes the treatment of cancers a specialty.

Dr. Eaton, who came to New Paris about fifty years ago, was of the old school. He now is in Cincinnati, and makes the treatment of the eyes a specialty. Dr. George Bruce practiced in New Paris about thirty years ago, and is now located in Winchester, Indiana.

About the same time Dr. U. G. Miller, who is now in Lawrence, Kansas, commenced to practice in Paris.

Dr. Lesh, of the Botanic school, left the village six or seven years ago.

Dr. C. F. Braffet, the present representative of the Eclectic school, is a graduate of the Physio-Medical college. He has been practicing in New Paris since 1847.

Dr. Hampton, a Homœopathic physician, practiced ten years in New Paris and moved away in 1880.

Dr. Haynie located in New Paris in October, 1878, and is a graduate of ~~the Cincinnati~~ College of Medicine.

QUARRIES.

Geology indicates and experience proves that Jefferson township is very rich in abundant deposits of lime-stone, and as a matter of course, the most extensively worked quarries in Preble county are located at New Paris, along the Whitewater, where the surface of the rock has been exposed by the action of the water. The upper member of the Niagara series is well developed, and is easily reached. The building stone courses are also accessible. But the main interest, however, is the production of lime. Large quantities of the best of lime are annually burned here, and distributed mainly to the westward by railroads leading out of Richmond, Indiana. Patent kilns are in use and the business is carried on successfully, and economically managed by Thomas J. Smith, the proprietor of the quarries, which are three in number. One of them is on the creek, south of New Paris, one-half mile. The northern part consists of building and lime-stone, and is owned by Mr. Smith; and the other end, owned by Leander Marshall, abounds in big flagstone rock. Just south of town two lime kilns are running, and north of town there is another quarry. Mr. Smith employs about forty men. This year he has shipped about four thousand perch of building stone, four thousand yards of flagging stone, and ninety thousand bushels of lime. In the manufacture of the lime are consumed about one thousand eight hundred cords of wood annually. The constant burning of lime is a good antidote for chills.

CEDAR SPRINGS.

Before the white man had set foot on the soil of Jefferson township, it was inhabited by bands of the *Pottawatomies*, *Miami*, and *Wyandot* Indians, who lingered in the native forests in search of the deer, wild turkey, bear and other game with which the region abounded. Even after the first white settlements had been made it was no uncommon sight to see the wigwam of the Indian in some well favored spot in the valley of the Whitewater, or in some more secluded ravine. Through the ravines leading to the creek was the distinct path made by the deer and other game on their way to the water. About a half-mile south of where New Paris now stands, might have been found, in a secluded glen, one of the most popular camping grounds of the Indians, and one of the principal drinking places of the wild animals; for here were several strong springs of water, pure and cold

The Indians recognized in this water curative properties that far exceeded those of the healthful Twin valley they loved so well. Indian medicine men effected wonderful cures by sending their patients to the springs in the vicinity of Whitewater.

After the advent of the white man, for a number of years the settlers were too busy with their multiplied cares and labors to take much notice of the springs. But a school-house happened to be put up near them at an early day, and it was noticed that weak school-ma'ams and masters, after teaching there awhile, became remarkably healthy.

For many years, however, only those in the immediate neighborhood thought anything of the water, save that the springs were valuable for agricultural purposes.

The glorious forest trees which stood near by on the surrounding hills fell victims to the axe of the woodman, who little thought that he was shearing those hills of one of the elements most necessary to the perfection of the picturesque. But, happily, this ruthless destruction was stopped, when, in 1875, Marshall, Wetheral & Co., commenced the building of a large five-story frame hotel, and proceeded to fit up the grounds and make the water accessible.

Rapidly did the fame of the water go abroad, and almost from the first there was a crowd waiting to be healed. The pristine qualities of the water had in no wise deteriorated, and many remarkable cures were chronicled. In the fall of 1877, the property was purchased by Eli and Dr. A. F. Haldeman, and in 1878, Dr. Haldeman and Oscar Gale, esq., became the proprietors.

The grounds are well located, and are, from time to time, being improved, and in time it is hoped that this may become one of the most charming resorts in the country.

The springs are five in number and are varied in their medicinal properties. They have an inexhaustible flow, aggregating nearly ten thousand barrels a day. The Washington spring is the largest and most important, and is valuable as a curative in diseases of the liver, kidney, bladder, stomach, bowels, and in all blood diseases.

The following is the analysis:

	GRAINS.
Bicarbonate of magnesia	1.295
Bicarbonate of soda	0.408
Bicarbonate of iron	0.228
Bricarbonate of lime	0.712
Chloride of sodium	0.121
Sulphate of soda	0.023
Alumina	0.027
Sulphate of lime	0.155
Phosphate of lime	0.266
Total	3.302

The water of this spring compares favorably with that of the Bethesda, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the Spa, in Belgium.

The Sedlitz spring is cathartic; the Chalybeate, near the Washington, is a promoter of digestion, and the Glycerine spring, twenty feet from the Washinton, is used only in the adjoining bath-house and has in it much healing power.

With proper management this will become one of the most popular health resorts in the country.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The enterprise that has ever characterized New Paris has developed and sustained quite a number of flourishing business houses. As is noted elsewhere, the first store was opened in a building opposite McWhinney's place of business. Its character was that of a general store, in which merchandise of all kinds was sold. Every village of any pretensions to business prosperity, is well supplied with general stores. Means & Johnson and J. & W. A. McWhinney are the proprietors of the general stores now in New Paris. Although Richmond is so near, they are able to maintain themselves in a good trade. W. L. Hazeltine, Samuel Beelman, and Warren Swerer are the grocers. The first floor of the Odd Fellows building is used by Jacob Reinheimer, dealer in hardware, tinware, and agricultural implements. The druggists are S. W. Richey, G. B. Roberson, and McWhinney & Morton. Of these apothecaries S. W. Richey is the oldest in the business. R. A. Richey is the business manager of the north grain house, and the lower one is under the control of the railroad company. W. G. Hahn is the proprietor of the harness and saddler shop in the rear of the post office building. Thomas L. Porterfield, W. V. Whitley, and Alfred Calkins make carriages and wagons. A. P. Johnson and B. F. Kemp are the tailors. The physicians are elsewhere mentioned. The dental surgeons are C. F. and James L. Braffett and Charles Wilcox. The millinery shops are kept by Mrs. C. Johnson and Mrs. L. Hazeltine. There are two hotels, the Washington house by Mrs. E. Thomas, and the Parisian by John Corr. Mayor L. W. Richey is the only notary public in the township; he is also the fire and life insurance agent. There are several good livery stables in town. Joseph Burgoyne is the proprietor of an extensive tanyard. J. S. & W. C. Smith do a good businsss in their flouring-mill in the north part of town. The saw-mill is run by J. H. Middaugh.

THE OLD CEMETERY.

The grove just north of the corporation line of New Paris, in which the first religious services were held, was chosen as the city of the dead. The first burial was that of Levi Moore, who was buried about the year 1810. Alexander Penland, a lad who was drowned in a neighboring spring, was the second person buried in the old cemetery. Since then more than a thousand citizens of Jefferson township have laid down to rest in this silent city, for this old graveyard has long been the storehouse of death. Herein are buried the first fathers of the community, those staunch old leaders who moulded the social and religious character of the township. They do rest from their labors, but a glance from their tombs, up and down the surrounding valley proves, that their works do follow them. When the pioneers were slowly threading their way through the mountains to their new homes, they little thought that one day they would sleep on either side of that great thoroughfare—the railway. But it happened that the old cemetery was in the path of the locomotive, and now many times a day do the trains rush through the "silent" city, for the track of the Dayton & Western road is directly through the graveyard. Here sleep such men as Elder David Purviance, John Adams, John H. Cottom, Drs. John C. and Peleg Whitridge, Drs. Ferguson and Knox, Andrew, David, William, and John F. Ireland, Robert McGill, Samuel R. Chadwick, the Flemings, Mitchells, and Morrisons, and very many others.

THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY

is just west of the old burying-ground, and is used exclusively by the members of the church whose belief will not allow Catholics to be buried in any but "consecrated ground." The cemetery is new and there are not many buried in it.

THE NEW PARIS CEMETERY,

as well as the north cemetery, is under the control of the township trustees. About ten years ago, inasmuch as the old cemetery was about full, and inasmuch as it was cut up by the railroad, it was deemed advisable to establish a new cemetery near New Paris. Accordingly a committee of citizens was appointed to examine the several pieces of ground offered for the new graveyard, and the instructions were to select the one thought to be the most desirable. The committee, after due consideration, reported in favor of the ten acres just south of New Paris, not far from the lime kilns. David Culton, who was a member of the committee, was the first person buried in the new cemetery. Quite a number were removed from the north cemetery, and many have been buried there since. It is now the main burying-ground of the township. It is laid off with broad gravel drives, bordered with smooth lawns, and presents a very attractive appearance. Many handsome monuments have been erected, and the people of New Paris may well be proud of their cemetery.

GETTYSBURGH

is the only community in Jefferson township, beside New Paris, that can boast of the name of village. It is situated in the northwest corner of section thirty-six, on what is known as the old national road. The town was laid out in the fall of 1832, by John Curry, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. The maiden name was Harrisburgh, which in late years became Gettysburgh, after Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania. Of course, Gettysburgh was always intended to be the largest town on the road, and the founder determined that it must outstrip the neighboring hamlet of Orangeburgh, and the stillborn Belfast, laid out in the same year of 1832.

Orangeburgh was laid out by G. Johnson and Thomas Norris. Belfast has always been a "paper town." Both towns were laid out in section thirty-four. Of Orangeburgh it may be said that the town cannot be seen for the houses, and of Belfast, the houses cannot be seen for the town.

But Gettysburgh has not passed into oblivion. The house in which Abraham Dine resides is the first house that was built. It was put up by a man named McKey. Fifty years ago Semuel Paxton put up a tavern where B. F. Morgan now lives. This hostelry was well patronized at that early day, when there was considerable travel over the national road. McClure's store was put up shortly after the town was laid out. A man named Wright built a store about the year 1834, which was aftewards kept by George Watt.

Dr. Watt was the earliest physician. Gettysburgh has one hundred and seventeen people, all told.

Ebenezer is the name of the post office, which was established in Gettysburgh July 2, 1866, with W. L. Curry, postmaster. The only resident physician is Dr. Albert Hawley. B. F. Werhly is the proprietor of the general store, and is also the postmaster.

The tile factory and saw-mill which are located in the village are owned by William Price. The tile factory was moved from Jackson township, near New Hope, in the winter of 1879-80. The saw-mill was started about thirty-two years ago. It was a steam mill with an "up and down" saw, but has since been provided with a circular saw.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Old father Alexander Porter never allowed himself to get very far away from a United Presbyterian church. When he went outside of Israel township, and could not take a United Presbyterian church with him, he was wont to gather material and found a new church. More than sixty years ago Mr. Porter founded such a church near where Gettysburgh now stands. The old church stood in the graveyard just south of Gettysburgh in section thirty-five. The building was of log, and has now entirely disappeared. For some time after the house was built it was without a floor, and the congregation used to sit on the sleepers.

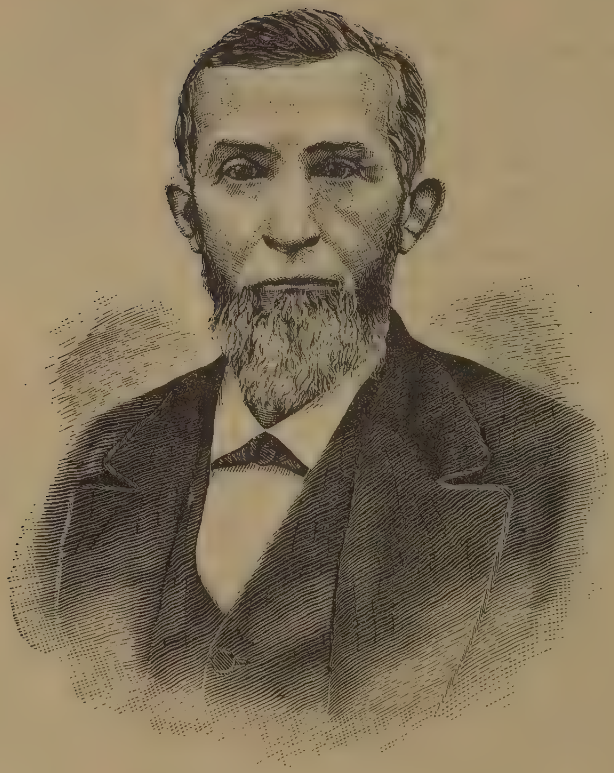
For nearly twenty-five years Rev. Richard Boyce preached at Gettysburgh, in connection with the church at Richmond, Indiana. Rev. James McNeal was the next preacher, and for a time after he left the church depended upon occasional supplies.

The next thing that happened to this church was its change of name. At this time Rev. John Wiseman, a Presbyterian minister, commenced to preach to the Gettysburgh congregation in the afternoons, as he passed through from Camden to New Paris, the two churches of his care. The people liked Mr. Wiseman, and soon came over to the Presbyterian faith, dropping their original name, United Presbyterian.

About the year 1847 the present frame building was erected at Gettysburgh. About four years ago the church was repaired, and is now a very neat little structure. Rev. David Tawney, Rev. Caleb Jones and Rev. David Green, have supplied the church during the last few years. There are now about fifty members. The present eldorship is as follows: John Mc D. Norris, Henry Petry and George Miller.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About the time of the organization of the old United Presbyterian church, the Methodist church was organized. The first meetings were held in the log barn of Jonathan Porterfield, situated north of Gettysburgh, on the farm now owned by Daniel Harshman. Robert



EDWARD S. STOTLER

was born February 13, 1825, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob Stotler, removed to Preble county with his family in the fall of 1833, and settled on the farm now owned by William Campbell, east of West Alexandria, where he resided until his death. Edward's educational advantages were quite limited, attending only the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained on his father's farm until the fall of 1849, when, with a number of others from the same vicinity, he went to California. The journey was a very tedious one. He went by the Panama route, and made the trip on a sailing vessel, being nearly three months on the water. Many of the passengers were stricken with cholera, and a number died of the dreadful disease. He remained in California nearly a year, during which he was in poor health much of the time. A short time after his return his father died, and the farm was subsequently bought by our subject and a sister.

Sometime afterward Mr. Stotler sold the farm and located in West Alexandria, and for several years following was not engaged in business. In the spring of 1857 he rented for one year, in company with Mr. J. H. Gale, the Halderman mill, on Twin creek. This venture proved quite profitable, and in the fall of 1858 he formed a partnership with Mr. Gale and Deitrich Glander, under the firm name of E. S. Stotler & Company, and erected a grist-mill on Twin creek, east of West Alexandria. At Mr. Gale's death the other members purchased his interest and continued to operate the grist-mill and saw-mill for a number of years, when Mr. Stotler succeeded to the ownership. He continued the business until the spring of 1880, when he sold the flouring-mill to J. M. Kinsel & Company. During this time he was also engaged in farming, having bought the Johnson farm, on Twin creek. In 1866, in company with Mr. Glander, he erected the brick block on the southeast corner of Dayton and Main streets, and was associated with Mr. Glander and E. S. Derby, in the dry goods trade, for a short time. Of late years he has been principally engaged in the lumber trade in connection with his saw-mill, and in the growing of tobacco, being one of the largest producers of tobacco on Twin creek. He has been treasurer of Twin township for a number of years, and is a member of the town council of West Alexandria. Mr. Stotler's business life has been a remarkably successful one, having from a moderate beginning acquired independence. His success is plainly attributable, not to fortuitous circumstances, but to the possession of an abundant capital of energy, industry and business sagacity. The writer has met few men more actively industrious than he, and he has never yet found it necessary to have a law-suit. Mr. Stotler was married on the thirty-first of May, 1857, to Sarah A. Halderman, and settled in West Alexandria, where Mr. Derby now lives. His wife died four years afterward, April 1, 1861, at the age of twenty-seven years, ten months and nineteen days. She bore her husband two children: John H., born June 16, 1858, and Sallie E., born October 26, 1860, died July 20, 1875. The accident which caused the death of this beautiful child, was an extremely sad one. She was in the grist-mill with other children, when in some manner her clothes became entangled in the king shaft. When extricated she was crushed in a terrible manner, the bones in her limbs protruding through the skin. The shock caused paralysis, so she suffered little or no pain, but death soon followed.

McCord, a local preacher, had much to do with the organization. Rev. —— Chalfant preached for a time in the old log school-house, in the north part of Gettysburgh. Soon after the organization, the church, a frame building, was built. The present pastor is Rev. T. H. Fiddler, who also has charge of the New Paris church.

The Sunday-school is a union one, with the Presbyterians, and is in a flourishing condition.

CEMETERY.

The Gettysburgh cemetery was started as soon as the church was organized. The first person buried therein was Robert Curry, who died in 1816. This cemetery contains the ashes of most of the settlers of the part of the township in which it is situated. Herein are buried James Norris, John Curry, William Thomas, Elder Rufus Harvey, John McCord, David A. Wehrly, James Melling, J. S. Preble, Alexander Barr, and many others, whose graves are unmarked.

BRINLEY'S STATION

is on the Dayton & Western road, in section eleven, about three miles and a half north of Gettysburgh. In 1855 Sylvester Brinley donated the ground upon which the station is built, and it received his name. January 23, 1860, the post office was established, and Sylvester Brinley made the first postmaster. The office was kept in Mr. Brinley's store, which was erected in 1858. The store is now owned by J. C. Minnick, who purchased it in 1875. Mr. Minnick is the present postmaster.

PLEASANT HILL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Among other denominations represented among the early settlers was that of the United Brethren in Christ. The class was organized in a school-house on the State line, about a mile and a half south of the church building, which is located in the northwestern corner of Preble county, in section six of Jefferson township. The church was organized by Rev. Isaac Robinson, who was then a missionary of the United Brethren church. There were originally fourteen members. James Alexander was the first class-leader, and James Trammel was steward. February 14, 1844, the deed of the church property was witnessed. The building is of frame, and is regularly opened for public worship. There is a graveyard adjoining the church, which was started about 1845. Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, mother of Thomas Baker, was probably the first person therein buried. The cemetery has recently been fixed up.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. Isaac Robison, Frederick Bonebrake, William Ault, Adam Hetzler, John Huffman, J. R. Brown, G. L. Gilbert, J. D. Bottles, G. L. Gilbert, two terms, J. C. Miller, T. F. Bushong, D. E. Myers, F. M. Fowler, W. K. Albright and E. H. Kaylor. There are at present about eighty members. A great many have gone off from time to time to the Friendship, Madison and Palestine churches in Darke county.

In the neighborhood of the Pleasant Hill church there is an extensive

TILE FACTORY,

which was started in 1878. It is owned by James Baker, and a very large business is carried on. The land in Jefferson township has been greatly improved by draining during the last few years, and great thanks are due to both this factory and the one at Gettysburgh, previously mentioned.

LANIER.

Lanier lies in the east range of townships and is bounded on the north by Twin, on the south by Gratis, on the east by Montgomery county, and on the west by other townships of Washington and Gasper. It was set off and organized as a separate township in 1811, and was named for Alexander C. Lanier, the first clerk of the court of common pleas of the county. Being unable to find the early township records, we cannot give the names of the first township officers elected, with the exception of the clerk, who is said to have been John Halderman, sr. Among the early justices of the peace were Martin Ruple, William Swisher, James Wilson, Peter Van Ausdal, and James Dennison. James Campbell, the present incumbent, was first elected in the spring of 1858, and has served continuously since, with the exception of three years, during which D. J. Naeff held the office.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is generally level, except in those portions traversed by Twin creek and its tributaries, Aukerman's creek and Banta's fork, where it is somewhat broken. Twin creek, the principal stream, flows a north and south course through the township, entering it a short distance east of West Alexandria. It discharges its waters in the Miami river, in ——— county, and has its source in Darke county. Banta's fork and Aukerman's creek are western branches of Twin; the former in the northern part of the township, and the latter in the extreme southern part. They are so named from the settlement of Abraham Banta and John Aukerman upon them respectively. Lanier probably contains as large a proportion of good soil as any other township in the county, the bottom lands along Twin creek being unsurpassed in fertility and productiveness. The raising of tobacco largely engages the attention of the farmers on these bottoms, the soil being peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation. The principal variety of native timber east of the creek was oak, while west of it the soil being of a more clayey nature, beech was chiefly found, though cherry, walnut, sugar, maple, lynn, poplar, etc., grew in considerable abundance.

ANCIENT WORK.

In this township is located the most interesting work of antiquity to be found within the bounds of Preble county. On the high point of land at the confluence of Twin creek and Banta's fork are the remains of an earthwork of the defensive order, which consisted of a semicircular ditch and stone wall, built of boulders, extending from one creek to the other. There was a gateway to the north, and to the southeast what seemed to be a subterranean passage to the creek. Within the enclosure was a mound, which, in 1847, was excavated and explored by Judge Haines and others of Eaton. Human bones, charcoal, and many boulders were found. A depression in the earth, still quite plainly marks the line of the work, but hardly any other feature can now be distinguished, and in a few years from the tilling of the ground this evidence of the existence of such a work will be lost. The natural position for a defensive work is an exceptionally strong one, the banks of both streams at this point being high and precipitous, and making access difficult from any direction except from the north.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first pioneers who penetrated the wilds of Lanier three quarters of a century ago found an interminable forest and dense undergrowth, the home of the Indian and wild beasts. With their axes and guns, and with sturdy arms and will they began the work of carving out the grand civilization which their descendants behold today. We of the present day who have witnessed the rapid settlement of the west can form but a faint idea of the slow and tedious process of settlement in the beginning of the present century, nor appreciate the difficulties by which it was attended. Our western States have been opened by railroads and water communication before the emigrant has been invited thither to take possession of the open prairie lands which are ready for the plow and the reaper, and which, to a great extent, are offered gratuitously to all who should desire to possess them. There were but few wagon roads, even, open to the emigrant when Preble county was first settled. In fact, it was a common experience for the travellers to cut their road as they journeyed. Those who came with families had a lumber wagon with a large box, over which was a covering of canvas or cotton cloth spread over hoops, into which were packed all the household goods, beds, clothing, provisious for the journey, wife, children, and other necessaries for furnishing the log cabin the settler had in prospect of erection in the woods. Many also who came without families made the journey on foot, carrying all the possessions they had on their back. The early settlers were generally poor and but little capital was brought into the new country; but they possessed what was more necessary, brave hearts and strong hands, and the wealth of to-day has been drawn from a productive soil through the industry and energy of the people.

The first permanent settler in what is now Lanier township was, without doubt, Jacob Parker. There is much that was romantic in the early life of this pioneer which we can only briefly touch upon here. He was born October 10, 1777, in Morristown, New Jersey. At thirteen years of age he was left an orphan, without a home or means of support. When about fifteen he fled to the far west to escape from a hard and cruel master to whom he had been bound out to learn a trade. He found his way to Fort Washington, Ohio, where he enlisted as a soldier, and subsequently served under General Wayne in the campaign which followed against the Indians. During the march to Fort Greenville he was one of a squad of men detailed by Ceneral Wayne to capture a deserter from the ranks. They started in pursuit, and the first night camped on the west side of Twin creek, southeast of where West Alexandria now stands. It was this circumstance that determined his future settlement. Struck with the beauties of the Twin creek bottoms in their native state, young Parker resolved that he would make at some future day this rich valley his home. After his discharge from the army, and before the lands came into market he visited Twin creek, and as early as 1798 built him a cabin on the spot where he had camped a few years before. When the lands were offered for sale he entered together with Martin Ruple the east half of section three, Parker taking the north quarter on which his cabin stood. This is now the Motter farm. Parker first settled near Middletown (now Butler county), Ohio. His first wife died there, and in 1803, he married Miss Mary Loy, and the same year moved into his cabin on Twin creek, where he spent the remainder of his life He died February, 1848, and was buried in the cemetery in West Alexandria, a part of the ground for which he donated. His children by his second marriage, most of whom grew up in this community, were: Peter, Christian, Isaac, Moses, George, Barbara, Jacob, Nancy, and Joshua; Four of them are living, namely: Christian, near Fort Wayne, Indiana; George, in Missouri; Barbara (Brower), in Humboldt, Nebraska; and Nancy, in Fort Wayne.

John Aukerman settled on the creek which has since borne his name, on what is now the Focht place, in the fall of 1804. He remained here only a couple of years, and in 1806 sold out to Samuel Teal, and moved to Washington township, locating on the farm near Eaton, a portion of which is now occupied by his son, John. He lived there for more than sixty years, dying in 1867.

Jacob Loy, sr., was born in Maryland in 1776, and in 1801 moved to Ohio and settled in Warren county. In 1805 he came to Lanier and settled on the hill across the creek from Jacob Parker's. He lived there until his death, which occurred in 1853, in his eighty-seventh year. Of his nine children only two are now known to be living. Jacob, who lives in Pyrmont, Montgomery county, was born in September, 1794, in Washington county, Maryland. He married in 1816, in Butler county, Ohio, Susannah Temple, who died in 1855. In 1870 he married the widow of William King, of Montgomery county. Conrad Loy, son of Jacob, was born in 1815, and came into Preble county when only six years of age. He has been twice married.

Martin Ruple, as previously mentioned, entered with Jacob Parker the half of section number three, and was one of the first pioneers of Lanier. The farm on which he settled is now owned by John Glander. Mr. Ruple afterward moved to Darke county.

Christian Price was the original owner of the land where Mrs. Abraham Black now lives. Mr. Price sold the land to John Black, sr., about the year 1812.

Moses Hatfield was the first settler where the Bowers mill now is. He lived there a few years, only when he moved out of the township.

Peter Van Ausdal was one of the earliest pioneers of this part of Preble county. He came out from Virginia in 1805, being then unmarried. He commenced clearing up a farm in section ten—the farm now owned by his son, James M. His father, John Van Ausdal, moved out a short time after, and settled upon this farm, Peter then entering land in section seventeen. He was born in 1777, was married to Rachel Banta, and died February 11, 1857. His wife, Rachel, died in 1843, and he was, subsequently, again married. Of his five surviving children three are living in the west and two—James M. and Cornelius—in this county. James M., who lives in West Alexandria, was born in January, 1813. His wife was, before marriage, Martha Kitson.

John Van Ausdal, father of Peter, died February 21, 1826, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The Van Ausdals, with Peter and Isaac Banta, and a few others, are buried in the family burying-ground on the old homestead.

Christian Van Doren, a native of New Jersey, was the first of that name who settled in Preble county. When a young man he moved to Virginia, and there married Phebe Van Ausdal. He resided in that State several years, during which time three children were born to him. In 1805 or 1806 he moved to Ohio with his father-in-law, John Van Ausdal, and settled in Lanier township, Preble county, where he lived the rest of his life. Soon after his death the land passed out of the possession of his family. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Eaton. His wife survived him several years, and died at the residence of her daughters, in Indiana. But three of his children are now living—two in Minnesota, and one in Dakotah territory. His descendants in this county now number thirteen, all of whom are the children or grandchildren of his eldest son, John, who was the only one of Christian Van Doren's children who passed his entire life in Preble county. John Van Doren was born in 1806, and was one of the first white children born in the county. In 1834 he married Frances Spacht, a daughter of Jacob Spacht, one of the first settlers in this county. Jacob Spacht entered a quarter section of land adjoining Eaton on the west. His first wife was a daughter of William Bruce, and his second a daughter of Christian Van Doren. He was a merchant in Eaton during part of the time that he was a resident of this county. In 1837 he sold his land to his son-in-law, John Van Doren, and moved to Indiana, where he died in 1864. The land he entered still belongs to his descendants, having been in their possession seventy years. John Van Doren's five children still survive him. Abram, the eldest, was the first grandchild of William Bruce, the proprietor of Eaton.

Jacob Fudge, sr., was one of the earliest pioneers of Preble county. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1779. His father died when he was quite young, and when about sixteen, he emigrated with his mother and stepfather from Kentucky to Warren connty, Ohio. Soon after he became of age, he and his brother, David, came to this township, and together purchased five hundred acres of land in section thirty-four, where Jacob, his youngest son, now lives. Here he resided until his death in 1861. He was married in 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of the pioneer, Gasper Potterf. Mrs. Fudge survived her husband several years, and died in 1869, aged seventy-nine. Upon the organization of the county in 1808, Jacob Fudge was elected its first sheriff, which position he occupied for several years. He was the father of thirteen children, ten daughters and three sons, as follows: Malinda Pence (deceased); Susan, widow of Silas Gregg, living in this township; Nancy Pence (deceased); Lucinda (deceased); Sarah Kesling (deceased); Eliza Ann, wife of Daniel Christman, of Washington township; David, who died in California in 1849; Minerva Harlan, living in Dayton, Ohio; Margaret Wieland (deceased); Franklin N., who married Susannah Markey, and resides in Lanier township in section thirty-five; Seraphina, wife of John T. Shaw, also in this township; Ermina Gifford in Harrison township, and Jacob, who married Barthena Kincaid, and occupies the old homestead.

In 1805 Benedick Stoner, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1767, moved into this township, and settled on Twin creek, near where the bridge now crosses it east of West Alexandria. He took up fifty acres of land in Lanier, on which he built his cabin, and one hundred and sixty acres across the line in Twin township. During the War of 1812 he, with Judge Nesbit, built a distillery just east of the creek, near where he lived. The property was, a few years after, destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt by Stoner who carried on the business alone until his death, which took place June 20, 1822. His wife, Keziah (Morris), died July 2, 1850, at the age of seventy years. They had a family of nine children: John, Lewis and Elizabeth are deceased; Mrs. Michael Loy lives in Jay county, Indiana; Mrs. Nancy Black, widow of Abraham Black, just south of West Alexandria; Henry and Frederick in Indiana; Mrs. Frank Ramsey on Dayton pike, west of West Alexandria, and Barbara, widow of John Oswalt, in West Alexandria. Mrs. Black was born in 1807, within about half a mile of where she now lives, and she possesses an excellent recollection of early events in this vicinity. She is now almost entirely blind.

Christian Halderman, his son Abraham, and son-in-laws, Jacob Shewman and John Kaylor, and their families came out from Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1805. There were about two or three families within the limits of Lanier township at that time, one of which was that of Jacob Parker on Twin creek. Halderman entered section thirty-two, and settled on the southeast quarter, his sons and son-in-law, Shewman, taking the other three quarters.

John Halderman, his son, came out with his family the next year, accompanied by Samuel Teal and family, who located on Aukerman creek. Abraham Halderman was unmarried at the time of his settlement here, but he afterwards married Sally Neff. He died about the year 1811, and his death was one of the earliest in his neighborhood. He was buried on his farm. The family seem to have been rather a remarkable one for longevity. Christian Halderman died at the age of about ninety, and John Halderman at about the age of eighty-seven, December 28, 1858. His wife was Mary Kinsey, by whom he had nine children. There are six, at present, living, viz: Abraham, John, Cornelius, Mrs. Elizabeth Stiles, Allen and Mrs. Chloe Andrews. Abraham who resides in this township, and is one of its oldest inhabitants, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, September 9, 1797. His father, John Halderman, was one of the first surveyors of Preble county, and Abraham has followed surveying more or less regularly ever since he was seventeen. In 1825 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Fisher, sr., and has had six children, three of whom are living, viz: Catharine, widow of John H. Gale, in West Alexandria; Eli in Lanier, south of West Alexandria, and Allen at New Paris.

John Kaylor settled in section thirty-four. He died there many years ago, and the property fell to his children, but has since been sold.

Samuel Teal, a native of Maryland, and afterward a resident of Virginia, came to Ohio in the fall of 1806, with John Halderman and family. He settled at the mouth of Aukerman creek, buying out John Aukerman. He was one of the first Dunkards in the county. He died on the place where he settled in 1819, about fifty-seven years of age. There are only two children now living of Samuel Teal: the aged widow or Christian Sayler, in Gasper township, and Joseph N., in Noble county, Indiana.

John Clawson, familiarly known as "the great Indian fighter," was one of Lanier's earliest pioneers, having settled on Banta's fork as early as 1805. He was a native of Virginia, born about the year 1765. Reared in the midst of the Indian depredations upon the white settlers in his native State, he formed, early in life, an intense antipathy to the race, which clung to him through life. About the year 1788, he came down the Ohio and settled at the mouth of the Little Miami, where he lived until his removal to this township. While residing there he became a great hunter, and was somewhat celebrated as an Indian spy. He would often lease the small settlement on the rivers, and go off into the wilderness with his rifle and remain for weeks at a time. He would shoot an Indian at sight. He had frequent encounters with them, and had many narrow escapes, but always came out victorious. He seemed bent upon the extermination of the race, and believed in inflicting the same cruelties practiced by the savages, and always scalped his victims. He was a man of great personal courage and great physical strength. He resided in this township a few years, and then moved down on Four Mile creek, in Dixon township. In 1818 he removed to the State of Indiana where he died three years afterward.

David Osborn was one of the early settlers. He located on the little stream named for him—Osborn's branch—an eastern tributary of Twin.

John Price came at an early day and settled on the farm, just west of where Alexandria now stands, which was afterwards owned by Jacob Hell, and later by Michael Klinger.

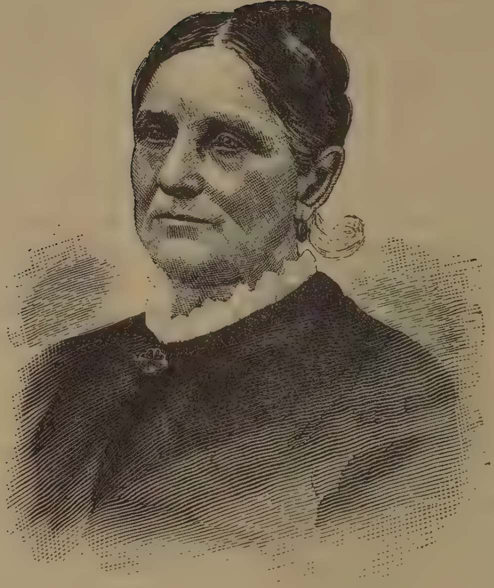
David Fouts emigrated to Preble county from North Carolina, in 1806, and settled on Banta's fork in Lanier township, in section five. He resided there until his death, in 1848, at the age of eighty-eight.

Frederick Fouts, the father of David, emigrated from Germany. He was a coppersmith, and his great-grandson, Harvey Waymire, of West Alexandria, has a piece of his handiwork, consisting of a spoon molds, which are supposed to be one hundred and fifty years old.

David Fouts was the father of seven children, as follows: Michael, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jonas and David. All are now dead but David, who lives in Wayne county, Indiana. Catharine was the wife of George Miller, Elizabeth married George Whitesell, and Sarah was the wife of Andrew Waymire. Andrew Waymire and wife lived and died in Lanier township, on a part of the old Fouts homestead. Of their seven children five are residents of this county, namely: Mrs. Rosanna Siler, on the pike near Eaton; Mrs. Huldah Sherkey, in Twin township; Mrs. Catharine Quinn, in Washington township; Mrs. Elizabeth Lesh, on a part of the old Fouts place; and Harvey, in West Alexandria. John lives in Indiana, and Mrs. Sarah Kinser, in Montgomery county.

The Wolf family were among the earliest pioneers of the township. Michael Wolf, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1771, was married to Christine Wheland, and with four children they removed to Ohio in 1805, and to Preble county in 1806. They settled on Banta's fork in this township, entering a quarter section of land. Michael Wolf died there in 1856, surviving his wife some eight years. As early as 1820 he built a saw mill on Banta's fork, which he carried on for twenty-five or thirty years. Of a family of ten children all are now dead but Samuel, who lives in Twin township. The other children who grew up were: David, Jonas, Mrs. Susannah Guntle, Mrs. Sarah Sallee, Mrs. Catharine Wolf, Mrs. Samuel Widner. The widow of David Wolf, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Shaffer, is still living with her son, William, in this township.

Abraham and Albert Banta came from Virginia in 1806. They were the first settlers on Banta's fork, which circumstance gave the name to the stream. Abraham settled in this township on the Erhart farm, and Al-

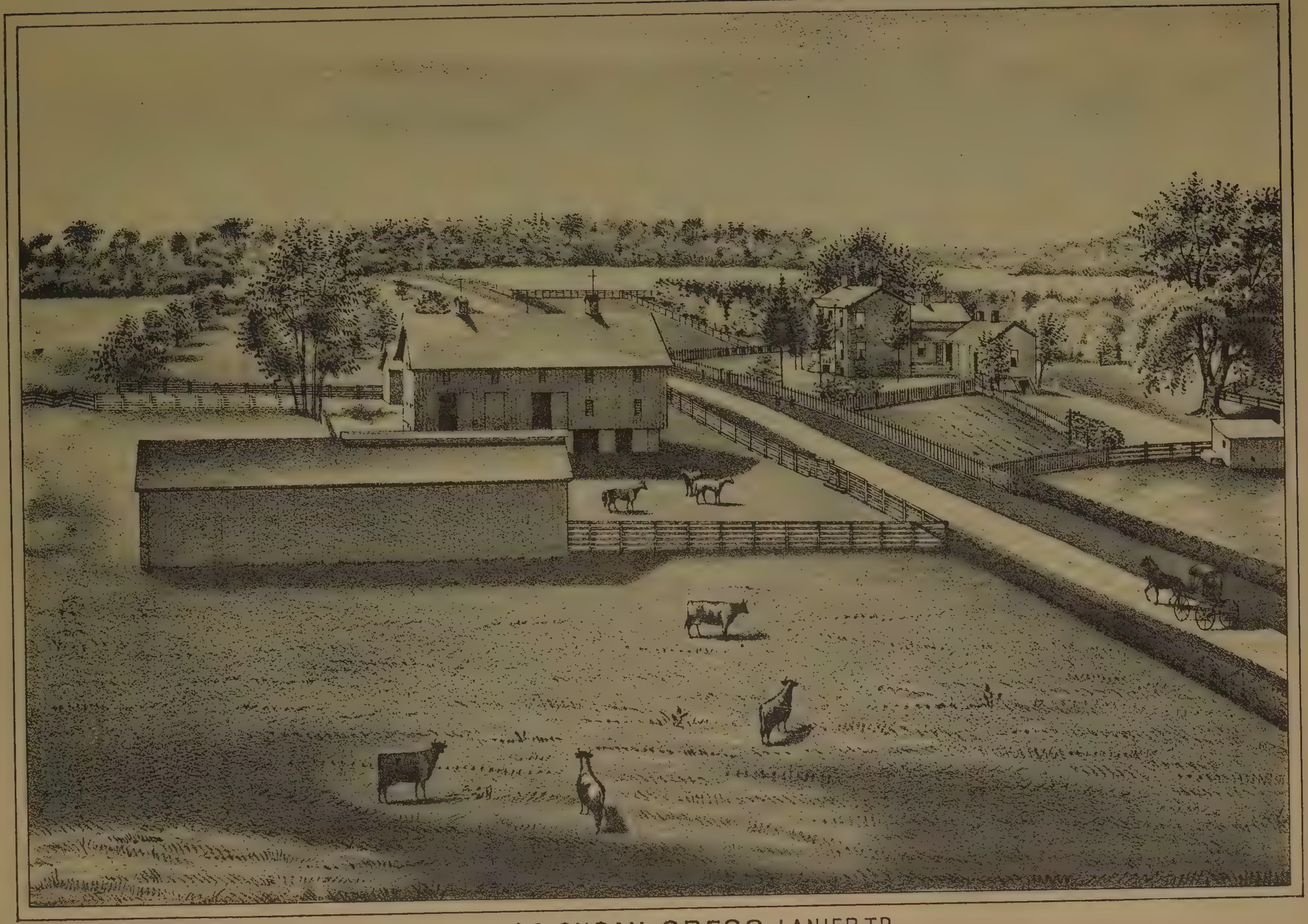


Mrs. Susan Gregg

The subject of this brief sketch is the second child of Jacob and Elizabeth Fudge, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. Her parents emigrated from Virginia at an early day and settled in Lanier township, where their daughter Susan was born November 9, 1812. She received the best education which that early community afforded, in a little log school-house of the true pioneer type. Though her father and mother had a family of thirteen children, ten of them were girls, and not until the seventh child was born was there a boy in the family. On this account much of the heavier work fell to the lot of the girls. Mrs. Gregg has vivid remembrance of assisting her father in the work of clearing away brush, going to mill and the like. Nor was she idle in the domestic circle. The spindle and shuttle were her companions in the manufacture of linen, flannel and cloth for home use. She was also accustomed to braid her own straw hats and bonnets.

Thus she continued busily employed until January 27, 1833, when she was married to Silas Gregg, who was born in Georgia, January 4, 1801, and when but four years of age came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Gratis township about one mile and a half south of Winchester, residing there until their death. Mr. Gregg's father, Silas Gregg, was born April 29, 1759, and his mother, Rhoda, was born March 6, 1764. They had eight children, three girls and five boys, of whom Jacob Gregg is the only survivor. The old people were of English descent. They both died about the year 1850. Silas and Susan Gregg went to housekeeping upon the old home farm, where they lived five years. In 1838, they removed to the present farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres, in section twenty-seven of Lanier township. At the time of their removal to this place about seventy acres were cleared, and since then the area of plowed landh as become over one hundred acres. The residence into which they moved consisted of what is now known as the old brick part, which was erected in 1830, by Jacob Brown, the building assuming its present dimensions in 1852, when Mr. Gregg built the frame addition. The barn, which is seen in the view of Mr. Gregg's residence, was erected in 1840, and received an addition ten years ago. February 27, 1856, Mr. Gregg was called away by death, and his widow has occupied the place ever since. Mr. Gregg left a family of seven children, four boys and three girls, one of whom is deceased. The eldest, Nancy, was born May 25, 1834, and married Washington Ozias; she died in 1861, leaving two children. Eliza A., born January 6, 1836, married Noah Coler, and resides in Montgomery county. They have five children. William, who was born April 17, 1837, married Lavina Smith, and after her death, married Catharine Smith. He has one child by his first wife. Mary A., born January 21, 1841, and resides with her husband, Robert H. White, just west of Mrs. Gregg's; John, who was born March 13, 1843, married Sarah A. Young, by whom he has two children. He resides on the home place with his mother, having the care of the farm; Elijah, born January 5, 1847, married Eliza Morningstar by whom he has had one child. They reside in this county.

Mr. Gregg at his death left his family in comfortable circumstances. He was a faithful member of the Christian church at New Lexington, to which church Mrs. Gregg still belongs. Mr. Gregg, by an upright course through life, marked by many kind deeds, established for himself an unsullied reputation and won the esteem and honor of his fellow citizens. His widow, finding herself in charge of the large farm, did not flinch from the responsibilities which were suddenly thrown upon her, and it is greatly to her credit that, instead of allowing the property to decrease, as is so often the case under similar circumstances, she has largely added to its value. She purchased, subsequent to her husband's death, eighty acres across the pike, just west of the home place, which is now occupied by her son-in-law, Mr. White, and one hundred and sixty acres of land in Wabash county, Indiana. She has bought, also, with her son John, the old Dennison mill, on Twin creek. Mrs. Gregg, in the management of the property, has had the cordial assistance of her children, whom she raised to habits of industry and economy. Her son John has the management of the home farm, which consists of rich bottom land and productive upland. Considerable corn and tobacco are raised. Being bordered on the east by Twin creek, the low lands are well watered. Stock raising, though not made a specialty, is an important industry on the Gregg farm. Looking at the surrounding country from the point from which the view is taken, the scenery is beautiful and the farm is one which any one might well be proud to own.



RES. OF MRS. SUSAN GREGG, LANIER TP.
PREBLE CO. O.

bert in Twin township, on the Lexington and Eaton road.

Peter Banta came subsequently, and settled on the farm north of Abraham Halderman. He was a preacher of the Christian denomination, and one of the earliest of the neighborhood. He died in 1836, in his sixty-sixth year, and is buried on the Van Ausdal farm.

John Neff settled in this township in 1806, coming from Virginia. He settled on the farm where widow Eikenberry now lives. He died in Randolph county, Indiana. The only member of the family now living in Preble county is Mrs. Isaac Eikenberry.

James Dennison, sr., and family came from Pennsylvania about the year 1807 or 1808, and settled where the Gregg mill now is, which mill his son, James, erected. The father died in the early settlement of the township, and his widow became the wife of William Swisher, one of the early settlers, who afterwards moved on to "Four Mile creek" in Dixon township. Thomas Dennison now living in Niles, Indiana, is the only survivor of nine children. James resided at the mill, which he erected, until a few years before his death, when he removed to Eaton. He died in February, 1863, aged about sixty-two or sixty-three years. His wife was a daughter of William Eidson.

The Eikenberrys were among the earliest settlers in the southwest part of the township. Henry Eikenberry and family, consisting of his wife and five children, and his father, Peter Eikenberry, came out from Virginia in 1807. They settled where Isaac Eikenberry now lives. They camped there for the first six weeks after their arrival, during which they built a small log house and moved into it. For a year after their settlement there were, it is said, no other settlers nearer than three miles of them. Peter Eikenberry died in the year 1800, and his was the first burial in the church graveyard near by.

Henry Eikenberry was born in Pennsylvania in 1772. He removed to Virginia, where he afterwards married Mary Landee. He died in 1828, and his wife survived him many years. They raised seven children, named as follows: Elizabeth, Samuel, Henry, Peter, Isaac, David, and Benjamin. Elizabeth, Samuel, Peter, and David are deceased. Henry was born in Virginia in 1800, and has resided in the county ever since his settlement in 1804, a period of seventy-six years. He married Polly Holdaman, now dead. Isaac was born in 1804, and was less than a year old when the family moved here from Virginia. He married Sally, daughter of John Neff. Benjamin resides in Iowa. Peter Eikenberry was born in Preble county in 1804. He married Eliza Morningstar, who was born in Maryland in 1806. After his marriage he settled where John Brubaker now lives, which farm he eventually sold and moved to the place now occupied by his widow and son Peter. He died there in 1862.

David Eikenberry married, in 1828, Hannah Cloyd, and first settled about a mile north of where his widow now lives. Some years afterwards he removed to the old Cloyd homestead, which was settled by Stephen Cloyd in 1809. He died here in the spring of 1880.

William Campbell, sr., was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, July 27, 1780. His father removed to near Lexington, Kentucky, when William was but a lad. He came in 1807 or 1808, then a young man, to this county and located in Lanier township. He had learned the tanning business in Kentucky, and soon after his arrival here—in 1808 or 1809—he established a tannery near Twin creek, southeast of where West Alexandria now stands. The vats of this rude establishment were made of hewed puncheons. Mr. Campbell followed the business for a number of years. He, afterwards, with two others, run a line of stages from Hamilton to Eaton, and also bought and sold horses, driving them to South Carolina. About a year or two after he came to Lanier he found a wife in the person of Elizabeth Van Ausdal, daughter of John Van Ausdal, and began housekeeping in a cabin where he had established his tannery, in section eleven. He died in Eaton June 16, 1837. His wife survived him and died February 3, 1800. They raised five children. Maria, the eldest of the children and only daughter, became the wife of Hon. Francis A. Cunningham, and is now a widow residing in Eaton. James is the present mayor of West Alexandria. John V., attorney and ex-probate judge, resides in Eaton. Isaac is deceased, and William a prosperous farmer in Twin township. James Campbell, the only member of the family now residing in Lanier, was born in this township August 29, 1812. In 1844 he married Caroline Dennison, daughter of James Dennison. Mrs. Campbell died, after a brief illness, September 7, 1880, aged fifty-seven.

Jacob Lesh was born in Berks county, Virginia, in the year 1793. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Bedford county, Virginia, and in 1808 came to this county. He was united in marriage to Mary Lautes, and shortly afterward settled in section eighteen of this township, and resided there until his death. His widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven. There are six children living, to-wit: John, Aaron, and Mrs. Albaugh in this township, the latter on the homestead; Jacob and Susannah in Missouri, and Daniel in Indiana.

Joel Young came to Preble county from Maryland with his parents in 1809. His father, Henry Young, settled on Aukerman creek, near Winchester. Joel married Maria Swihart, whose parents were early settlers in Gratis, and located where his widow still lives. He died in 1869, aged about sixty-five. He had twelve children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Josiah Eikenberry, Mrs. Christian Eikenberry, Isaac, David, Josiah, and Flizabeth in Lanier, and Mrs. Brubaker and Amos in Gratis. Daniel married Martha E. Longstreet, and resides on the pike west of West Alexandria.

Daniel Adney came from Virginia about the year 1808 or 1809, and entered the farm now owned by Harvey Heckman. Adney afterwards sold to Jacob Harter, and Harter to John Clawson. Clawson was called the "great Indian fighter," deriving this *soubriquet* presumably from his brushes with the Indians.

Samuel Mitchell, in 1808, settled on the farm now owned by Henry Rinehart, northeast quarter of section twenty-nine.

William Smith entered the southeast quarter of section twenty in 1807, which he subsequently sold to Luke Vorhis.

James Cloyd came from Botetourt county, Virginia, with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, in the fall of 1810. They wintered on Bear creek, in Montgomery county, and the next spring moved to Preble and settled on section twenty-six, where the widow of Eikenberry now lives. He died in 1816, and four of the family, one son and three daughters, are now living, of whom Stephen, now aged eighty-two, and living in the northeast part of Lanier township, is the oldest. One of the daughters, Mrs. Leslie, lives in Darke county; Mrs. Swihart in Montgomery, and Mrs. David Eikenberry in this township, where her father settled in 1810.

Jacob Deardorff was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1781. When about nine years of age he moved with his father, Peter Deardorff, to Botetourt county, Virginia. While yet a young man he came to this county, and on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1811, he married Elizabeth Lesh. They began their married life in a cabin on the Joseph Potterf (now David Ockerman) farm, in section eight, and lived there until their own cabin in section eighteen was erected, where they took up their abode in the spring of 1812. Mr. Deardorff was a millwright by trade, but was skilful in woodcraft, being able to make almost any article of household utility. He also made plows having wooden mould-boards, fanning mills, and other farming implements. He assisted in the carpenter work of the old Nesbit building at Lexington, built in 1811. He lived to be about seventy-four years old, dying January 27, 1856, on the farm on which he first permanently settled. His wife died previously. He was the father of nine children, six of whom survive, viz.; Peter, a silversmith in Philadelphia; Jacob, in this township; Samuel, in Washington township; Benjamin, on the pike east of Eaton; Rebecca, in Dayton, and Silas, in Miami county, Indiana. Jacob married Sally, daughter of Daniel Harter, and is a prosperous farmer; Benjamin was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah R. Trout, who died two years afterward, and two years subsequent to her death he was married again to Miss Susannah Harter. He began teaching school soon after he became of age, and taught regularly and irregularly for a number of terms until his marriage, when he purchased and commenced farming on the old homestead. During the period of his school teaching he held the office of county school examiner, and after he began farming he served several years as county commissioner.

Isaac Banta was born in Lanier township, Ohio, in the year 1812, and came to Preble county at an early date with his parents, Peter and Effie Banta. They settled in Lanier township on Banta creek. His wife was Anna Reed, who bore him ten children, only two of whom survive: Hannah M., wife of George Harter, of California, and James Banta. Before his death, which occurred in the year 1847, Mr. Banta was a minister of the Christian church.

James Banta, eldest son of the above, was born in 1831, and is now residing in Washington township. His first wife was Eliza Jane Halderman, by whom he had two children, one of whom still survives. Mrs. Banta died in 1861 at the age of twenty-five. In 1865 he married Elizabeth Chrisman, who was born in 1839. Five children were born them, all of whom are living. After his first marriage, Mr. Banta settled in Lanier township, where he lived for ten years. He then moved to Twin township. In 1876 he moved to Preble county and settled in Washington township. He is the owner of a fine farm of over one hundred and forty acres. While in Twin township he held the office of township trustee for several years, and has for several years been president of the school board.

Joseph Harter entered the land where Jacob Deardorff now lives, and after making an improvement sold to his brother, Daniel, about 1812, and moved away. Daniel resided here until his death.

Jacob Heckman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1771, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in the winter of 1811. He settled where his son, Isaac Heckman now lives, and died there in 1854. Mary Heckman, his wife, died some fifteen years before. They were the parents of six children, viz: Anna, Helen, David, Catharine, Isaac and Barbara. Anna was the wife of Henry Brower, and Helen the wife of Abraham Wimmer; Catharine is now the widow of Joseph C. Harter, and resides in Indiana; Barbara became the wife of John Werhley. Isaac, who has ever since occupied the old farm where his father settled in 1811, was born January 9, 1803. He married in 1825 Mary Young, who was born in Maryland in 1807. Mr. and Mrs. Heckman have had ten children, nine of whom are still living. Christian Siler was born in Bourbon county, Virginia, in 1794. In 1811 he emigrated to Preble county and settled on a farm now owned by Eli Fisher. In 1823 he married Miss Hannah Nichum, who was born in Kentucky, in 1801, and came to this county with her parents in 1812. John Nichum, her father, was in the war of 1812. There have been born to Christian and Hannah Siler eight children, two of whom are deceased. The survivors are Margaret, Chloe, Catharine, Nancy Jane, Susan B. and Clementine.

John Black and his family, consisting of his wife, Catharine, and children, John (his wife and one child), Frederick, Sarah, Susan, Jacob, Elizabeth, Polly and Abraham emigrated to Preble county from Rockingham county, Virginia, in the year 1812. The father purchased some four hundred acres of land in sections number three and four, a short distance south of where West Alexandria now stands, and this land has always remained and is now in possession of the family. John Black, sr., was born December 13, 1756, and died in 1826. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife died in 1853. They raised a family of nine children, the youngest of whom, Catharine, was born after the settlement of her parents here. She now resides in Wabash county, Indiana, and is the wife of Solomon Oswalt. Sarah (now the widow of Samuel Moore) resides in Montgomery county, O., and is now in her eighty-eighth year. These two are the only survivors of the family.

John, jr., married Barbara and raised six children, three of whom are now living, viz: John in Illinois, Joseph in West Alexandria, and Mary Ann, wife of Joseph Jones, in this township also.

Frederick Black was born in 1793; was married in 1815 to Susannah Montle whose father, Christopher Montle, came from Augusta county, Virginia, in 1810 or 1811, and settled in the south part of Lanier township. Frederick Black died in 1861, and his wife in February 23, 1869, aged seventy-seven. They raised but two children, Samuel and John. The latter died in Darke county, in 1877. Samuel resides in West Alexandria, where he has been engaged in merchandizing for the last thirteen years. He was born in 1817, and has been twice married, first to Mary Ann Caton, and for his second wife Harriet Johnson. Frederick Black served six months in the War of 1812.

Abraham Black was born July 30, 1807, and was married to Nancy Stoner, April 16, 1830. He entered the service of the Government in October, 1861, in the Thirty-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and was discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in September, 1864. He died May 17, 1875. His widow is still living. She is the mother of three boys and three girls, three of whom are living, viz: David, who married Mary Ann Porter, and lives on a portion of the homestead; Catharine, widow of J. L. Cupp, in West Alexandria, and Samuel S., where his grandfather settled.

Abraham Brower emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Montgomery county, Ohio, about the year 1801. He resided in Montgomery county until 1815, when he moved to Preble and settled on Banta's creek, south of West Alexandria, on what is now the Potterf farm. He cleared this farm, or a considerable part of it, and erected a saw-mill on the creek near by. He lived there until his death, in 1821. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia. His wife, Elizabeth, survived him many years. Her maiden name was Harter. They were the parents of twelve children. The survivors are Catharine, wife of John Hart, Nancy, widow of George Teal, Joseph, George, Susannah (Parker), Abraham, Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Hart, Henry, and Christina, wife of William Campbell. Mrs. Hart, Joseph, George, Henry and Mrs. Campbell reside in this county. The rest live in the west.

Joseph Brower was born in 1807; married Maria Spatty in 1838, and resides one mile east of West Alexandria. He has been, with the exception of a few months, a resident of the township since 1815. A daughter is the wife of Dr. Tillson, of West Alexandria. George Brower resides in Euphemia, Harrison, township. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1810, and was married to Christina Swihart in 1837, and after her death again married. Henry, who lives in this township, was born in 1819, and in 1839 was united in marriage to Catharine Nevinger, who died in 1865. His oldest son, Albert, was married to May Black in 1877, daughter of Joseph Black, and occupies his father-in-law's farm near West Alexandria.

Jacob Brower moved in in the year 1815. He was born in Virginia in 1772, and died in this township in 1822. His wife was Anna Rudy, who was born in 1789 and died in 1876. They had eleven children born to them, of whom the following named are now living: Daniel, John, Sarah (Fouts), Jacob, and Susannah, wife of Daniel Dillman. Daniel Brower was born in the State of Virginia in 1803, and came to Ohio with his father in 1815.

Jacob Sorber, born in Pennsylvania in 1785, came to Preble county with a family of wife and four children in 1816, and settled on Twin creek, where the grist-mill southeast of West Alexandria now stands. Sorber was a millwright by trade, and soon after his settlement put up a saw-mill on Twin, and sawed the lumber used in the construction of most of the buildings in the neighborhood. In 1832 or 1833 he built the grist-mill now owned by Mr. Brower, and carried on the milling business for many years. He died June, 1848, aged sixty-three years. His wife, Catharine (Wescoe), died in 1863, aged seventy-seven. Of nine children, four daughters are now living, as follows: Mrs. Anna Potterf, widow of David Potterf, in West Alexandria; Mrs. Judy Coover, in Greenville, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Brower, in Crawfordsville, Indiana; and Susannah, wife of Lewis Drayer, in West Alexandria.

Henry Eidson, sr., was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and removed to Preble county in 1816. He settled near where Enterprise now is, in section fourteen and resided there until his death. He was a zealous and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is regarded as the father of Methodism in the community in which he lived. His house was for many years a preaching place and a home for the preachers of his church, and the first meeting-house erected by the denomination in the township was on his farm. He died February 2, 1847, aged sixty-nine years and ten months. He had four sons and several daughters. The sons were Shelton, Boyce, Henry and William. Only two of the children—one son and one daughter—now survive, viz.: Mrs. Nancy Borden, in Olney, Richland county, Illinois, and Dr. William H. Eidson, in Liberty, Jasper county, in the same State. Henry Eidson, jr., who occupied the homestead, was a justice of the peace for some time in this township, and a leading citizen. Two sons of Boyce Eidson, who died in Johnsville, Montgomery county, G. H. Eidson and W. A. Eidson, reside in Eaton.

John Fisher, sr., emigrated to this township from Virginia in the fall of 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Eli. He was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 23, 1770, and died at the homestead in this township, January 25, 1844. His wife, Catharine (Humbert), survived him some twenty years, and was eighty-four at the time of her death. Mr. Fisher was an industrious, hard-working man, and died possessed of a large property, which he divided among his children. The most prominent trait of his character is said to have been his benevolence. He was the father of twelve children, eight of whom survive, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Abram Halderman, and Jacob H. (who married Lavina Holsman), living in this township; Mrs. Jacob Dillman and Mrs. Henry Rupsam and Eli, who married Phebe Kesler, in Eaton; David, in West

Alexandria, married Margaret Sample; Susannah Switzer, and Joseph, who married Christina Harter, residing in Washington township.

Peter Rinehard, Elijah Pappaw, George Morningstar, and others, came from Botetourt county, Virginia, in the year 1817. They came by way of Cincinnati, and were two days in effecting a passage across the Ohio river, being obliged to construct for the purpose a raft out of logs and boards to carry their wagons and stock across. Peter Rinehard settled in section twenty-one on the farm now owned by William Wright. He died in the fall of 1850, at an advanced age.

Elijah Pappaw settled in Gasper township, but moved, in 1833, to Darke county.

William Wright, sr., came at this same time, being then a mere boy. He worked for Abraham Rinehard for a number of years and afterward married Eva Rinehard, daughter of Peter Rinehard, and moved onto the farm where Henry Rinehard now lives. He subsequently settled on the farm now owned and occupied by John T. Shaw, and resided there until his death, which took place in 1864, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife died a few months before. They had eight sons and three daughters, two of whom are dead. The others are: James, living in Illinois; Peter, Jacob, John, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, in Indiana; Andrew, in Darke county, Ohio; William, who married Anna Heckman, in 1857, and occupies the old Rinehard homestead; David and Mrs. Thomas Morningstar, in this township.

George F. Zitzer was born in Baden, Germany, August 5, 1782. He married, in 1818, Mrs. Catharine Frey, whose maiden name was Mangold. Their acquaintance was formed during their passage across the ocean to this country in 1817, and were married in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. Zitzer was by trade a cabinetmaker, and in 1824 he came to Ohio and established himself in that business in West Alexandria, and continued in it for many years with great success. His wife died January 24, 1860, aged sixty-seven, and he seven years subsequently, in his eighty-fifth year. They raised a family of seven children. The son, Mr. John Zitzer, of West Alexandria, came there with his parents in 1824, and has continuously resided in the place ever since, a period of fifty-six consecutive years. He has lived in the town a longer period than any other inhabitant, with the exception of Mrs. Alexander. Mr. Zitzer continued the business formerly conducted by his father and it is now carried on by his son George L. The other surviving children of Frederick Zitzer are: Mrs. Elizabeth Heister, who lives in Montgomery county, Ohio; Mrs. Sally Singer, in Lewisburgh; Mrs. Susan Coplentz, in Springfield, Ohio, and Mrs. Louisa Ridenour, in Indiana.

Samuel Gregg settled in West Alexandria in 1828. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and was married in October, 1821, to Sarah Miller, who died in West Alexandria July 23, 1829. In March, 1831, he was married by N. Benjamin, esq., to Sarah Martin, who is still living, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Gregg is probably the oldest shoemaker in the county. He commenced working at the trade in 1808, and has followed it, with the exception of brief intervals, ever since, and still works at the last at the age of eighty-three. He has never been farther away from West Alexandria since his settlement in the town than Dayton, and has yet to take his first ride on the cars.

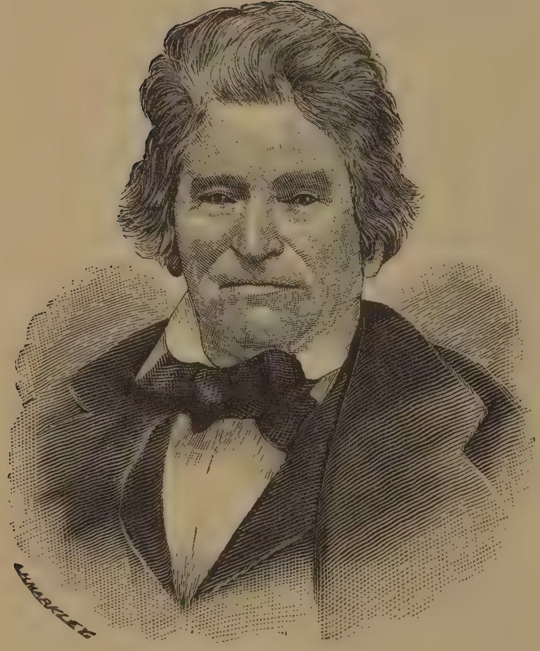
Abraham Fisher settled in this county in the year 1829, having emigrated from Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He first settled in Montgomery county, near Dayton, but after a residence there of eighteen months, removed to Gratis township, in this county, near Winchester. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1805. His wife, Lydia, died ~~in~~ 1839. Mr. Fisher resides with his son~~,~~ ~~David~~, ~~who~~, of the six children, is the only one now residing in this county. David, in 1848, was married to Sarah, daughter of Christian Neff. She died November 24, 1878, and he was again married June 13, 1880, to Christina Deeter, of Miami county, Ohio.

Jacob Trout was married in the spring of 1831 to Elizabeth Bowman, and in the fall of the same year emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Preble county, and settled in Lanier township, having previously purchased two hundred and twenty acres in section twenty-eight. He died in the spring of 1875, aged seventy-four. His widow, born in July, 1809, still occupies the old homestead. Their children were eight in number, all of whom are now deceased but two—Mary Jane, wife of Alfred Johnson, living with their mother, and Caroline Elizabeth, wife of John Halderman, of West Alexandria.

John Michael Buehner, born in Germany in the year 1783, emigrated to the United States with his wife, Augusta, and five sons, in the fall of 1833. He settled in Butler county, and lived there until 1839, when he came to Preble county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lanier township, which is now owned by Charles F. Buehner, his son. He died there in 1856, but the widow is still living, at the age of seventy-five. The family consisted of seven children, two of whom were born in this country. The names of the surviving children are as follows: John M., who married Christina Campbell, and now lives in Washington township; Charles F., who married, in 1851, Margaret Pappaw, and occupies the old homestead in this township; Gotlieb, who lives in Wabash county, Indiana; Mrs. Leah Ailer, and Ann Dorothy, wife of William H. Laird, both living in this township.

Joseph Potterf, oldest son of Gasper Potterf, the pioneer of Gasper township, was a resident of Lanier, and operated the old oil mill, south of West Alexandria, for some time. He married Elizabeth Kesling, and had a family of thirteen children. He died, in 1859, while temporarily residing in Iowa, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife died September 30, 1872, aged seventy-six years and six months. Nine of the children are living as follows: James and Samuel, in Defiance; George T. and Mrs. Esther Fouts, in Lanier; Mrs. Saur, in West Alexandria; Joseph, in Washington township; Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. Singer, in Iowa; and Mrs. Ozias, in Kansas.

George T. Potterf married Susan Ozias, and occupied the old Brower place, south of West Alexandria.



JACOB FUDGE.

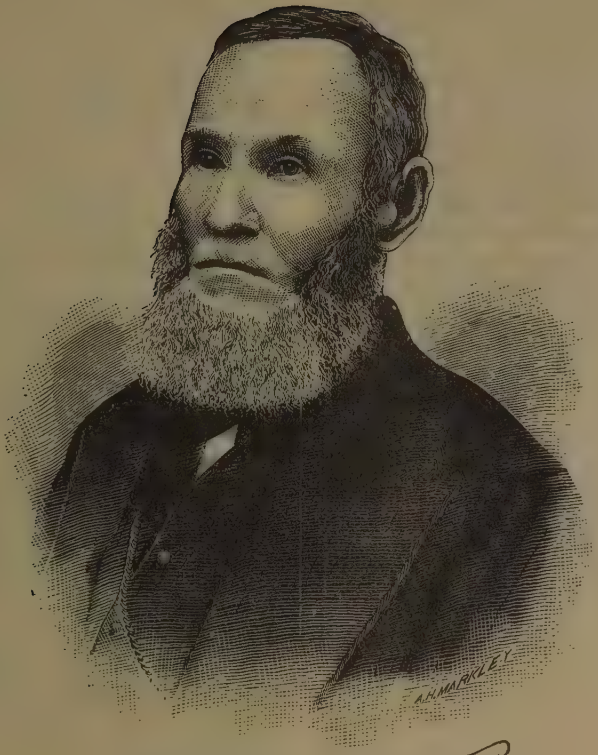
MRS. JACOB FUDGE.

The subject of this memoir was one of the earliest pioneers of the county and a prominent and valued citizen for considerably more than half a century. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 26, 1779. His father died when he was about three years of age, leaving a wife and two small boys, Jacob and David. The mother subsequently re-married and the family removed to Kentucky. They resided in Kentucky until Jacob was about fourteen, when they emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, settling where Lebanon now stands. Some six years afterward they settled on Clear creek, in the same county, near Springsborough. After living there a few years Jacob and his brother David, having attained their majority, concluded to strike out for themselves. They made their way to what is now Lanier township, Preble county, Ohio, and purchased five hundred acres of land on Twin creek, in sections thirty-four and thirty-five. This tract is now occupied by F. N. and Jacob Fudge, and is as rich and productive a soil as the county affords.

At the time of the purchase Jacob Fudge was obliged to go to Cincinnati to make a payment and receive the patent for the land. Cincinnati, now a city of a quarter of a million of inhabitants, was then a mere village, situated on the outskirts of civilization, and the court house in which Mr. Fudge transacted his business consisted of the upper story of a log building. While in the "city" he was offered a real estate investment, which had he accepted, would have proven a most fortunate one for him, but he preferred his broad acres in the wilderness on Twin creek, to a few acres in the embryo city. Mr. Fudge finally became possessed of his brother's share in the Twin tract, having exchanged lands on Price's creek for it. When Preble county was organized Mr. Fudge was elected to the office of sheriff, and was therefore the first incumbent of that office in the county. But he had no fondness for official life, and it is said that he even bought an admirer a gallon of whiskey on condition that he would not urge his election as a candidate for a certain office. This is in striking contrast to the practice in vogue at the present day.

Mr. Fudge was an unostentatious. hard-working, industrious man, attending strictly to his own affairs. His early education was of necessity neglected, but he was a man of sound judgment, and prospered in his worldly affairs. He was not a member of any church, but inclined to the Universalist belief.

He was united in marriage November 14, 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of Gasper Potterf, the pioneer of the township which perpetuates his name. Mrs. Fudge was born February 10, 1790, in Rockingham county, Virginia. They began married life in a log cabin on the hill west of where their son, Jacob, now lives. In 1819 Mr. Fudge erected a brick dwelling—a two-story with a story and a half wing—one of the earliest brick houses in the county, and a stately structure for those days. He died March 27, 1863, aged eighty-three years and three months. His wife survived him several years, and died February 3, 1869. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom survive: Malinda (Pense), born August 23, 1811, now deceased; Susan (Gregg), born November 9, 1812; Nancy (Pense), born February 16, 1814, deceased; Lucinda, born September 6, 1815, died unmarried; Sarah (Kesling), born July 28, 1817, deceased; Eliza Ann (Christman), born September 6, 1819; David, born June 26, 1821, died in California in 1850; Elizabeth M. (Harlan), born June 29, 1823; Margaret (Wieland) born May 23, 1825, deceased; Franklin N., born December 15, 1826; Seraphina (Shaw), born April 8, 1829; Armina (Gifford), born April 18, 1832; Jacob, born July 13, 1837.



James .C. Neal

ELDER JAMES NEAL

was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, May 7, 1808. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from England, and his maternal ancestors came from Ireland. His grandfather, John Neal, settled in Kentucky at a very early day. His father, Benjamin Neal, one of seven children, was born in Kentucky in 1777. He grew up as farmer boy, and when quite young, was married in Kentucky, to Mary Sellers, the daughter of Nathan and Sarah Sellers. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1776. The young couple lived first in Bourbon, and then in Franklin county, Kentucky, and raised seven of their nine children. Sarah married William Duggins, and both are dead. Nathan is in Fontain county, Indiana. James was the next child. Jane, wife of Levi Fleming, is dead. Benjamin and John are in Eaton, as is also Mary A., the wife of George Wagoner.

When James was in his fourth year, in the fall of 1811, his parents, in company with his mother's parents, emigrated to Preble county, where old Mr. Sellers entered land two and a half miles south of Eaton. Forty acres of this land were occupied by the Neal family. At the time of their emigration the journey was made by wagon, and was long and tedious. During two months after their arrival they lived in an open faced pole shanty. They moved into their round log cabin ere the puncheon floor had been laid. The chimney was of the "cat and clay" style, and the back wall and jams of the huge fire-place were of clay.

Mr. Sellers built an Indian proof block house, with bullet proof walls pierced by port holes at convenient distances apart. The predatory warfare of the Indians frequently caused the settlers to transfer their families to the block-house.

Mr. Neal well remembers how, one night, during an Indian alarm, he and his playmates were hastily concealed in the clay pit whence the material for the chimney had been taken. Happily the alarm was false, and the scared little prisoners were soon liberated.

Mr. Neal's father was exempted from the War of 1812, on account of ill health.

Mr. Neal was early inured to pioneer hardships. Schools were few and far between. He attended for a time a school on Rocky fork, having to blaze his path through the woods in order to find the way home.

His father, after clearing and improving much of his land and living on it for ten or twelve years, sold it, and bought a lot, and built a house in New Lexington.

Mr. Neal removed with his father and worked on breaking bark in Nisbit's tannery. After the death of his father in 1822, the family removed to a farm just northeast of Eaton. James' oldest brother leaving home to learn a trade, left him with the management of the farm. Soon after this they moved into a hewed log house on Barron street, in Eaton. For two years Mr. Neal supported the family by day's labor. Then his mother married Thomas Fleming, who took the family first to Darke county, and finally settled about three and a half miles south of Eaton. At this time Mr. Neal learned the blacksmith trade on the farm of George Leas, on the Camden pike. He finished his apprenticeship with Daniel Mack, of Somerville. While in Somerville, June 7, 1827, he married Ruth, the daughter of Courtland and Susan Lambert, native Kentuckians, who settled near Friendship church, near which Mr. Lambert had a little grist-mill. Their daughter was born in Kentucky, September 1, 1808.

Soon after Mr. Neal's marriage he started in the blacksmith business on the south line of Dixon township, cooking in an old log schoolhouse, and living in the adjoining house erected for the use of the school-master. After two years removing to Vermillion county, Illinois, near Danville, the county seat, he remained there two years and twenty days, working at his trade and farming. Compelled by sickness and misfortune to return to Ohio, he found a home on Paint creek, on the southeast corner of Silas Dooley's farm, where he built first a log shop and afterwards one of brick. While living here an incident occurred which illustrates the pluck and indomitable perseverance which has always characterized the actions of Mr. Neal. Having had ten cords of wood cut for conversion into charcoal, he dug a pit in the frozen ground from which to obtain the earth to throw over the wood before setting it on fire. So hard was the frozen ground that it had to be quarried in great chunks. After the wood had been fired, Mr. Neal remained for five days and nights without rest or sleep. At one time the fire penetrated the earth covering, and Mr. Neal in his anxiety to repair the breach, fell into the fire, which almost swallowed him up ere he could escape.

During all the time that he was attending to this work the weather was intensely cold, and Silas Dooley was accustomed to come over every morning to see if his friend had survived the bitterness of the night.

After remaining on Paint creek for five years he removed to a farm of one hundred acres in Jackson township, on the Indiana line. After remaining there seventeen years he removed to Eaton, in the property on Cherry street, opposite Fulton's blacksmith shop. In 1854 he removed to his present farm of one hundred and thirty acres, three miles east of Eaton, on the Dayton pike. When he first moved to this place only about thirty acres were cleared, and there were no improvements. At first he lived in a deserted frame school-house, which had been removed to the farm. The present house and barn were erected in 1855, the building of which was personally superintended by himself. This farm is now considered to be one of the best improved in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal have nine children, seven of whom lived to years of maturity, six of whom survive. Benjamin died in infancy. Mary Ann, who was born in Illinois, where she now lives, is the wife of Jacob Johnson. Sarah is the wife of Aaron Brandon, of Illinois. Susannah died in Eaton in 1853, aged twenty-one years. John lives in Eaton. Johannah, the namesake of old Mrs. Dooley, died in infancy. Nathan W. and Elizabeth J., the wife of John Kitson, lives in Illinois. William C. and family live on the home place.

Mr. Neal's domestic life was saddened by the almost life-long derangement of his wife, whom he faithfully cared for until death released her, April 6, 1879.

Were the above the life history of Mr. Neal it would be creditable in itself, but a second and more important chapter remains.

In the year 1832, while living in Illinois, he was converted to Christianity, and joined the Christian church. Immediately after his conversion, feeling constrained to speak in public, he became an exhorter, much against his natural inclinations. After removing to Ohio he continued public speaking, and in 1834 attended conference as a licentiate. While attending conference at Bethel chapel, Warren county, he consented to become a regular minister, and in 1835 was installed, and ordained pastor of the Paint church, by Elders David Purviance and Nathan Worley. During his twelve years pastorate at Paint he received but fifty-eight dollars cash for salary. For one year, being too poor to own a horse, he walked to and from his appointment, a distance of twelve miles, through all kinds of weather. He reorganized the Bank Spring church, and was pastor for eighteen years. Organizing the churches at West Florence and Union Chapel, he served the former seven years and a half in all, and the latter seventeen years. He preached one year in Eaton, and after 1854 was pastor of the Bethlehem church for twenty years. He preached in all five years at Phillipsburgh, Montgomery county. Not long ago he reorganized the New Westville church.

Above are noted the mile-stones in a faithful minister's life. During the forty-five years of Elder Neal's ministry he has received not less than one thousand members into the church, baptized eight hundred, preached eight hundred funeral sermons, and married seven hundred couples. His salary has averaged less than twenty-five dollars per annum. Pioneer preachers worked literally on the apostolic plan.

Next to the Purviances Elder Neal was the pioneer representative of his church in Preble county. To-day he alone is a living monument of the early ministry. Taking into consideration the vicissitudes of his life, his success is wonderful. Being well read in the Scriptures he never lacked the material, and only needed the art of discourse. In a series of twenty-four lessons in Greenleaf's grammer he obtained mastery over the English language, and many a night he studied by the light of a bark torch, doing all this after beginning to preach.

Mr. Neal always speaks extemporaneously. In years gone by no man had a better voice for singing than he. To-day, though approaching four score years, he is as able to preach now as ever, and expects to die in the harness.

George B. Unger, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, came to Ohio, and located in West Alexandria, in 1831. He was, by trade, a tailor, but gave it up to accept a clerkship with N. L. Derby, and later was in the employment of J. H. Gale. He married, in 1832, Mary Sorleer, who died in 1837. In 1840 he married Sarah Hart, and after her death, he married for his third wife, in 1848, Caroline Gale, who is still living. He has had seven children, four by his first wife, and three by his second. Two are living—Aaron, of Unger, and Derby and John, of Eaton.

Jonathan Ridenour settled upon the southeast quarter of section sixteen, in 1836. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the county, having first lived in Israel township. In the history of that township mention of the settlement of the family is made. The west half of the Ridenour homestead is now occupied by the widow of Casper Ridenour, son of Jonathan. Casper Ridenour died in May, 1880, at the age of forty-seven. In the spring of 1873, he married Miss Mary Pontius, of Twin township, who was born in 1847. Mrs. Ridenour has two children.

John H. Coffman and family, with his brothers, Daniel and Andrew, came to Preble county, from Washington county, Maryland, in 1836. They located where Enterprise now is, which village, or a part of it, John H. Coffman laid out. Their brothers, Jacob, David, Joseph and Isaac, also came out, and all made a settlement here, with the exception of Joseph. John H. died a few years since, in 1877. He is buried in the Methodist Episcopal church cemetery, at Enterprise. Jacob moved to Illinois, and finally to Colorado, where he died. David is living in Montgomery county. Joseph and Isaac are deceased. Daniel is now living at West Alexandria, and Andrew, at Eaton. Daniel was married, in 1840, to Margaret Naef, and resided on a farm near Enterprise, until about eleven years ago, when he removed to the farm he now occupies, on the pike just west of West Alexandria. Andrew married Elizabeth Walters, of Camden, where he resided in 1845. In 1850 he moved on a farm in Dixon township, and three years afterward, to West Alexandria, where he operated a mill for three years. In 1856 he moved to Eaton, where he has since been engaged in business.

Josiah Davis, born in Buxton center, Maine, in 1810, married Harriet Jane Gale, of Massachusetts, in 1835, and in 1838 removed to Preble county. He began in a small way in the grocery business in West Alexandria, and continued actively in business for upwards of forty years. He was a careful and industrious business man, and acquired a good property. He died September, 1878. For two years previous to his death his business was managed by his only son, John E., who was a partner. His widow is still living in West Alexandria. His other children are Mrs. Harriet A. Eastman, Mrs. Mary A. Huston, of West Alexandria; Mrs. Eliza C. Halderman, of New Paris, and Mrs. Bertha A. Crume, of Peru, Indiana.

Nathaniel L. Derby, a native of New Hampshire, married Martha M. Gale, and came to Ohio in 1838. He opened a small grocery in West Alexandria, and continued in business there, with the exception of two or three years, until 1847, when he was succeeded by John H. Gale. His health failing him, he went to Saratoga Springs, New York, and died there in 1848. His only surviving child, E. L. Derby, is a member of the firm of Unger & Derby, of West Alexandria.

Lewis Drayer was born in Ayer township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and when six years of age, came with his parents to Montgomery county, Ohio. In the fall of 1839 he was united in marriage to Susannah Sorber, daughter of Jacob Sorber. Mrs. Drayer was born in 1820. Mr. Drayer removed in 1864, from his farm in Twin township to West Alexandria, where he still resides.

John N. Clemmer moved into this county in the spring of 1840. His father was an early settler in Montgomery county, Ohio, having emigrated from Virginia. John N. was born in Montgomery county in 1819. He married Phebe Herbaugh, of the same county; and after their removal to this township they resided for a couple of months in a log cabin on Twin creek, belonging to Daniel Fisher, when he erected the house he now lives in. The land was then owned by his father, and at the time he took up his residence on it, there were about nine acres cleared. He began as a renter, and paid rent for some four or five years, when he received from his father seventy-nine acres in lieu of one thousand five hundred dollars, which some of the other children received. By industry and good management Mr. Clemmer has from a small beginning become one of the wealthiest farmers of the township, his several farms comprising some six hundred acres of land, and all of them well improved.

John Fadler was born in Germany in the year 1828. After his emigration to this country, he remained in Pennsylvania a few months, and then went to Wisconsin. In 1852 he came to Cincinnati, and subsequently to Preble county, where he has since lived. He moved to his present location in section fifteen, in 1870. His wife was Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Mary Ann Sauer, whom he married in 1860.

Michael Focht moved to Preble county in the spring of 1853, from Montgomery county. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and removed to Montgomery county with his father at an early day, and is, at present, residing in that county near Miamisburgh. He has been twice married, and has had eleven children by his first wife, who was Magdalene Swinney before marriage. He has nine surviving children, viz: Lucinda (Bouer), John and William (twins), Mary (Wright), Lydia A. (Snavely), Catharine (Street), Jane (Gazelle), Michael, Mahala (Andrews), Flora (Mathews), and Addie (Neff). Alfred and Douglas are deceased. John, born in 1838, married for his first wife, Elizabeth Patterson, and for his second wife, Kate Hull. He was in the army three years, from 1862 to 1865, as private in company E, Sixty-third Ohio volunteer infantry.

William Gilbert now residing in this township in section thirty-six, was born in 1826, and emigrated with his family from Maryland to Ohio about the year 1854. His father, Isaac Gilbert, and family came at the same time. They settled in Montgomery county, where the father died some years since, over seventy years of age. In 1865 William moved to Preble county, and settled in this township. He married Julia Ann Clark, and has had four children, only one of whom is now living.

Peter Smith became a resident of West Alexandria in the summer of 1859. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and came to Ohio with his father in 1828. The family resided in Stark county until 1832, when they removed to Montgomery county. He was married in 1856, to Elizabeth Williamson. He was engaged in the mercantile business in West Alexandria, with signal success for nearly twenty years.

John H. Gale, now deceased, was formerly one of the leading and most active business men of West Alexandria. He was a native of New England, but in early life came to Ohio. After residing for a time in Montgomery county, where, we believe, he was engaged as clerk in a store, he came to West Alexandria, where he resided until his death. He was chiefly engaged during his life in merchandising, and erected the building in West Alexandria now occupied by Messrs. Unger & Derby. He was also engaged in the milling business in partnership with Mr. Stotler, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Glander, which firm erected the flouring mill on Twin creek, east of town. His widow (formerly Miss Halderman) still resides in West Alexandria.

John Motter emigrated to Ohio from Maryland with his wife and two children, about the year 1830. He first settled in Ashland county, and resided there until 1840, when he moved to Iowa. Returning to Ohio he settled in Montgomery county. He moved to Preble in 1858, buying out the old Parker farm, near West Alexandria, where he lived until his death, in 1861, aged sixty-nine. His wife is still living, in her eighty-sixth year. They had five children, three of whom are living, viz: Luther V., Rufus E., and John E. Luther and John occupy the farm with their mother, and Rufus lives in Indiana.

John Spitler, born in 1819, in Pennsylvania, emigrated with his parents to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1832, settling near Brookville. In 1843 he married Lydia Baker, daughter of John and Mary Baker, who were born in Pennsylvania, in the years respectively of 1800 and 1806. They both died in this township; he in 1876, and she in 1879. Mrs. Spitler's great-grandmother was killed by the Indians in Pennsylvania, about 1780, while her husband was out in the military service. After inflicting the most horrible cruelty upon her, the savages compelled her to walk around in a circle until she dropped dead. Jacob Spitler, the father of John, died in 1874. His widow is still living near Brookville.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first child born in the township was a daughter (Sarah) of Martin Ruple, this event occurred early in the year 1804, but the exact date we are unable to record. A short time afterward—February 11, of the same year—Peter Parker, oldest child of Jacob and Mary Parker, was born. He is believed by many to have been the first male child born in the county. He married Betsey Black, and finally removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school-house in the township was erected as early as 1809, and stood about where the brick now is, in section twenty-nine. It was built of logs, of course, and had no floor except that which mother earth furnished. Sticks placed vertically in an opening, cut in each side of the house and covered with greased paper, constituted the windows, and nearly one whole end of the room was appropriated for a fireplace. The furniture was as primitive as the house itself, the seats consisting of slabs hewed on the upper side and supported by wooden legs. Mr. Abraham Halderman attended school in this house and preserves a vivid recollection of its appearance and surroundings.

John Purviance taught the first school, and was followed by Usebius Hoag, a peripatetic Yankee, who is remembered as both a good teacher and scholar. To go through the double rule of three was the highest ambition of the scholars.

A school was opened in the early settlement of the township in a deserted cabin, on the farm of Jacob Parker, by Thomas Stokely.

CHURCH HISTORY.

As early as 1805 or 1806 a few devout men and women, members of the German Baptist or Dunker denomination, gathered regularly every four weeks at the cabin of Samuel Teal, on Aukerman creek, for the purpose of religious worship. These were the first religious meetings ever held in what is now Lanier township. The little band first consisted of the Teals, Aukermans, and Haldermans, and from this small beginning has grown a large and prosperous society. The Teal dwelling continued to be the meeting place for a number of years, after which services were held from house to house throughout the neighborhood. The first meeting-house erected was the Brower church, near widow Eikenberry's, which is no longer used for church purposes. It was built in about 1845 or 1846. Abraham Brower was among the earliest members of the church. John Hart, sr., and Peter Eikenberry were the earliest preachers of the society, the former living in Twin township and the latter in Lanier. The Sugar Hill church, east of West Alexandria, was erected about the year 1858, and the Central church, formerly called Wheatville church, in the southwest part of the town, in 1866. Meetings were commenced in this neighborhood seventy years ago, and have been kept up regularly ever since. Since Elders Hart and Eikenberry, the following have officiated as preachers, viz: Jacob Flora, Joseph Eikenberry, Daniel Miller, Henry Bare, Nathan Heywood, Josiah Eikenberry, John Stouer, and Jesse Royer. The present elders or bishops are Nathan Heywood, Henry Bare, and Jesse Royer. The deacons are Jacob Brubaker, Samuel Miller, James Swihart, Henry Young, and David Albaugh. Among the oldest members are Abraham Halderman, Henry Eikenberry, and Isaac Heckman.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed church at West Alexandria was organized as early as 1816, by Rev. Thomas Winters, a missionary acting under the authority of the synod of Pennsylvania. He was preceded here in the missionary work by Rev. Des Combes, who had preached here about two years before, the earlier services being held in houses and sometimes in the woods. The house of Frederick Miller, on the pike north of town, was the place where the services were held more frequently than at any other. Among the first families connected with the church were the Sorbers, Loys, and Keislings. A rude log church, two stories high, was built in the autumn of 1816, but not completed until the following year, when it was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in September, 1817. This church was known as the "Union church," having been built and occupied by the Reformed and Lutheran churches conjointly until the year 1853, when the Reformed society built a new and substantial brick church, which is still occupied by the congregation. This church was built under the pastorate of Rev. John Rike, the building committee being composed of the following named gentlemen: John Rike, Henry Drayer, and John Rider. Rev. David Winters, of Dayton, Ohio, preached the dedicatory sermon. The church building has been remodelled since, and now is among the most comfortable and handsome churches of the community.

In 1860, the congregation having received a donation of a lot of ground from N. Benjamin, esq., near the church, it was decided to erect a parsonage on the same, and in the autumn of 1861 a neat, comfortable brick house, two stories, with wing attached, was completed under the pastorate of Rev. S. C. Kendig. This congregation is now large and influential—paying the pastor a salary of one thousand dollars per year, with the use of the parsonage. During the last eighteen years it has contributed to benevolent purposes besides paying the pastor's salary and the other incidental expenses, about twelve thousand dollars. The number of members in good standing is two hundred and sixteen. A large and flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Edgar L. Derby, is conducted every Sabbath during the year.

The first consistory, or session of the church, was composed of two elders and two deacons, the elders being Jacob Sorber and Henry Keisling. The names of the deacons are not remembered. The present consistory numbers eight, as follows: Elders, John Zitzer, John Rider, John Myers, and Joseph Copp; deacons, Harvey Waymire, Jacob Minich, John J. Rape, and Elijah Foutz.

The following is a list of pastors, with the terms of service: Rev. Des Combes, missionary, 1815; Rev. Thomas Winters, 1817 until 1840, died in West Alexandria, September 13, 1863; Rev. Adam Leis, about one year, died in Pennsylvania; Rev. John Kercher, 1841–1843; Rev. Thomas H. Winters, 1844–1849; Rev. John Rike, 1850 to April, 1854, died in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1854; Rev. Levi Rike, 1854–1856; Rev. A. C. Kendig, 1857–1861, died in Basil, Ohio, January 16, 1864; Rev. H. M. Herman began his pastorate in 1861, and is still in charge.

SALEM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

We are indebted to the pastor for the facts contained in the following sketch:

About the year 1816 the Rev. Lewis Morgan commenced preaching where the village of West Alexandria now stands. This is the first account we have of a Lutheran service in Preble county. It is, however, claimed by some that Rev. Mau, of the same denomination, had preached a few sermons prior to this time. We are destitute of church records to decide this matter. A congregation, however, seems to have been organized about the time referred to by Rev. Morgan. At that early day the country, of course, was mostly a wilderness, and divine service was conducted in the open air, or in some cabin or barn. In 1817 a two story log church was erected by this society, and the German Reformed congregation and the Lutherans jointly continued to occupy it until about 1860, when they erected their present brick edifice, forty by sixty feet in size. The Reformed congregation had erected their building several years before. Rev. Morgan was followed in his pastoral labors by Rev. Espich, but for what length of time cannot be stated, as the church records are silent upon this matter. Rev. Andrew Henkel was next called as pastor, and seems to have served it until about the year 1830. During his ministration the church assumed such stability that it has been supplied with the preached word and the administration of the holy sacrament regularly ever since.

Mr. Henkel was followed by Rev. Jacob Gruber, now living in Illinois, who served it until the year 1848 or 1849, when it was again served one year by Rev. Mr. Henkel.

On the twenty-fifth of June, 1850, the present incumbent, Rev. George Baughman, took charge of the congregation. At that time it numbered fifty-six communicants, about equally composed of American born and German Europeans. Divine service has been conducted in both German and English in this congregation for more than fifty years, no preference, so far, having been given to either language. The congregation now numbers something over two hundred communicants, and has under its care a fine Sunday-school.

THE ENTERPRISE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist services were inaugurated in this vicinity by William and Henry Eidson, the latter a local preacher, and a class of which the present church is the outgrowth, was organized in about the year 1835, at the house of said Henry Eidson. Meetings were held there for several years, and then a log meeting-house was built on Eidson's farm, and occupied until the present church was built. This building is a brick, and was completed and dedicated December 27 and 28, 1856. The society seems to have subsequently almost entirely disbanded, as there had been no regular preaching for some thirteen or fourteen years prior to 1878, when the class was re-organized with only eight members, viz.: Isaac Ulrich, John A. Cox, wife and two children, G. W. Spesard, Laura Wachtel, and Jane M. Nett. Mr. Spesard was class leader, and still continues in that relation. The membership is now forty-six. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, numbering about seventy scholars, having grown from only twelve in 1878. Albert Hahn is superintendent, having succeeded John A. Cox, who was chosen in 1878.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST ALEXANDRIA.

In the absence of church records the writer has had to depend for the facts here given upon the recollections of some of the older residents, principally Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gregg.

A class was organized at the house of Dr. Gray, by Rev. Wester Davis, about the year 1841. It was composed of about a dozen members, among them Dr. Gray and wife, Charles Hervey and wife, Mrs. Samuel Gregg and daughter, James Martin, Mrs. Dorsey, Abraham Reels and wife and the mother of Mrs. Reels. The membership the following year was largely increased as a result of a revival which was commenced June 4, 1842. Previous to the organization of the class there had been meetings held in the town and vicinity for many years. In the town the services were held at different places, but principally in a frame school-house which stood just west of the graveyard. After the class was formed services were held for some time regularly in a brick school-house which occupied the site of Mr. Klinger's cigar factory, and later in the Protestant Methodist house, which has since disappeared. The society erected a church building—a one-story brick—in 1849 or 1850, on the lot where the present house stands. The former was taken down in the summer of 1877, and the present church erected and completed the following year, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of J. A. Coffman, D. Mause, and J. S. Davis. The present board of trustees consists of Daniel Coffman, John Dininger, Daniel Mause, J. S. Davis, and J. H. Rohrer. Superintendent of Sabbath-school, John Dininger.

BETHLEHEM CHAPEL.

This society first had an organization about two miles west of Lexington, and a small frame meeting-house was put up where the old graveyard is, as early as 1834. Preaching at a later date was held in a school-house in the Banta neighborhood in this township, services having been discontinued and the society practically broken up at the former place. Among the early members were the Hewits, Samples, Quinns, Prebles, and others. One of the earliest regular preachers was Elder Elmer Clark. The church on the pike was erected in 1850. Jesse O. Harris, Peter Banta, Thomas Wells, T. A. Brandon, Elder Carr, Caleb Wehrley, James C. Neal, James T. Lynn, Elder Humphreys, Elder Lauer, and Carles W. Garoute have preached for the society, the last named being now in charge. Elder Neal served the society for a continuous term of over twenty years. The membership is at this writing about one hundred and twenty. The trustees are Harrison Stover, Martin V. Ware, and Daniel Young; H. C. Klinger, treasurer; S. A. Potterf, clerk; A. H. Klinger, superintendent of Sabbath-school.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

at Enterprise was organized, as a society, by Rev. Amos Poorman, on New Years day, 1872. There were fourteen members who joined at this time, as follows: Harry Glander, Dietrich S. Glander, Frederick Hummel and wife, Michael M. Cupp and his mother, Barbara Cupp, Christian Eck and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Naeff, Elizabeth Gingrey, John Hanver and wife, Lewis Ulsh and wife. Rev. Poorman remained in charge of the society until late in the following fall, when he resigned on account of poor health. There was then no preaching until the next April, when Rev. G. W. Busby, of Lewisburgh, began his labors as pastor, and continued until June, 1880. Rev. Mr. Poorman was again called to the pastorate, and continues in charge at the present time. The church building was erected in the spring of 1878, and was dedicated on the second Sunday of June following. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church. The present officers are Squire Gebhart and Lewis Ulsh, deacons, and Oscar Moses, trustee. The membership is now about fifty. A Sunday-school was organized at the time of the dedication of the church, with John Hanver superintendent. His successors have been Christian Eck and D. S. Glander.

MILLS.

The first mill in this part of the county was erected in Twin township, in the first settlement, by Judge Nisbet, of Lexington. It occupied the site of what was known for many years as the old Mumma mill, a short distance northeast of West Alexandria. This mill was a great convenience to the settlers, who, before its erection, had to go to Gunkle's mill at Germantown, Montgomery county, to get their grinding done.

The first flouring mill in Lanier was built on Twin creek, on the site of the Halderman mill, by John Egbert, in 1812 or '13. Egbert came from New England and purchased the saw-mill, which had been erected a short time before by Dockerty and Dickey, and soon after built the grist-mill. Egbert run it for a number of years and then sold to John Fisher. It was burned down in the winter of 1846, and in 1847 was rebullt by Adam Miller. It is now owned by Abraham Halderman.

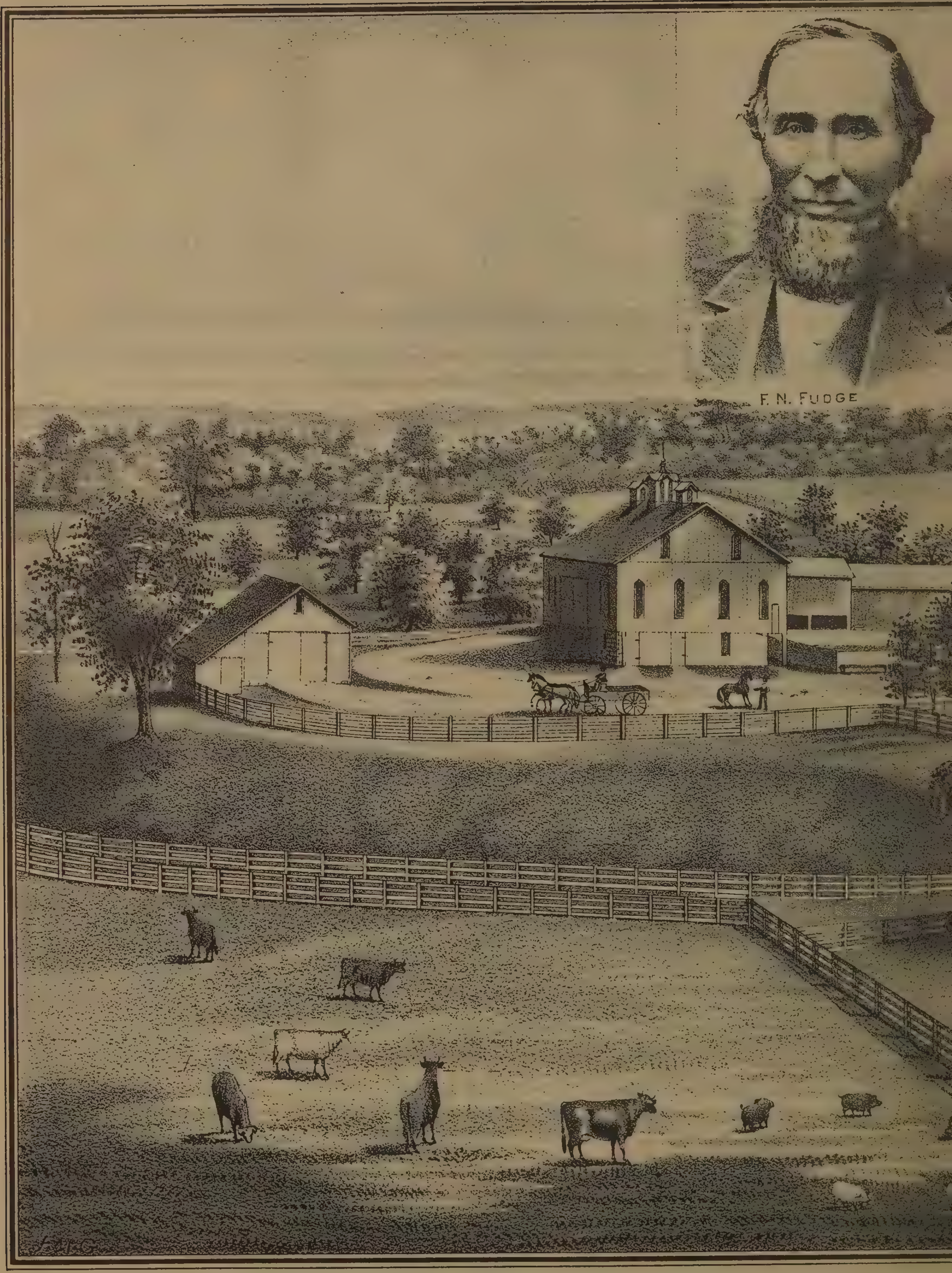
The next mill erected was the Gregg mill, further down the creek. It was built in 1818 or 1819 by James Dennison.

The mill on Twin, southeast of west Alexandria, was erected by Jacob Sorber in 1833. He erected a saw-mill there in 1816, and did most of the sawing for the neighborhood.

John Halderman, sr., built a saw-mill on Aukerman's creek, in the northwest quarter of section thirty-two in 1815.

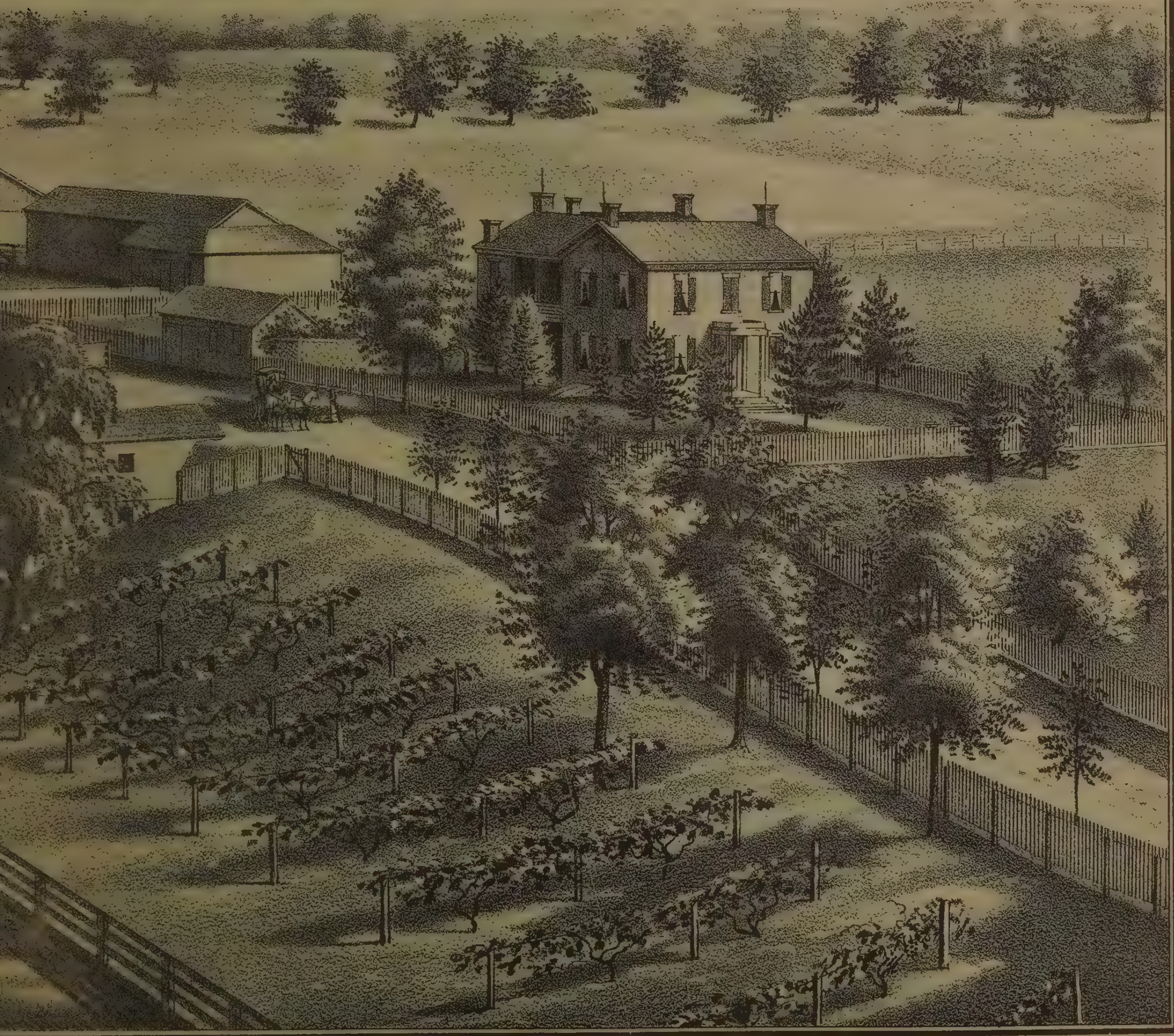
There are at the present time several saw-mills in the township, but two or three of them do most of the sawing that is done.

The steam mill of E. S. Stotler, situated on Twin creek, east of West Alexandria, was built by Messrs.



RES. OF F. N. F

MRS. F. N. FUDGE



; LANIER TP. PREBLE CO. O.

Stotler and Glander about nine years ago. Besides the ordinary sawing done, this mill does a considerable business in the manufacture of tobacco boxes.

Abraham Brower erected a saw-mill on Banta's fork in 1816 or 1817, and soon afterward a carding- and fulling-mill, which he subsequently sold to Peter and Martin Foutz. Peter Parker and Samuel Moore built a carding-mill a few years afterwards on Twin.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated, by act of legislature, March 14, 1836, and on the third Monday of the following April, a village government was inaugurated by the election of a mayor and five trustees. Of the officers elected, at this time, the records contain only the name of the mayor, who was Charles Smith. The following is a list of the mayors of the town, since Mr. Smith's incumbency, with the years of their service, to wit: Elias Herdman, 1838, 1839; Mahlon Karn, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843; Josiah Davis, 1844; Mahlon Karn, 1845, 1846, 1847; J. B. Watts, 1848, 1849; L. W. Templeton, 1850; Mahlon Karn, 1851; Nathaniel Benjamin, 1852, 1853; Mahlon Karn, 1854; Nathaniel Benjamin, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860; J. McLean, 1861, 1862; Nathaniel Benjamin, 1863, 1864; J. McLean, 1865; Nathaniel Benjamin, 1866, 1867; M. Aker, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871; J. McLean, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875; John Wolf, 1876, 1877; M. Aker, 1878, 1879; James Campbell, 1880. The present officers, and members of the council, are as follows: Mayor, James Campbell; clerk, George Karch; treasurer, Samuel Black; marshal, Wm. Rodecker; deputy marshal, H. M. Gregg; street commissioner, J. H. Karn; fire wardens, Philip Sayler, John Bare, John S. Campbell; council, E. S. Stotler, J. E. Davis, J. M. Davis, E. L. Derby, Joseph Eberly, John Reel. Of the charter members, three only are now living, viz: N. Benjamin, Jacob W. Sweeney and Henry O. Garber.

MASONIC.

King Hiram Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered March 19, 1842, with the following as charter members: Nathaniel Benjamin, Henry M. Eidson, Dr. Nelson Donnellan, Josiah Davis, Jacob Stotler, Jacob W. Sweeney, Henry A. Garber, James B. Dicks, William McChesney, Dennis Kelley and Thomas Hill. The officers elected upon the organization of the lodge, were as follows: N. Benjamin, W. M.; H. M. Eidson, S. W.; Dr. N. Donnellan, J. W.; J. W. Sweeney, secretary; Josiah Davis, treasurer; Jacob Stotler, S. D.; Henry A. Garber, J. D.; Thomas Hill, tyler; James B. Dicks, steward. The present officers are: J. E. Motter, W. M.; Joseph Mills, S. W.; O. M. Orr, J. W.; Peter Smith, treasurer; A. C. Wolf, secretary; J. M. Reel, S. D.; W. H. Smith, J. D.; James Campbell, tyler; Charles F. Beuhner, steward. The lodge room is in the second story of the Stotler building.

LANIER LODGE NO. 521, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

This lodge was instituted July 11, 1872, the charter members being, Oliver E. Tillson, Peter Smith, David Wood, Joseph M. Kinsel, David Yohe, Samuel Mower, L. V. Motter, Josiah Rape, Luther C. Black, M. Kahrn, David Wolf, George T. Souer, H. M. Herman, John Swisher, H. C. Burns. The officers elected, at the organization of the society, were Peter Smith, N. G.; O. E. Tillson, V. G.; Elijah Foutz, R. S.; David Wolf, treasurer; L. C. Black, secretary; D. Naeff, conductor; D. Yohe, warden; M. Kahrn, R. S. N. G.; L. V. Motter, L. S. N. G.; John E. Motter, L. S. S.; Joseph M. Kinsel, R. S. S.; David Wood, I. G.; Samuel Mower, O. G.; Josiah Rape, R. S. V.; George Sour, L. S. V.; Rev. H. M. Herman, chaplain. The present officers are, John W. Sayler, N. G.; Harvey Waymire, V. G.; Edgar L. Derby, R. S.; Jacob S. Klinger, P. S.; Reuben Wolfrey, C. S.; John Pope, warden; Lewis Eltzroth, J. G.; David Wood, O. G.; Rev. H. M. Herman, chaplain.

THE WEST ALEXANDRIA GRANGE, NO. 363, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

was organized January 12, 1874. This is said to have been the first grange organized in Preble county. James Campbell was elected master. We are unable to give the names of the other officers, the records being silent upon this matter. The officers elected January 1, 1878, were as follows: J. Eby, master; D. Eby, overseer; J. M. Van Ausdal, lecturer; J. W. Wampler, steward; J. Black, chaplain; J. Copp, treasurer; N. S. Hart, secretary; J. E. Van Ausdal, gate-keeper; Mrs. Julie A. Lowman, ceres; Emma Copp, pomona; Emma Van Ausdal, flora; Mrs. L. A. Crouse, L. A. S.

The present officers are Joseph Copp, master; David Lowman, overseer; James M. Van Ausdal, lecturer; Samuel Crouse, steward; Ezra Zigler, assistant steward; Caroline Campbell, chaplain; Julia Lowman, treasurer; James Campbell, secretary; Isaac Emerick, gate keeper; Mrs. Joseph Copp, ceres; Catharine Gale, pomona; Mary Foutz, flora; L. A. Crouse, L. A. S.

PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

The following is a list of the business firms of West Alexandria, with the dates of their establishment:

Unger & Derby, dry goods, etc., originally established by Nathaniel L. Derby, who was succeeded by John H. Gale in 1847, who continued until July, 1859, when he was followed by Baker, Smith & Co. The firm was changed to Swank & Smith a few years after, and in the summer of 1866 to Smith & Unger, and in May, 1878, to Unger & Derby.

J. E. Davis, drugs, groceries, etc. His father, Josiah Davis, began in 1838. He died in September, 1878, and J. E., his son, who who was then a partner, succeeded him.

Samuel Black, dry goods, etc., September, 1867.

Coffman & Block, drugs, groceries, etc., established by John H. Unger and J. A. Coffman, under firm name of J. H. Unger & Co., in 1871. Coffman succeeded Unger & Co. in 1877, Block buying an interest in March, 1880.

J. M. Davis, dry goods, May, 1878.

Kircher & Rosillius, groceries, May, 1880.

W. H. Miller & Co., groceries, March, 1880.

M. F. Miller & Co., tinware, stoves, etc. Marion F. Miller commenced in 1876, succeeding Samuel Dininger. His partner is John Bope, who joined the firm in March, 1880.

Lewis Eltzroth, tinware, 1879.

B. F. Hoar, boots and shoes, 1874.

J. T. Anderson, boots and shoes, March, 1880.

S. J. Ashworth, notions, April, 1877.

Ehlers & Galt, merchant tailors, 1869, succeeding Smith & Unger.

J. McLean, harness and saddlery, spring of 1850, succeeding Jerome Waters.

Bruce Manosmith, harness, April, 1880.

Miller & Copp, millinery, March, 1880.

Wolf & Johnson, hotel; present firm succeeding David Wolf.

H. Lange, hotel, commenced in March, 1879, succeeding H. Weber.

G. L. Zitzer, furniture, established by Frederick Zitzer in 1824, was finally succeeded by his son, John Zitzer, who carried on the business until a few years since, when the firm assumed the name of J. Zitzer & Son. J. Zitzer retiring, the business has since been carried on by the present proprietor.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Adolph Schlingman, patentee of the "Climax washer," commenced the manufacture of the washer in 1869. He began in a small way, but his business has gradually increased until he now does a considerable business, his washer going to various parts of the country. He erected his present factory building in 1872.

The cigar manufactory of A. H. Klinger was established in March, 1875, under the name of J. J. Burtner. In March, 1877, A. H. Klinger succeeded him, and has continued the business with success to the present. About twenty-five hands are employed, and about one million cigars are manufactured per year, which find a market mostly in the south and west.

ENTERPRISE

is a little hamlet situated in the eastern part of the township. In 1836 John H. Coffman settled here and shortly afterward laid out a few building lots on the west side of the road. About the same time Daniel Stover laid out some lots on the east side of the road. Coffman built two or three small dwelling houses that same year and established a wagon and blacksmith shop. This formed the nucleus around which grew up a little village which assumed the name of Enterprise. We believe no plat of the village was ever recorded. Coffman started the first store here and was the first postmaster. The office was established in 1846. It was discontinued many years ago.

CEMETERIES.

There are several public burying grounds in the township, the largest being the cemetery at West Alexandria. In this graveyard was buried many of the earliest pioneers of Twin valley. The cemetery was laid out in 1817, one acre of ground being donated by Jacob Hell, and one-half acre by Jacob Parker. The ground was deeded to the Reformed and Lutheran churches, to be held by them as a public cemetery.

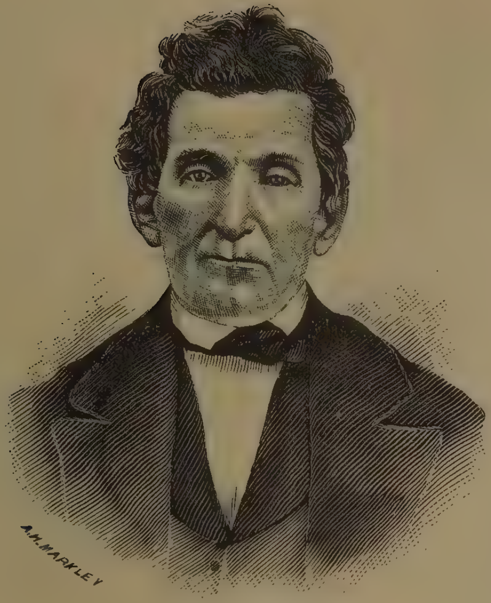
The first burial was that of Isaac Loy, a lad of ten years, which took place in the fall of 1817. The second interment was that of Moses Parker, a little son of Jacob Parker, and the third that of Jennie Meloin.

Several additions have been made to the original grounds in recent years. Nathaniel Benjamin, in 1861, deeded an addition to the Reformed church, which was laid out and sold. In 1869 Mrs. Susan Motter deeded an addition to the same church, and later made another addition, which was sold to individual purchasers. Two other additions have been made by John Zitzer and John Ruple, which were sold in lots to individuals. The public ground comprises about one and a half acres, and the remainder about five acres.

The history of the town of West Alexandria, the half of which village is located in this township, will be found in connection with the history of Twin township.

FRANKLIN N. FUDGE,

son of Jacob Fudge, sr., a sketch of whose life is given elsewhere, was born in Lanier township, Preble county, Ohio, December 15, 1826. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in the hard work required at that early period. There being a large farm, and only three of the thirteen children being boys, it was necessary for them to work very hard, and even some of the girls had to take a hand at out door work. But this was not a rare thing with farmers' daughters in those days. A farmer's life in the early settlement of the country was one of stern conditions, requiring constant toil and struggle. The subject of this sketch enjoyed but few educational advantages, attending only the district school, and that but a few months in the year. He grew to manhood trained to habits of industry and economy, which have enabled him to secure a much larger share of this world's goods than falls to the lot of the average agriculturalist. He was married September 30, 1849, to Susannah Markey, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, August 5, 1830, and who came to Preble county with her parents when seven years of age. After his marriage Mr. Fudge located where his son Ira now lives. In the fall of 1854 he had cleared one hundred and fifty acres where he now lives, and moved on to the place in the following spring. He also received a deed from his father for a like amount of land, making him the owner of three hundred acres of excellent farming land. Since he bought the home place he has remodelled the residence and erected all the other buildings. This property is one of the best improved in the county, as will be seen from the view of it given on another page. Mr. Fudge has added to his original purchase from time to time until he is at present the owner of seven hundred and fifty acres of land. He is not ambitious to own a large estate so far as he is per-



JACOB TROUT

was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, March 22, 1801. He was of German descent. His parents died in Rockingham county in his early youth. He had few opportunities to gain that education of which he desired to be possessed; but by application during the limited time that he attended school, he managed to secure at least the rudiments of what is now known as a common school education.

Early left to care for himself, he learned the trade of the brick-mason, and for some time was engaged in building. Being steady and industrious, and having been enabled to lay by a portion of his savings, he found himself at the age of twenty-nine the possessor of a snug little sum of money, sufficient to give him the means to settle down in life. March 18, 1830, he was married to Elizabeth, the eldest child of Samuel and Catharine Bowman, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 11, 1809. Her father and mother were natives of Virginia, the former having been born in Rockingham county, June 1, 1787, and the latter in Shenandoah county, October 28th of the same year. Mrs. Trout has two brothers living: John J. in Virginia, and Jacob C. in Texas. Being the eldest daughter, Mrs. Trout had to work very hard. Her mother taught her in the arts of spinning and weaving articles for domestic use.

After Mr. Trout's marriage, with commendable enterprise he made a prospecting trip to Ohio with a view to permanent settlement. Accordingly in the summer of 1830 he set out on horseback, and in due time arrived in Preble county. Being well pleased with this territory, he purchased a tract of two hundred and twenty acres of land in section twenty-eight of Lanier township, which farm is still occupied by Mrs. Trout. After securing his land, Mr. Trout returned to Virginia for his wife.

In the middle of October, 1830, Mr. and Mrs. Trout started for their Ohio home. They made the whole journey in a two-horse wagon, bringing with them only the necessary clothing and bedding. Mr. Trout also brought with him three head of Virginia cattle, with which to stock his new farm. They were three weeks on the way, and November 3, 1830, they arrived at their new farm. They found ready for them a weather-boarded log house, which is still a part of Mrs. Trout's residence. Since then, an addition of brick thirty years ago, and one of frame sixteen years ago, have increased the size and improved the looks of the house. At the time of their removal to the place they found only a little cabin stable where the present barn is. The farm was nearly as clear of timber in 1830 as it is to-day.

During the first night of their residence in Preble county, Mr. and Mrs. Trout made themselves comfortable without furniture. On the next morning, which was Saturday, they drove to Eaton, a distance of seven miles, and purchased furniture and necessary household utensils. They were soon comfortably settled in their new home. Here they continued to live happily until death separated them, April 2, 1872, when Mr. Trout finished his work on earth and went to his reward above. For a number of years prior to his death, he was an exemplary member of the Lower Twin Creek German Baptist church. Mrs. Trout has for years been a faithful and consistent member.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Trout consisted of eight children in all, six of whom lived to maturity: Samuel B., born October 4, 1831, died March 21, 1835; Sarah R., the wife of Benjamin Deardorff, was born December 29, 1834, and died July 5, 1857; Mary J., who was born October 12, 1838, married Alfred Johnson, and has three children; Catharine E., born February 1, 1841, married John Halderman, and has four children; Joseph, born December 23, 1842, died April 24, 1863; Lavinia V., born May 28, 1845, died January 17, 1865; Henry M., born November 24, 1849, died May 28, 1863.

Mr. Trout at his death left his widow the possessor of five hundred and forty acres of valuable land, in two farms—the home place of two hundred and twenty acres, managed by Alfred Johnson, and a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in sections twenty-three and twenty-six of Lanier township, under the management of John Halderman. The homestead farm and residence are beautifully situated on the border of the valley of Twin creek, on the Winchester and Middletown pike, with Winchester and West Alexandria not far distant.

Although in her seventy-second year, having already exceeded the limit of human life, Mrs. Trout enjoys better health than she did in her younger days, when frequently her strength was overtaxed by burdens too heavy to be sustained. Six or eight years ago she was severely afflicted with rheumatism, which for a time checked her activity, but she recovered, and is finishing her days in health and peace. She still takes her old home paper, the Rockingham (Virginia) *Register*, thus keeping fresh in her memory the scenes of her youth.

sonally concerned, and indeed, controls but a part of that which now stands in his name, but is desirous of being able, eventually, of giving each of his eight children the same number of acres which he received from his father. He is not a church member, but has always been a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent enterprises. Mrs. Fudge is an earnest member of the German Baptist denomination. Their children are: Ira, born January 31, 1851, married Ellen Clark, and lives on a part of his father's farm; Ada Jane, born May 9, 1852, now the wife of John W. Kinsey, and lives in Montgomery county; Eliza Ann, born June 27, 1854, now the wife of V. J. Drayer, and resides in Winchester; Nancy, born September 24, 1858; Samuel, born December 4, 1860; Laura Elizabeth, born August 3, 1862; Amos, born June 27, 1868; Susan, born June 11, 1871; all living at home.

REV. H. M. HERMAN,

pastor of the Reformed church at West Alexandria, is the son of Samuel and Susan Herman, and was born in Lampetre, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the twentieth day of March, 1834. He attended the common schools until his twelfth year, and subsequently entered the dry goods store of Benjamin Bowers, one of the old merchants of Lancaster county, with whom he remained until his eighteenth year. He then entered the academy at Lancaster city, where he diligently pursued his studies for two years. For the next two years and ten months he taught the district school at Safe Harbor, and while thus engaged, took private instruction also in the classics. He attended Marshall academy, and afterward entered the freshman class of Franklin and Marshall college, from which institution, he in due time, graduated. He immediately afterward entered the theological seminary at Mechanicsburgh, and after completing his theological course, was chosen vice-principal of Clairion Collegiate Institute near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This position he subsequently resigned to accept the pastorate of the Reformed church at West Alexandria. He entered upon his regular pastoral duties December 16, 1861. Mr. Herman is a man of unusual energy and industry. His unceasing activity is a good illustration of the scriptural injunction: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." During his pastorate of nineteen years he has preached two thosand eight hundred and two sermons, and delivered seven hundred lectures. He has received into the church five hundred and fifty-eight members, married two hundred and thirty-six couples, and officiated at four hundred and fifty-five funerals, besides making about four thousand regular pastoral and the usual social and friendly visits. It will thus be seen that Mr. Herman's pastorate has not only been an unusually busy one, but attended with the most gratifying success. The relationship of pastor and people has been a most pleasant one.

Mr. Herman was united in marriage, April 10, 1862, to Miss Bella D., eldest daughter of Hunter and Margaret L. Orr of Lawsonham, Pennsylvania, and has a family of four daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter is a student at the Female seminary, Oxford, Ohio.

NATHAN HEYWOOD

was born in Concord, Massachusetts, September 8, 1807. When four years of age, in the winter of 1811-12, his parents moved to Genesee county, New York, making the journey with a sled. When about eleven years of age the family moved to Allegany county, in the same State, and in 1819 to Clermont county, Ohio, by way of Cincinnati; the journey to that city being made with a raft. Nathan Heywood was united in the holy bonds of matrimony March 5, 1829, to Margaret Frey, who was born near Middletown, Maryland, January 12, 1808. After his marriage he settled near Goshen, in Clermont county. In 1833 he removed to Preble county, and settled in Gratis township, but only remained two years, when he returned to Clermont county. He resided there until 1856, when he removed to Knox county, Illinois. A combination of circumstances, however, caused him to again move back to Clermont county in 1858. In 1865 he removed to Madison county, Indiana, and after a residence there of some eighteen months, he came to Preble county, Ohio, where he has since lived. His occupation has mainly been that of a farmer, but he formerly worked for about seven years at the trade of wagon making. Mr. Heywood many years ago united with the German Baptist church, and in 1838 or 1839 was elected by the church in Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, to its ministry, and has filled that office from that time to this, and for the last thirty years as an ordained elder. He is now the senior bishop or elder of this, the upper Twin district. He is a man of deep piety and earnest religious zeal, and his labors have been greatly blessed.

There have been born to Nathan and Margaret Heywood eight children, two of whom are deceased. All of them were born in Clermont county, Ohio, except Anna, who was born in this county. The following are their names in the order of their birth: Mary, born February 5, 1830, married for her first husband Edward Harris, of Clermont county, and for her second husband Joseph Radall, in Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio. They now reside in West Alexandria. Lydia, born June 9, 1831, married Job Randall; she is now a widow and resides in Eaton. Anna, born January 21, 1833, married William Jones, of Clermont county; he is deceased and Mrs. Jones has since lived with her parents. David, born May 1, 1835, died in Eaton; Nathan, jr., born June 17, 1837, is now living near Eaton; John, born October 12, 1839, died in Illinois; Alfred, born January 20, 1842, is living in Clermont county, Ohio; Isaac, born March 8, 1844, is living in the same county.

MONROE.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Monroe township lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the east and west by Harrison and Jefferson townships. To the north lies Darke county, and on the south it borders on Washington township. It is designated in the congressional survey as township nine of range two.

In appearance this towhship presents an attractive picture of rural life. The country is level and well cleared, and the eye can see long rows of fields extending into the distance, dotted here and there with the darker grouping of timber. Fortunately, a large quantity of the latter is still standing, and adds much to the appearance of the township. The soil is clay on limestone sub-soil, and is of a highly productive character. The cereals—such as corn, wheat, etc.—are raised in large quantities and form the staple articles of production. An improved system of agriculture is pursued and the prosperous condition everywhere apparent demonstrates the complete success with which this system has been met. The neat and tasty residences, the well kept farms, and the general air of plenty shows the cheerful and thirfty condition of the inhabitants. Those of them who engage to any extent in business or political life, are a wide-awake and energetic class, intelligent enough to comprehend how much to their advantage it is to follow closely the advance of progress. They are generally well read and well informed persons. Some exceptions exist, where, either through prejudice or from religious restraint, the people are debarred from the pleasure and instruction procured by an extensive knowledge of affairs at home and abroad. These latter, although belonging, at times, to the moneyed class, still cannot be classed among the intelligent or better read class of inhabitants. They rarely vote or show any interest in political affairs, and while by a peaceful disposition they do so much to insure the quiet of the township, they lend no assistance to its progress.

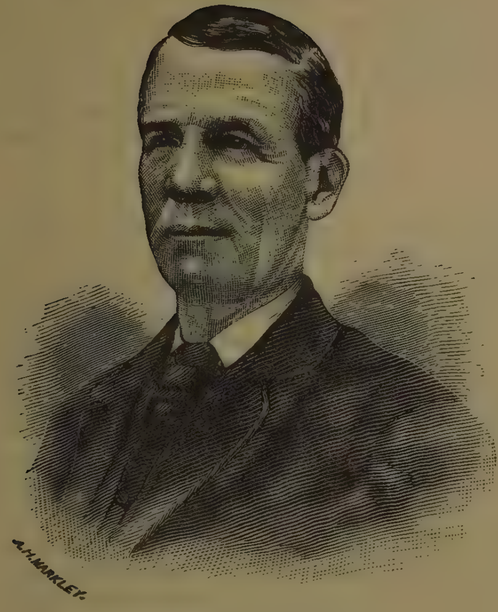
The land of the township was at first considered almost irreclaimable. The soil was boggy and treacherous, and, in consequence, Monroe township was among the last to be entered by the settlers. But, by means of drainage, the soil has been brought into a firm and productive condition. Immense labor has been expended, and many rods of tile laid, to bring the land into its present condition. There are three tile factories in the township, all doing a large business. Some of the older inhabitants can still recall the time when cattle were often found fastened in the bog in places now covered with fine harvest fields.

The woods are now composed mostly of beech and sugar maple. The growth of poplar and walnut which predominated at the time of the first settlers, has been exhausted. A few fine specimens of these trees are still found, but not in large enough quantities to make them valuable. An interesting incident is preserved relative to the age of some of these old giants of the forest. In 1865 Mr. P. M. Pense felled a huge poplar tree, and at the height of seven feet from the ground, found a flint embedded in the wood. It was evidently the head of an arrow. The bowman had broken off the stem, and left the head embedded. When found, the flint was in the heart of the trunk, and Mr. Pense asserts that he found three hundred growths outside of the flint. This seems almost incredible. If the belief that each year adds one growth, and only one to the girth of a tree is correct, the arrow was shot in the sixteenth century. To our mind there is nothing absolutely incredible in the story, although it is certainly marvellous. The flint is still in the possession of the finder.

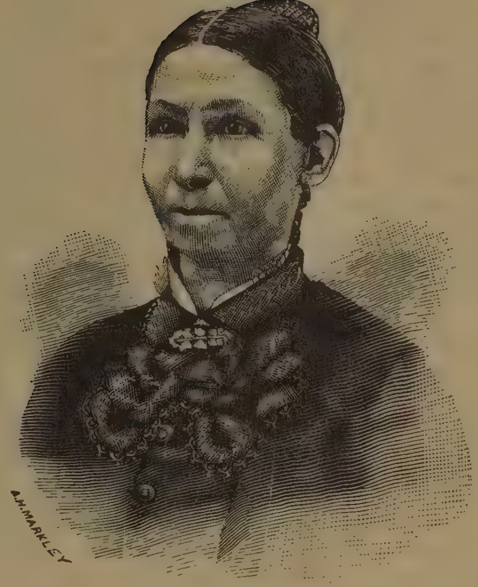
There are four streams of some size in the township, but only two of them pass through any great extent of territory. Price's creek, named after Major Price, an early settler on its banks, crosses the township from northwest to southeast. Parallel to the latter, about two miles to the northeast, is the Dry fork of Twin, which rises in section ten, and flows to the southeast. In the southwestern corner, crossing two or three sections, is Banta's fork, near whose junction with Twin creek in Lanier township is the famous mound, attributed to the Mound Builders. Twin creek itself crosses section one of Monroe township in the extreme northeastern part.

There are several small towns within the limits of the township; of these, Eldorado is the only one that is incorporated. The others are West Manchester, Hamburgh and Brown's station. Hagerstown is a place long since fallen into oblivion. Brown's station is a mere railroad station. Hamburgh was formerly a place of some local importance, but it is rapidly becoming an unrecognizable place. Eldorado and West Manchester are the two growing places, and will receive a detailed notice in the proper place. A railroad—the Dayton & Western, the only one in the township, passes through these two latter places, and its presence is chiefly instrumental in advancing the growth of these towns.

The roads are generally kept in good repair, not so well, perhaps, as in those townships where the supervisors are regularly elected. In Monroe the road directors are appointed at the discretion of the trustees. Several pikes cross the township to the north and south. The old national road crosses the southern part from east to west,



GEORGE KIMMEL,



MRS. GEORGE KIMMEL.

one of the most prosperous and influential farmers of Monroe township, was born in Jackson township, Preble county, April 30, 1827. His father, Jacob Kimmel, emigrated from Pennsylvania after this section of the State had been settled. George worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he learned the carpenter trade and soon became a contractor. He employed a large force of hands and superintended most of the building in Washington and Jefferson townships until 1856, when he retired from the trade and devoted his energies to improving the farm in Monroe township on which he now lives. He purchased this farm in 1851, it being two lots, one hundred and seventeen and one-half acres each, of the section set apart for the purpose of building up and mantaining a public school system.

Mr. Kimmel was married June 27, 1849, to Lettecia Harshman, whose father, Peter Harshman, was one of the first residents of Washington township. He was a Virginian by birth and for a few years after his coming to Ohio was compelled to live alone, the hostile disposition of the Indians who inhabited the forest by which his cabin was surrounded making it too dangerous for women to venture into the new country. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He died, on the farm which he improved, in 1862. Mrs. Harshman, mother of Mrs. Kimmel, is yet living. She was born in New Hamshire in 1803.

The family of George and Mrs. Kimmel consists of seven children, as follows: John M., born August 25, 1850; William A., born September 20, 1852; Mary Frances, born May 25, 1857; J. P. Lincoln, born June 16, 1860; Ozroe Franklin, born June 1, 1863; Orlando Perry, born December 25, 1866; Flora Viola, born December 28, 1873. Sarah Ellen Potterf, a niece of Mr. Kimmel, born March 29, 1859, was received into the family in infancy. John M. is engaged in the clothing business in Eldorado. William resides in Dayton, and Lincoln in Kansas. All the other members of the family are at home.

The farm which George Kimmel purchased in 1851 was then almost entirely native forest, and a couple of log huts were the only buildings. The rich soil is now under excellent cultivation, and the improvements are substantial and commodious. In 1872, while the present handsome residence was being built, the frame house in which the family then resided caught fire, and, with most of the household furniture, was consumed.

Mr. Kimmel has always been a leading citizen. For fifteen consecutive years, with the exception of one term, he was trustee of his township, and for three years was township treasurer. He was for a long time an officer in the Universalist church, of which he and Mrs. Kimmel are members.

In politics Mr. Kimmel is a Prohibitionist; during the war he acted with the Republican party. He contributed liberally to the fund to exempt Monroe township from the draft. When Breckenridge's raid threw this section of Ohio into a *furor*, Mr. Kimmel enlisted in the home guard, but was never called into active service. He is a radical temperance man, and believes in radical methods of reform.

tending a little to the south. The present Eaton and Greenville pike is the same as the old "Wayne trace," as it is called, made by Anthony Wayne on his march to Fort Greenville from Cincinnati or Fort Hamilton, as it was then a fort with only a few houses surrounding it. Owing to the level country, these roads are easily kept in order, and if they are at times found out of repair, it is in that part of the township where a slight elevation causes a "wash" in the road.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Owing to the lack of positive authority we are unable to state the exact date of the first settlement in Monroe township. That it was settled much later than the other townships is certain, as the land was in such a condition as to discourage the pioneers from any attempt at settling. The whole surface of the township was boggy, and in places covered with stagnant pools. This was due to the fact that a great many small streams found their rise in this part of the county. The township was severed from Washington township on the twenty-ninth of September, in the year 1817.

It is certain that the country was quite settled before that time. Although the only positive date of entry is that of Josiah Davisson, in 1816, on section fourteen. Several years before this, however, Charles Armantrout moved from Rockingham county, Virginia. He made a camp in the woods and lived in it until he could build his cabin. He is familiarly known as "old daddy Armantrout," by those who can remember him. At the time of his entry he was single, but afterwards married Christina Gray, a daughter of one of the next settlers who came after Armantrout. He entered eighty acres of land on the road passing through Hamburgh and Eldorado, and about one mile south of the former. His entry was at such an early date that he was accustomed to have Indians stop at his cabin to solicit permission to warm and to borrow some fire to roast their potatoes.

After Armantrout, came William Brown, from Pennsylvania. He settled on section twenty-nine, in the south-eastern quarter, on the farm now known as the Brown place.

At an early date John Jellison settled in the south-eastern part of section twenty-three.

Isaiah Adams, from New Jersey, settled on the eastern half of the section on which Hamburgh now stands. His house was the first one built there where the town is located.

Jacob Baker, from Rockingham county, Virginia, settled on section sixteen,

Aaron Chrisler, from the same place, entered one hundred and sixty acres in section twenty-six.

The above, together with the Murdocks, who settled in section five, were doubtless the first settlers, but whether they are arranged in the order of their entry is a question no one now living can decide.

Josiah Davisson was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1742, and died in Monroe township, in 1825. He came to this State in 1816, and settled section fourteen of Monroe township. He was married twice, but none of his children are now living. By his second wife, Nancy Williams, who was born in Virginia in 1772, and whom he married about 1800, he had six children, all now deceased. Josiah, one of these children of the second marriage, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1808. His first wife, whom he married in 1841, was Jane Blackford, born in Preble county in 1822. She died in 1845. Three children were born of this marriage, none of whom are now living. His second wife was Hannah Foos, born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1819. They have five children, viz.: Francis M., Elizabeth A., Oscar E., Edward C., and Sarah A. Mr. Davisson was township trustee for twenty-one years, and a justice of the peace from 1857 to 1863. He also held several minor offices. His farm contained two hundred and three acres. In 1863 he died at the old homestead, where his widow and children now reside. Mr. Davisson was a prominent citizen, and was always identified with the interests and improvements of the township and county. Francis M. Davisson was born in 1847. He was elected county surveyor in 1878, and is still holding that office, and gives general satisfaction.

Samuel Parks was born in North Carolina in 1771, and died in Preble county in 1848. His wife, Charity Runyon, was born in North Carolina in 1776, and died in Preble county in 1856. Eleven children were born to them, five of whom are living. Curtis, born in 1804, lives in Indiana; Katharine, born in 1809, widow of Ambrose Huffman, lives in Indiana; Sarah, born in 1815, widow of Stephen Johns, lives in Illinois; Samuel, born in 1818, married and lives in West Manchester; Selina, born in 1820, wife of Thomas Murray, lives in Oxford, Ohio. Mr. Parks first settled in Dixon township, near Sugar valley. He was in the War of 1812.

Samuel Parks was born in Dixon township in 1818. In 1838 he married Lydia McDonald, born in Gasper township in 1822. They have seven children. His son Henry was in the war of the Rebellion for three years, as private in the Fifth Ohio cavalry. Mr. Parks owns a farm of two hundred and forty-three acres, part of which is farmed by his son. Hugh McDonald, father of Mrs. Parks, was born in Maryland in 1777, and died in 1856. Mrs. Parks is the only child now surviving.

Anderson Leas was born in Harrison township, Preble county. His father, John Leas was born in Lewisburgh, in 1809, and died in West Manchester in 1873. Anderson Leas was born in 1839. In 1864 he married Lydia A. Townsend, who was born in Darke county in 1844. They have two children—J. Warren and John Edgar. Mr. Leas has been township assessor for seven terms—from 1874 to the present date. He and his brother Asa furnished substitutes in the three years' service, although not drafted in. John Leas, father of Anderson and Asa Leas, established their present business in 1857, under the name of Townsend & Co. They were engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, and were also large buyers of grain and wool. They were the largest grain buyers in the county. In 1863 Anderson Leas was taken in partnership, and his brother Asa in 1867. They now carry on the business under the name of A. & A. Leas.

Mr. Anderson Leas has been postmaster for about fifteen years. He has also had charge of the railroad office of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad for about twelve years. Their business amounts to about sixteen thousand dollars per year. Asa Leas was born in Harrison township in 1841. In 1867 he married Jennie Zarber, born in 1849. They have had four children, three of whom survive. Mr. Leas has been in business with his brother Anderson in West Manchester since 1867.

John Juday was the first of that family who came to Preble county. In 1805 he settled in Twin township. He was born in Maryland in 1768, and died in Darke county in 1868. His first wife was Mary Pense, born in Maryland about 1787, and died in Twin in 1833. Ten children were born to them, only three of whom are now living, viz: William, who lives in Jefferson township; Samuel in Indiana, and Andrew in Monroe township. He married for his second wife Margaret Swayne, by whom he had no children. At one period of his life Mr. Juday was township supervisor. Andrew Juday was born in Twin township in the year 1817. In 1840 he married Susan Disher, born in Monroe township in 1822. Ten children have been born them, six of whom are living. Mr. Juday has been a school director for seven years; also has held the office of township supervisor. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was elected ensign of the militia.

Jacob Shewman, sr., was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1778. In 1800 he married Hannah Holderman, who was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1786. Nine children were born to them, three of whom are living—Jacob, Martin and Susannah. In the early settlement Shewman came to Preble county and settled on Aukerman's creek, in Lanier township. He stayed there three years, and then moved to Gasper township. He had little or no capital when he came to this county, but had accumulated a property of a hundred acres of land before his death, which occurred in Monroe township in 1840. His wife died in 1861, in Darke county. Jacob Shewman, jr., was born in Gasper township in 1812. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Sayler, born in Gasper in 1820. They have had twelve children, seven of whom survive. Mr. Shewman was township trustee for thirteen years, from 1850 to 1863. Martin Shewman, born in Gasper township in 1817, married, in 1841, Sarah A. Cosbey. She was born in Hamilton county in 1822. They have had eleven children, five of whom are living. He was township trustee from 1864 to 1877. He now owns and farms one hundred and twenty-three acres in Monroe township.

George Coppock was born in Tennessee about 1785, and from that State he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1812 settled in Washington township. His death occurred in Arkansas in 1830. During the War of 1812 he served under General Jackson. His wife, Elizabeth Zellers, was born in Virginia in the year 1797, and died in Monroe township in 1878. Six children were born to them, two of whom survive, viz: Louisa (Hammon) who lives in Indiana, and Charles. The latter was born in Washington township in 1822, and in 1850 married Mahala Pense, who was born in 1831, and who died in 1869. He had six children, four of whom survive. Mr. Charles Coppock owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres in this township.

Elias Bunger was born in Virginia in 1809, and in 1817 came to Preble county with his father. In 1830 he married Nancy Utz, who was born in Virginia in 1812. They have eleven children, all married. Mr. Bunger commenced in Preble county with a capital of fifty cents after paying the preacher for marrying him. By dint of hard labor he has accumulated two hundred acres of land, which he has given to his children.

Jonathan Shurley was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in the year 1801. He came to Ohio in 1805, with his uncle, John Neff, and his mother. In 1826 he married Mary Pense, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1810. Eleven children were born to them. Annie, Julia, Mary, Clinton, Jane, Eliza, Harriet, Josephine and Sarah are the only ones now living. In 1815 he moved to Monroe township, and settled on section sixteen, where he lived until his death in 1879. Mr. Shurley was justice of the peace for twelve years, up to 1868, and also filled many other offices in the township. He owned one hundred and seventy-one acres in Monroe township, all of which he had helped to clear. At one time he owned over nine hundred acres. Before his death he gave each of his children a start of eighty acres. Mr. Shurley was always identified with the improvements in the township. Clinton Shurley was born in Preble county in 1836. In 1864 he married Minerva Delavan, born in 1844, in Montgomery county. They have five children, namely: Jonathan, Jerome, Julia, Minerva and Clinton. Mr. Shurley has been a justice of the peace for eleven years. In 1868 he succeeded his father, and has held the office ever since. He served in the war in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry. He now farms forty-five acres part of the old homestead, and also lives in the old house.

Peter Pense was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1795, and in 1818 moved to Ohio, and settled on section thirteen of this township. His wife, Elizabeth Harshman, was born in Virginia, and died in Monroe township. Ten children were born to them, of whom seven survive, namely: Rosabel (Fudge), living in Monroe township; Barbara (Duffield) and Sarah (Stebbins) in Jefferson; Elizabeth (Cooper) in Washington; Andrew J. in Monroe township; Reuben in Illinois, and Peter M. in Monroe. Mr. Peter Pense was drafted into the War of 1812, but was not called on to serve, as his company had more than was necessary to fill out the complement.

Peter M. Pense was born in Monroe township in the year 1836. In 1858 he married Rebecca Hoover, born in Washington township in 1837. They have two children living. He has held several offices of importance in the township. His farm contains about one hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Daniel Disher was born in 1787 in Virginia, and was first married to Lydia Sheets, and after her death to Hannah Baker. By his first wife he had six children, two of whom are living. By his second wife he had nine children, five of whom are living. In 1844 two of his daughters were killed by lightning. He came to this county in 1819, and settled in Monroe township, section ten, where he owned one hundred and eighty-four acres of land. He was about to go into the War of 1812, when the war closed. He suffered all the hardships incident to pioneer life, but by hard work secured a fine farm. He died in 1864.

His son, Peter, was born in 1827 in Monroe township. In 1854 he was married to Elizabeth Jane Fudge, born in 1836 in Somers township. Five of their six children are living. Mr. Disher has been township trustee for seven or eight years, and was militia captain for three years. He owns one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, and is a leading citizen.

Evin, son of Daniel Disher, was born in Monroe township in the year 1840. In 1860 he married Mary A. Creager, born in Washington township in 1841. Five children were born them, four of whom are still living. Mr. Disher was township constable in 1874. In 1877 he was elected township trustee, which office he still holds. He is also one of the school directors.

John Mills, a native of Ireland, settled in this township in 1820. His son, William C. Mills, a well known resident of Jackson township, was born in Monroe in 1821; married in 1843 Miss Harriet West. He was elected justice of the peace in 1861, and held the office nine years. In 1865 he was elected county commissioner, which position he held six years, when he was succeeded by Eli Conger. He is now township trustee, having officiated in that capacity for some fourteen years.

John Banfill was born in New Hampshire. He first settled in Washington township, where he died about 1839. He was drafted into the War of 1812. Nine children were born him, two only of whom survive: Asa, living in Tennessee, and Lina, widow of Enos Price, in Indiana. John Banfill, son of the above, was born in New Hampshire in 1791, and in 1812 married Hannah Price, born in Virginia in 1796. They had nine children, four of whom are still living—Rachel, John P., Elizabeth and Julia Ann. Mr. Banfill was in the War of 1812. He was township trustee for a great many years, and also a school director. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land. He at one time ran a saw-mill in Washington township. His death occurred in 1866, four years after that of his wife. John P. Banfill, son of the above, was born in 1823. In 1855 he married Mary E. Kestler, born in 1838. He has had nine children, eight of whom survive. Mr. Banfill has been road commissioner and school director. He is at present the owner of one hundred and eight acres in Monroe township.

William Pense was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1781, and in 1825 came to Preble county and settled in Monroe township, section thirty-one. In 1800 he married Christina Seller, who was born in Virginia in 1786. He died in Monroe township in 1849, and his wife died in the same year. He served as captain in the War of 1812. For a number of years he was township trustee. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he cleared himself. He was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living.

Isaac Pense was born in Virginia in 1816. In 1840 he married Mary Ann Swerer, who was born in Preble county in 1819. They have had six children, five of whom survive. He owns two hundred and sixty acres of land.

The first man to build in Eldorado was Leroy McWhinney, who built a dwelling house, store, mill, depot and grain warehouse in 1852. He owned the land on which the town is built, and also platted and named the town. He carried on the business for six years, and then sold out to his brother Frank, who in turn sold to Henry Lawrence in 1865. In 1870 it was bought by M. T. McWhinney, the present owner. Mr. L. McWhinney moved to Dayton in 1858, and afterwards to Crestin township, where he now resides. His first wife was Mary Clevinger, born in Wayne county, Indiana. She died of cholera in Jackson township in 1849. They had four children, three of whom are now living. In 1851 he married Amy Shaffer, and has one child, Mary.

Matthew T. McWhinney was born in Jackson township in 1842, and married in 1860. His wife, Mary A. Wilder, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1842. They have two children—Frank and Bertha. Mr. McWhinney was the first mayor of Eldorado, being elected in 1876 and serving until 1878. He was also a member of the school board. He commenced his present business in Eldorado in 1870, under the firm name of M. T. McWhinney, general merchandizing and dry goods, also purchaser of grain and wool. He does a business of twelve thousand dollars a year. He has been agent for the Pittsburgh, St. Louis & Cincinnati railroad at Eldorado since 1870, and is also express agent for the American Express company.

Adam House was born in Virginia in 1805 and died in Monroe township in the year 1871. His wife, Sarah (Locke), who was born in Maryland in 1809, is still living in Monroe township. Twelve children were born to them, eleven of whom are still living, namely: John, living in Washington township; George, in Darke county; Levi, in Harrison township; Phillip, in Monroe township; Catharine, in Harrison township; William, in Knox county, Missouri; Andrew, in Lewisburgh, Adam, in Monroe township; Sarah, in Illinois; Sophia, in Lewisburgh; and Simeon, in Harrison township.

Phillip House was born in Monroe township in the year 1834. He was married first in 1860, to Mary Kirkoff, who died in 1869. Two children were born to him by this marriage, only one of whom, Mary Ellen, is now living. He was married again in 1870 to Lydia M. Baker, who was born in Washington township in the year 1836. Three children were born them—Elsie F., Ezra C. and Charles L. John House was born in Monroe township in 1829. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Hoerner, who died in 1864, leaving three children, viz.: Adam, married and living in Monroe township; Amanda C. and Mary E. His first wife dying, John House married Eliza J. Bickel in 1866. She was born in Monroe township in 1830. Three children were born to them, two of whom, Dora B. and Sylvia E. J. are still living. Mr. House was in the war of the Rebellion during the hundred days' service. He is the owner of eighty acres of land in Washington township, sixty-four acres in Harrison, and one hundred and eighty acres in Monroe township. The latter is held in the name of Eliza House.

William M. Fowble was born in Maryland in the year 1825. In the same year he came to Ohio with his father, George Fowble. In 1854 he married Catharine Byers, who was born in 1835. They have three children—Susannah, Cosiah C. and Mary S. Mr. Fowble was called out in the hundred days' service, but sent a substitute. He is farming at present. His farm contains one hundred and forty acres. For ten years he was in the dry goods business in Eldorado, and also ran a steam sawmill. He afterwards sold out to R. J. Robinson and returned to his farm.

F. K. Smith was born in Germany in 1798, and when a child was brought over to this country. The first place where they settled in Ohio was in Butler county. In the year 1828 they settled in Jefferson township, Preble county. F. K. Smith married Sarah Reed, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. Twelve children were born to them, nine of whom survive, namely: Daniel, W. G., Elias P., Silas A., Mary, Eliza, Nancy, Sarah and Elizabeth. William G. Smith was born in Butler county in 1824. When four years of age he came with his father to Preble county. In 1848 he married Katharine Stakebake, who was born in Preble county in 1830. They have four children—Matilda Ann, Sarah E., Theodore S. and Sadie. Mr. Smith has kept a hotel at Eldorado for seventeen years. He also owns a farm in Jefferson township.

John H. Ford was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in the year 1808. From that State he moved to Ohio, and in 1830 settled in section nine of Monroe township. He bought eighty acres of land and immediately built a log cabin. The first winter after his arrival was so severe that he was compelled to fell beech trees on which his cattle could brouse. His death, which occurred in 1840, in this township, was occasioned by injuries received from a falling tree. His wife, Rebecca Cooper, was born in Virginia in 1814, and is still living. Four children were born to them, only one of whom is living.

Alexander C. Ford, the eldest son of the above, was born in the year 1837, and in 1863 married Margaret F. Juday, born in 1843 in Monroe township. Seven children were born them, four of whom are still living. His farm contains seventy acres—a part of the old homestead. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Ford saw some hard service. He enlisted in 1861 in company E, Fifth Ohio volunteer cavalry. He was third sergeant of his company. In 1863 he was discharged on account of disability resulting from a gunshot wound in his right arm and breast, received at Corinth, Mississippi.

Jonathan Wearley was born in Virginia in 1806. About 1832 he moved to Ohio and settled in Preble county. He died in 1879 in Eldorado. His wife, Elizabeth Petry, was born in Pennsylvania in 1813. Four children were born them, two of whom are now living, viz.: Magdaline, wife of James T. Murphy, and Levi. Mr. Wearley settled in section eighteen in Monroe township. He had no capital when he commenced, but accumulated a property of about eighty acres.

Levi Wearley was born in 1835 in Monroe township. He has been township supervisor. His business is that of a butcher, which trade he has followed for several years. Besides a lot in Eldorado, he is the owner of a farm of eighty-seven acres.

Joseph Lee was born in the year 1829. In 1832 he came to Ohio with his mother, the widow of Abraham Lee. They settled in section twenty-two of Gratis township. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Shewman, of Gratis township. Three children were born to them, two of whom are still living. Mr. Lee was township trustee for one term. He has also held the office of township supervisor and school director. During the war of the Rebellion he served as corporal of company B, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio national guard. He enlisted in May, 1864, and was mustered out in September of the same year.

William Brown was born in Monroe township in 1835. In 1856 he married Sarah Kyle, who was born in this township in 1838. They had eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Mr. Brown was a justice of the peace for fifteen years; he has also been trustee, clerk and assessor for the township. His farm is situated on section twelve of this township and contains one hundred and two acres.

Jeremiah Blackford came to Preble county in 1835. He was born about the year 1814. His first wife was Sarah Kennedy, who died in 1854. He had seven children by his first wife, three of whom survive: Abigail, John H., and Rev. L. P., of Connecticut. In 1858 he married Maria Long, of Cincinnati, born about 1830, by whom he has had three children: Alfred, Charles and Mary.

John H. Blackford was born in Preble county in 1843. He married Julia A. Kessler in 1865. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are now living: Harry, Lenore, Frank and Grace. Mr. Blackford is a minister in the Universalist church. Was pastor of church in Eldorado until 1879. He now officiates in Connover, Miami county.

Martin V., son of William C. Randall, was born in Jefferson township in 1839. He married Zerilda Adams in 1861, who was born in Monroe township in 1839. They have had two children, only one of whom now survives. Mr. Randall has been township assessor eight times. During the late war he was first lieutenant of company B, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio national guard. He was out in the one hundred days' service, and was present at the engagement of Faulk's Mills, Maryland. He went out in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865. Mr. Randall is engaged in business with J. M. McWhinney. He was elected mayor of Eldorado in 1879, and is the second to hold that office since the incorporation of the town.

James W. Richards was born in 1842, in Monroe township. His first wife, Louiza Fry, whom he married in 1865, was born in 1848. After her death, which occurred in 1868, leaving one child, he married Nancy Huffman, born in Gasper township, in 1841. They have one child. Mr. Richards has been township supervisor and school director.

Leander R. Brasier was born in 1842 in Preble county. In 1865 he married Margaret Harris, who was born in 1844, and who died in 1867, leaving one child. In 1869 he married Rebecca Lawrence, who was born in Darke county in 1849. They have had five children born them: Cora, Jennie, Addie, Bessie, and Stella. Mr. Brasier was elected township trustee in 1874, and again in 1880. He served for three years in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in company C, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served under Pope and Siegel, in Virginia. He served most of the time in the Shenandoah valley, and also during the last part of the war in Charleston and Georgia. He was at Hawley's Island at the fall of Fort Sumter. He was taken prisoner in Virginia, and confined in Belle Island, Andersonville, and Savannah. He was taken prisoner again in 1864 but was released at the end of the war. He was wounded in the side at the second battle of Manassas, and was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburgh, Siege of Charleston, and several minor engagements. He commenced business in Eldorado, in 1865, in a saw-mill. In 1875 he was burned out. He then moved to Indianapolis, but returned after a year's absence, and started in business. He keeps a livery stable, grocery and restaurant. Mr. Brasier is fitting up his building for a hotel. He does a business of eight or ten thousand dollars a year.

Charles Schreel was born in Pyrmont, Montgomery county. in 1842. He came to Preble county in 1854. In 1869 he married Mary Oswalt, who was born in Darke county in 1849. They have had three children, two only of whom survive, viz: Jennie and Franklin. Mr. Schreel commenced business in Eldorado in 1870; his business was dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, and purchaser of wool. He has carried on the business ever since. In 1878 he was elected town councilman. He was in the war of the Rebellion for over three years. He served in the Seventy-first veteran Ohio volunteer infantry. He was with Sherman till they left Atlanta and then with Thomas. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Resaca, Atlanta, and many others.

Jacob Beard was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1820. In the year 1855 he moved to Ohio and settled in section four of Monroe township. In 1845 he married Mary E. Byers, born in Maryland in 1825. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living. For six years Mr. Beard was a constable of the township, *i. e.* from 1866 to 1872. He was also for nine years one of the board of directors of the schools, and has held the office of township supervisor. He owns and farms eighty acres of land in Monroe township. Two of his sons are school teachers.

Isaac N. Henderson was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1831. In 1858 he came to Monroe township and settled in Eldorado. In 1850 he married Sarah Hamilton, born in 1834. She died in 1861, and in 1868 he married Katharine C. McCabe, born in 1842. He had two children by his first wife and two by his second, all of whom are living. Mr. Henderson has a farm of eighty acres. He has been township treasurer for five years, and was twice elected township assessor. During the war of the Rebellion he served as captain of company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio national guard.

William H. Stokely was born in Darke county in 1833. In 1869 he married Emma B. Allen, who was born in the year 1854. Two children were born to them—Albert Ellsworth and Forest Verner. In 1877 Mr. Stokely was elected township clerk and has served four terms. He came to Preble county in 1870, and settled in Eldorado, where he has practiced his trade as tinner ever since. He was in the late war for over four years, enlisting in 1861, and mustering out in 1864. He served in the First Ohio zouaves, in the Thirty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry. He served most of the time under Sheridan, in Virginia, but was afterwards with Hancock in Washington and Baltimore. He was engaged in the battle of Charleston, and in some thirty-eight smaller engagements. Mr. Stokely's father, Thomas Stokely, sr., settled in Lexington, Preble county, in 1815. He came from Pennsylvania to Preble. From there he moved to Greenville, Darke county, where he died in 1855.

H. J. Lefevre was born in Warren county in 1834. In 1856 he married Eliza J. Stewart, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. They have had one child (now deceased). Mr. Lefevre came to Preble county and settled in Eldorado in 1873. He commenced in the drug business, which he has followed ever since. Since 1874 he has been postmaster. He studied the drug business under his brother, Dr. N. D. Lefevre, of Anna's station, Shelby county.

John Vance was born in Montgomery county in 1824. He moved to Preble county in 1875, and started in business with George Shreal, in Eldorado, under the firm name of Shreal & Vance. Their business is general dry goods and groceries, also purchasing grain and wool. They do a business of from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars a year in Eldorado. In 1847 Mr. Vance married Emeline Davis, of Montgomery county. They have had five children born to them, three of whom survive—Rebecca Jane, Sarah, Emeline and Violetta Laura Belle.

Albert W. S. Lock was born in Fredericksburgh, Maryland, in 1851. In 1877 he married Keziah Fowble, who was born in 1857. Mr. Lock is a great-grandson of Captain John Lock. In 1872 he came to Preble county and worked in the grist-mill of Mr. Fowble. In 1878 he bought Mr. Fowble's saw-mill, and has since that time run it himself. The mill has a capacity of about eight thousand feet a day.

William Shewman was born in Gasper township in 1838. In 1866 he married Olivia Eidson, born in 1845, in Montgomery county. They have one child, Daisy L. Mr. Shewman is a carpenter by trade, and has worked in Eldorado for twelve years. He was in the war of the

Rebellion, first as corporal in company D, of the Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, and afterwards in the Fifth Ohio volunteer cavalry. He was discharged in 1862 for inability. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until he was mustered out in August, 1865. He was with Sherman during his campaign against Johnston, and was at Greensborough at the time of Johnston's surrender.

Charles S. McCoy was born in Maine in 1812. In 1826, at the age of fourteen, he was brought to this country by Leander Roberts. In the year 1842 he married Maria Lugar, born in Virginia in 1822. Twelve children have been born to them, eight of whom survive; Elizabeth Caroline, Samuel L., George W., Lavina, William F., Huldah Jane, Mary Ellen, and Clara B. Samuel L. was born in Monroe township in the year 1844. In 1874 he married Martha A. Pense, who was born in Preble county in 1850. They have one child, LeRoy A. Samuel L. McCoy was in the late war in the One hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and also in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. He was engaged at Fox's Mills. After the war he was agent for the Indianapolis Wagon Works, and sold the first wagons ever sold in Preble county. In 1874 he started in business for himself, as harness maker, with two hundred dollars. He now has an extensive business in agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, harness, etc. He is agent for the Singer Sewing Machine company. In 1879 he did a business of twenty thousand dollars, and in 1880, of thirty thousand dollars.

Jacob Bickle came to Preble county from Augusta county, Virginia, in 1814. He was the first of the family who came to Ohio. His son, William C., is now living in Monroe township.

James Fudge was born in Washington county in the year 1812, and died in this township in 1865. His wife was Rosabel Pense, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in the year 1818. He had seven children born to him, three of whom are living, viz: Mary E. (Richards) and David L., in this township, and Peter M., in Indiana. David L. Fudge was born in 1853, and in 1874 married Sarah Young, who was born in Preble county in 1854. Four children have been born to them. His farm, which is situated in this township, contains sixty-seven acres.

ELDORADO.

This is the only regularly incorporated town in Monroe township. It was incorporated May 13, 1872, although the plat was recorded by L. R. McWhinny December 31, 1852. At the time of the recording of the first plat there were only eighteen lots laid off. Additions, since that time, have been made by A. C. Ford, Henry Lawrence, and Samuel Banfill. The first officers were elected in the year 1876 as follows: M. T. McWhinney, mayor; J. M. Campbell, corporation clerk; M. L. McWhinney, treasurer; J. H. Shoemaker, marshal; M. V. Randall, W. H. Stokely, W. G. Smith, J. W. Juday, John Disher and John Eddins, councilmen. The board of education was composed as follows: M. V. Randall, president; J. M. Campbell, clerk; M. T. Mc Whinney, treasurer; John Disher, W. G. Smith, and J. F. Irvin. The present officers are: M. V. Randall, mayor; J. M. Campbell, clerk; George Schreel, treasurer; J. W. Clayton, marshal; J. F. Irvin, J. H. Shoemaker, J. W. Cawley, Charles Schreel, C. G. Mastin, and Benjamin Fouts, councilmen.

Eldorado is situated in the southeastern part of section five. It is a thriving business place, and is growing rapidly. Its growth is due entirely to the Dayton & Western railroad. The first settlement that could be called a town was at Hamburgh, a mile south of Eldorado, where Samuel Adams built the first store, on the place now owned by Mrs. Polly Kitson. It was in this place that the church interest first sprung up, and here the first churches were built. After the building of the railroad through the northern part of the State, the business gradually centered at Eldorado, and finally Hamburgh became deserted. It is now only recognized by a few houses standing at the cross roads. In 1852 Leroy R. McWhinney built the first store in Eldorado. Samuel Rhodes had built a cabin on the lot where the residence of Rev. J. H. Blackford is now standing, in the northern part of the town. One had been built by Edward Dyell, near by. Since that time the town has grown rapidly until today it is a place of considerable importance. Several manufactories are located within its limits, and the several branches of business are well represented, as the following list will show: Groceries, J. Eddins, L. R. Brasier, and Nelson Beard; dry goods, M. T. McWhinney, Charles Schreel, and Schreel & Vance; drugs, H. J. Lefevre; harness, S. M. McCoy; agricultural implements, S. M. McCoy and McCabe Brothers; clothing, J. M. Kimmell; millinery, Mrs. Sally Beard; tinware, W. H. Stokely. There are two hotels in the township, kept by W. G. Smith and L. R. Brasier. The latter has just opened his house, with the modern improvements. The house kept by Mr. Smith is the oldest in the town, and for many years was the only house of its kind around. Besides the above there is a large flour and grist-mill in town, rented by Stubbs & Company, which is doing a large business, also a tile factory, owned by F. P. Campbell, and two carriage shops run, one by Harvey Ault, and one by McCabe Brothers.

There are three church buildings in Eldorado, two of which are strongly supported, and are handsome edifices. The third is now not regularly used. The people are a quiet and prosperous class. No intemperance is found, as the people do not tolerate the sale of spirituous liquors.

The business of M. T. McWhinney is by far the largest in the town. Besides his store he has a large grain warehouse. He is a wheat buyer and handles immense quantities of grain every year.

The school board of the town is composed of the following gentlemen: M. V. Randall, president; J. H. Campbell, clerk; M. T. McWhinney, treasurer; J. H. Blackford, J. F. Irvin, and John Disher. The school building is a large, tasty structure, standing in the northeastern part of the town. There are two grades, each headed by a competent and experienced teacher.

Eldorado is about twevle miles north of Eaton, and about fourteen miles southwest of Greenville, the county-seat of Darke county. The streets are clean and well kept, and the whole town presents an attractive appearance.

MANCHESTER,

or West Manchester, as it is more properly called, is a thriving village of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, in the northeastern part of the township, in sections two and eleven. It has never been incorporated, although some attempt has been made in that direction, and the probabilities are that it will soon be a regularly incorporated town. Its growth is rapid, and the business increases to such an extent as to justify the expectations of some of its inhabitants that it will, some day, be a place of more than local importance. Like Eldorado West Manchester has grown up entirely since the building of the Dayton & Western railroad. The first collection of houses in this part of the township was at Hagerstown, a place about a mile northeast of Manchester. At Hagerstown the first post office in the township was opened August 29, 1832, and was kept by Jacob F. Miller. This office was afterwards moved to West Manchester on the fifth of December, 1855, and there kept by John Felton. Hagerstown is now scarcely recognizable. All of the business is concentrated at Manchester, and Hagerstown exists more in its name than in anything else. The following list shows the principal business houses in West Manchester: James W. Richards and James M. Trone, groceries: A. and A. Leas, dry goods; J. E. Bodine, drugs; George Grottle, tinware, and John Schram, harness. Besides the above there are several minor businesses, such as blacksmithing, barber shops, etc. The lodges of both the secret organizations of the township are located here. The business of Messrs. A. & A. Leas is the largest in the township, and equals that of any house in the county. Besides their extensive dry goods establishment, they are heavy buyers of grain, handling many thousands of bushels of wheat annually. There are two physicians in the town: Drs. J. E. Horn and F. C. Estabrook. The only church building in Manchester belongs to the United Brethren. West Manchester is on the Eaton & Greenville pike, about eleven miles from the former place.

Brown's station is a small place, a mile and a half east of West Manchester, on the Dayton & Western railroad. It is only a stopping place, and is not deserving of the name of town.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

There are seven religious organizations in the township: Three of the United Brethren, one of the Methodists, one of the Universalists, one of the Baptists, and one of the Dunkers, or German Baptists, as they prefer being called. The first church building of which any account can be found, was built in 1830, on section twenty-three, by the United Brethren, on Aaron Chrisler's place, now owned by Daniel Grubbs. It was torn down over twenty years ago. Isaac Robinson was one of the first preachers. In 1832 a log church was built by the Baptists in section fourteen. A building used as a union church was burned down in 1873. It stood in section one. There is no organization there now.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Dry fork of Twin church was organized about the year 1822. In 1832 their first building was erected. It was built of logs and weather-boarded, and was situated in the eastern part of section fourteen. This old building stood until 1880, when it was torn down. A new building had been erected a few months before, near the old one, at a cost of four hundred dollars, having a seating capacity of about two hundred. The present pastor is the Rev. G. M. Peters. The membership is twenty-three.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

at Eldorado was organized in 1849, by the Rev. E. Moore. He was originally a preacher in the Baptist church. In 1845 he began to preach the doctrine of Universalism in Eldorado, and four years after the present church was organized with thirteen members, as follows: Daniel Disher, Hannah Disher, Franklin Baker, Mildred Baker, George Fudge, Mary Fudge, William Eddins, Sarah Eddins, Mary Disher, Henry Fudge, Sarah Fudge, Evan Baker, and Jane Baker; of these only Mary and Henry Fudge and Mary Disher survive. A meeting-house was erected immediately and dedicated in 1850, by Rev. Messrs. E. Moore and D. A. Sweet. The house was built on Daniel Disher's farm, and was known as the Monroe Universalist church. The house is still standing on section nine. It is used now for occasional services and for funerals, as it stands near the cemetery. After the building of the railroad and the consequent growth of Eldorado, the church thought proper to build at the latter place. In 1869 a brick church was built in Eldorado, and was known as the First Universalist church at Eldorado. The present pastor is the Rev. J. N. Blackford. The active membership is about fifty.

THE UNITED BRETHREN

of Eldorado were organized in Hamburgh, about the year 1838, by Rev. Samuel Adams. For a good many years they held meetings around in the houses of the members. In 1848 they built their first building, a frame house, which stood directly west of Hamburgh. In 1868 the congregation was induced to build at Eldorado, and a tasty building was erected, which stands in the northern part of the town. The present pastor is the Rev. H. M. Ambrose. The church has now seventy-three members.

THE UNITED BRETHREN

at West Manchester built their church building in 1868, a short time after their organization. The first class numbered only about twelve persons. The Rev. George Gilbert was the first pastor. Soon after the building of the church the Sunday-school was organized. The house is a frame building, built at a cost of one thousand seven hundred dollars, and will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. The present membership is about fifty-seven. The Rev. H. M. Ambrose is in charge.

THE UNITED BRETHREN

built their present church building in the year 1864, on land donated by Vincent Homan. This class had originally belonged to one which had existed as early as 1835, in the central part of the township, and who had a church building on what was called the Chrisler place in section twenty-three. The class afterwards divided, and those living in the southeastern part re-organized and built a church building in the eastern part of section twenty-five, on the township line. The Rev. Charles Miller was the starter of the church, and during its erection worked as a laborer. He was also the first pastor. The building is a frame one, capable of seating about three hundred persons. The Sunday-school was organized at the time of the building of the church. The members at present number about forty. The Rev. J. D. Holsinger has charge of the parish.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Eldorado was organized in Hamburgh, about the year 1850. Andrew Sterling was the class leader, and the Rev. Levi White the first preacher. The class at first used a two-story building owned by Frank McWhinney at that time. It is now in the possession of W. G. Smith. In 1859 their church building was built, at a cost of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, dedicated, and their Sunday-school was organized at the same time. The church gradually grew too weak to support a preacher, and since 1877 they have had no regular preaching. At the time of closing the members did not number over twelve. The Rev. Mr. Hull was preacher at the time the organization ceased.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS

claim to have been organized in this township about sixty years ago. Their present district extends six miles north and reaches into Darke county, east to Twin creek, east of Lewisburgh, south about one mile south of the township line, and west into Indiana, near Richmond. They have about one hundred and forty members, and have their church buildings, two in this township and one in Darke county. One of those in this township was built in section twenty-two, on Price's creek, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The other is a Union church, but it was necessary for some denomination to hold the deed, and it was deeded to the German Baptists. It is situated on Twin creek, in section twelve. Messrs. Samuel Petrey, R. Stephens, and H. P. Wehrley are the preachers for this denomination.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The first school in the township was taught by Jerry Pense, about the year 1825. The school-house was located on the southwestern quarter of section ten. This building was burnt down in 1829, during the time Jsaac Robinson was teaching. He lacked one month of completing his term, and during this month he taught school in a smoke-house. Mr. Robinson was one of the most prominent of the early teachers of this township, and is remembered by those of his former pupils who are still living, with esteem. A school building was erected the year after the destruction of the one mentioned above, and Isaac Robinson again taught there. After his retirement the school was taught by Miss Lucy Walker. About 1828 a school-house was built on section twenty-nine, and for several years there was a regular school held there. No record can be obtained regarding its teachers. The building was burnt down afterwards. The blame is laid on some of the women, although no reason, however, has been assigned. This was the second house destroyed in the same manner. The first was doubtless done by one of the pupils, and this last probably by some woman who was jealous of the teacher's ascendancy over his pupils. A school-house was soon afterwards built in the southwestern corner of the township. As the settlements grew and the population increased, a number of schools sprang ~~up~~ all over the township, taught by ~~competent~~ teachers. There are now as many as ten school buildings in the township. One of these, at West Manchester, is a large two story building. The board of education is composed of the following gentlemen: Samuel Miller, president; W. H. Stokely, clerk; J. M. Moren, Jacob Beard, Samuel Coovert, Daniel Fudge, Jacob Gauch, William Waters, L. K. Deem, J. H. Kisling and William Brown.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two secret organizations in Monroe township, both of which have their lodge rooms in West Manchester, one lodge of Odd Fellows and one of the Improved Order of Red Men.

LODGE NO. 520 INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

was organized and chartered May 10, 1872, with fifteen charter members, viz.: Henry Snell, W. C. Corwin, N. G.; F. M. Martin, N. G.; William Braum, N. G.; George Cox, treasurer; J. W. Corwin, N. G.; J. Braddock, warden; J. A. Lee, N. G.; J. C. Banta, N. G.; William Miller, J. D. Phillips, N. G.; F. A. Black, guardian; M. Pickering, Corwin, and Banta. Their present officers are as follows: J. S. Schram, N. G.; J. P. Banta, V. G.; Jacob Bentley, S. P. G; Orland Ford, recording secretary; Russell Muck, permanent secretary; and C. Pease, treasurer. The lodge numbers about thirty-eight members, and has a fine lodge building in West Manchester.

PHYSICIANS.

The medical staff of Monroe township is composed of the following gentlemen: B. F. Crumrine, alopathy, who resides at Eldorado, and J. E. Horn, of the same school, at West Manchester. The eclectic branch of the profession is represented by Drs. B. F. Beane, of Eldorado, and F. C. Estabrook, of West Manchester. Dr. Joseph Beck, of the Physio-Medical school, lives at Eldorado.

The first physicians of the township, as well as can be ascertained at this late day, were: William Frazy, who came about the year 1845, from Lewisburgh, and located in Hamburgh, where Dr. Robert G. Norris soon afterwards practiced, and also Jeremiah Williams.

CEMETERIES.

The several cemeteries in Monroe township have all been placed under the supervision of the township trustees. There are five burying-grounds in the township, situated as follows: Brown's cemetery, situated in the eastern part of section twelve—it is here that Isaac

Robinson, one of the first school teachers in the township, is buried; he is remembered by many of the old men of the township with mingled feelings of love and respect, feeling aroused alike by his naturally amiable disposition and the skilful method of applying the chastening birch; Stump's cemetery, located on section nineteen, in the extreme southern part of the section; the Monroe church cemetery was so called because it stands near the old Universalist church, which went by the name of the Monroe Universalist church, at the time of its erection; this cemetery lies about a mile directly east of Hamburgh, in the southeastern part of section nine; Hamburgh cemetery, near Hamburgh, on section seventeen, and the Wherley cemetery, near the center of section twenty-two. This latter is used almost exclusively by the German Baptists, or Dunkers, as they are better known.

MILLING INTERESTS.

Owing somewhat to the poor supply of water-power within the township, but more to the fact that the adjoining townships were well supplied with mills, no mill was ever erected at an early date in Monroe township. A few miles either east or west there could be found mills at an early date, and the pioneer thought little of driving a greater distance than that to get his milling done. The only mill in the township is the one at Eldorado, built about 1854, and rented by Stubbs & Co. It is owned by Baliss, Vaughn & Co.

The first saw-mill was owned by Mr. Foos, on the present Foos farm. It was built by Stephen Johns, on Price's creek, before the year 1840. There are at present in Monroe township three establishments of the kind, two at Eldorado and one at West Manchester. At an early day there were several portable mills in the township. These were placed at some convenient place and when the work in that neighborhood was exhausted, the mill would be moved to some more favorable locality. The mills at Eldorado are owned by Messrs. Ervin & Sherman, and by Mr. Lock, and the one at West Manchester by Michael Cotterman. Besides these mills there is a planing mill at West Manchester, owned by Messrs. Poe and Burke. It was built in the year 1878, and has done a large and increasing business since its erection. The value of such an establishment is fully appreciated by the inhabitants and is regarded as a favorable sign of future growth and prosperity of the town.

Besides the milling interests mentioned above there are several manufactories in the township. The low and swampy nature of the country necessitates a thorough and careful drainage system and to supply the demand for drainage facilities, several tile manufactories have been started. There are three of these in the township. The oldest is the one at Eldorado, started in about 1868 by Messrs. Hilderbolt & Murray. It was at that time run by horse-power. Mr. F. P. Campbell is the present owner. It has had several improvements added since its first erection, the most important of which is the introduction of steam-power. The establishment has a capacity of some fifteen thousand rods of tile a year, about double that of either of the others. In addition to the tile manufacture Mr. Campbell is extensively engaged in making brick. At the southeastern quarter of section eight there is a tiling establishment, started in 1875 by Messrs. Coovert, Beck & Brasier. It is now owned by Messrs. Coovert, Doyle & Doyle. They can turn out about seven thousand rods of tiling a year.

J. L. Coovert has a small tile factory near West Manchester, started in 1879. Quite a quantity of sorgum is grown in the township, and there are a few sugar or cane mills, as they are called, located in different sections. The largest is owned by Henry Hapner, in the southeastern part of the township. There is another owned by Mrs. John Buck, about a mile and a half southwest of Manchester. The cane is carried there and ground and the syrup made on the spot.

MISCELLANY.

The first brick house which was built in the township, was built by Darius Miner in 1830, for Daniel Disher. It is still standing on section nine, on the farm now owned by J. P. Banfill. The original contract between Miner and Disher is still in possession of Peter Disher, son of the first owner of the house. The next brick house was built in the following year (1831), on section thirty-three, now owned by J. J. Bantz. It was built for Jeremiah Blackford.

The first distillery ever started in the township, as well as can be ascertained from existing authority, was owned by Otto Brumbaugh. This was destroyed over thirty years ago. As has been stated elsewhere, the township is now strictly temperate, and nothing of the kind is tolerated within the township limits.

The oldest person now living in the township, who was born there, is Mrs. Benjamin Louk. She was Hester, daughter of Jacob Baker, one of the early settlers of the township. She was born in 1820, on section sixteen, and in 1839 married Mr. Louk. She has to her possession a bed spread made in Virginia in 1818, and brought here by her family. It is in a perfect state of preservation

PRESENT OFFICERS.

The following list shows the officers, who are, at present, in office: Evan Disher, Levi Creager and L. R. Brasier, trustees; Anderson Leas, treasurer; W. H. Stokely, clerk; M. V. Randall, assessor; J. H. Shoemaker and S. H. Overholser, constables; Clinton Shurley and William Brown, justices of the peace. The supervisors are appointed by the board of trustees. The board of education is given under the head of "educational interests."

The elections are held alternately at Eldorado and Manchester. There is now a town house. By some means, a slight disarrangement has arisen in the meetings of the officers. The meetings of the school board have managed to fall behind, so that now instead of meeting in the same place with the other officers, they are, by the rule of alternation, meeting at the other side. If the council meet at Eldorado, the school board meet at West Manchester, and *vice versa.* It would seem to be easy enough to remedy this by one of the two meeting twice in the same place, but the officers will take no move in that direction.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The present number of inhabitants of the township is one thousand nine hundred and one. Of these, about four hundred and fifty are voters. The township has generally voted the Democratic ticket. The above estimate of the voters does not include those persons whose religious scruples prevent their presence at the ballot box. It is incredible how anybody as a denomination can refuse to its members the privelige of voting; thus shutting them out from any participation in the affairs of government, and yet expecting to have the interests of that body protected by those very laws they refuse to create or maintain.

The property of the township, as given by the latest assessor's returns, is rated as follows: Land valuation, seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars; valuation of chattels, etc., one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars; total value of township, nine hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars.

SOMERS.

Somers township was one of the original townships of the county, and as established under the jurisdiction of Montgomery county, included the whole of what is now in Monroe, Washington, Gasper and the present township of Somers—in other words the whole of the second range. This township, consisting of four townships of the original survey, was named Somers, after Commodore Somers, of the United States navy. Of the elections held while Somers and the whole territory of Preble was included in Montgomery county, we have no record, but we are able to present the reader with the list of officers elected in 1808, at the first election held after the organization of Preble. It will be seen that most of them were from the vicinity of Eaton, which village was then in Somers. The list was as follows: Daniel Heaton, clerk; Isaac Enoch, John Mills and Abraham Heaton, trustees; John Spacht and James Black, constables; James Brannon, Dennis Pottenger, John Goldsmith and Henry Johnson, supervisors of the highways; William Bruce, treasurer; Moses Dooley and John Ward, overseers of the poor; Joseph C. Hawkins, lister; William Sellers, appraiser; George Harlan and Samuel Holliday, fence viewers.

Somers township was reduced in size May 7, 1809, when the county commissioners established Washington, but not to its present dimensions. Washington township extended south two miles farther than at present, and Somers was left with its northern boundary two miles north of the present line. We have no information in regard to early elections in Somers after the reduction in size by the creation of Washington. On June 5, 1815, Somers territory was diminished to its present extent by the enlargement of Washington, and a few years later the establishment of Gasper made the boundary a permanent one. As now constituted, Somers is township No. 6, in range eleven, and like all of the townships in the county, except Washington and Gasper, contains thirty-six square miles of territory, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township contains a variety of soil, and is well adapted to the production of nearly all classes of crops which can be raised in this latitude. This part of the county presented in its primeval state a very alluring appearance, and it is not strange that the Butler county settlers and the pioneers from the Miamis and from Kentucky should have penetrated the valley of Seven Mile so early as they did, nor that the country should become in a short time the home of so many of them. In nearly all parts of the country, history tells us, and observation shows us, that the pioneers, who were certainly a pre-eminently practical class of men, had some regard for picturesque and beautiful aspects, as well as richness of soil. We find as a rule that the first settlements were made in localities which had some charm for the eye, and which revealed the largest of nature in subtle beauty of form, as well as in elements of material advantage. Somers presents as varied attractions of scenery as any township in the county. Its surface is an agreeable medium between the flat monotony of the northern part of the county and the roughly broken lands which appear in Gratis township. The valley of Seven Mile, which at Eaton is a shallow basin, becomes in Somers a marked and striking feature in the topography of the country. Extending through the township from north to south it divides it into very nearly equal portions. At either side the table lands sweep away to the boundaries of the township, preserving a surface which approximates the level, though it is often slightly undulating, and there is a gradual rise, almost inappreciable to the eye, from the top of the hills bordering the valley to and beyond the township lines on the east and west. The surface is further diversified by Paint creek (which probably derived its name from the Indians), a stream which rises in Gasper township, and flowing southeast through the northwest quarter of Somers, empties into Seven Mile creek a half mile below Camden. A drive of less than a mile westward from this village, reveals upon Paint creek a very singular formation, known locally as the "Devil's Backbone." At this place, which is in the southwest quarter of section number nine, the stream makes a sharp curve, flowing around a long, high, narrow spear, projecting promontory-like from the table land. From the roadway which winds down the hill from the neck of this peculiar ridge, the creek can be seen only a few rods distant, at either hand. It flows upon the north side close to the base of the "backbone," which it has evidently cut its way into considerably, and then turning at an acute angle around the spur, the greater part of the current flows away from the promontory and under the high bank upon the other side. Thus one side of the "Devil's Backbone" shows a precipitous rocky wall, washed by the stream, while the other is a steep incline. The greater part of the spur around which the stream flows is the blue limestone which abounds in this part of the county and shows frequent exposures. In early years the beautiful little bottom on the north side of the road was covered with a dense growth of maples, which made an impenetrable shade very gratifying to the picnic parties made up of youths and maidens now grandfathers and grandmothers. Among them this locality obtained the not very alluring name of "the shades of death." The maples are all cut away now, and one of the chief attractions of the place is gone, but the vicinity of the "Devil's Backbone" retains elements of picturesque lovliness, of which the hand of man cannot rob it, and will never cease to be a favorite resort for the admirers of nature and the student of science. Many glimpses of beauty are afforded in the little glen which leads away from the "backbone" to the westward, and the narrow gorge, with its perpendicular, and, sometimes, overhanging walls of rock, surmounted by towering trees, in the dense shade of which the dashing stream of Paint creek runs rippling away to join Seven Mile.

There are a number of small streams or "runs" which flow into Seven Mile, but most of them are dry during a large portion of the year, and serve simply as conduits for the water from the hills during seasons of heavy rainfall. Beasley's branch, so named from an early settler, and Rush run, are the principal of these minor water ways.

SETTLEMENT.

Somers township was settled in the opening years of the century, and filled up very fast when the beginning had been made. There were many among the pioneers who did not long remain in the township, and many others resided in it for years, but have no representatives there now. A third class, and quite a large one, is composed of settlers who lived long lives in the township, died there, and left large families, some members of which, in many cases, hold the original homesteads, the lands on which their fathers and grandfathers built their first log cabins. Of these several classes we give all of the important information attainable, and more as a matter of course, concerning the last mentioned than of the first or second.

The Hendricks family were settlers upon the site of Camden in 1803, but left in the spring of 1806 to locate at Eaton; and hence, but little need here be said of that distinguished pioneer, David E. Hendricks. (An elaborate biography of his life is given elsewhere in this volume). We may mention, however, in this connection, that he had located at Middletown in 1795, and his removal to the site of Camden, then an unbroken forest, was only a pushing forward into the wilderness, which was to be repeated three years later. When he sold his farm it was to a man by the name of Andrew Tharp, who, it is said, was influenced to purchase it by a remarkable dream, in which the appearance of the locality was so strongly and accurately pictured before him that on seeing the farm he immediately recognized it as that of which he had had a sleeping vision.

The Pottengers arrived in the township in 1803, and to-day the family has, in all probability, a larger representation in the locality than that of any other of the pioneers. John, Robert and Dennis Pottenger, brothers, came from Kentucky, to which State they had emigrated from Maryland. The first two located in section ten, and Dennis, in section two. John Pottenger's first wife was Jane Gilkey, and his second, Catharine Railsback, of Culpeper county, Virginia. The descendants of John Pottenger were ten in number, the first three born in Kentucky. Thomas, the eldest, married Eliza, daughter of Daniel Robbins, who was a settler in the neighborhood. William married Jane Ward, who is now living in Camden. John married Nancy Barrett. Dennis, the first born of the family in Ohio, was first married to a Hall, and afterwards to a Fort. All four of the above mentioned are deceased. Anna, the oldest daughter, married David Barnett. Nancy (deceased), married Joseph Nellinor. Cynthia married Alfred Bell, and is living in the township. James was twice married, his first wife being Martha Low, and his second, Isabella Eshelman. Reuben married Susan Findley, and Wilson, who is in Camden, Ellen Reed. John Pottenger, the father, died in 1838, at the age of seventy-four years.

Robert Pottenger married, in Kentucky, Fanny Gee. They reared a large family, viz.: Dennis, Samuel, Anna, Eunice, Harvey, Willett and Sanford—all removed to Indiana in 1825.

Dennis Pottenger married his first wife, Sarah Gray, in Kentucky, and after her death married Elizabeth Lowden, of Butler county. The children of Dennis Pottenger were William, Hetty Ann (Thralls), now in Florida, Dennis R., Louis and John. Hetty Ann and John are the only ones living, and the latter is in Kansas. Dennis R. married, in 1847, Susan, daughter of Bazael Brown, of Wilson county, Kentucky. He died in 1879, and his widow resides in Camden.

Thomas and James Newton were settlers in 1803, or the following year, on the farm where the widow of Thomas Murray now lives. They were from Pennsylvania.

The Irwins, William and Abram, brothers, came in from Kentucky at an early day, the former settling where James Taylor afterward lived, in section two.

Matthew McClung, from Maryland, settled at an early day at what is now Barnett's station, and raised a large family. McClung engaged in milling. He built a frame house in 1814, where David Barnett's house now stands, which was a remarkably good one for the time, and the especial wonder and admiration of the neighborhood.

Elisha Carter, a man who was generally regarded as one of the most intellectual of the pioneers, came from Kentucky and located on the northwest quarter of section ten. Mary Wilson is the only one of the family remaining in the township.

James Ryan settled near "Fostertown," and the Bogues, three brothers, Quakers, located west of Camden during the early year of the settlement, but removed in 1829.

James More, who may be regarded as the founder of Camden, settled upon its site (section nine) about 1804 or 1805, and brought up a large family, none of whom, however, are now in the township. James More died in Camden in 1833.

In 1805 also came Isaac Sutton, another of the proprietors of Camden, and settled on the southwest quarter of section ten. In 1826 or 1827 he moved to Sugar creek, Montgomery county, Indiana, and with him went all of his family.

John Laman, sr., was born in North Carolina, from which State he came on foot to Ohio, and in 1805 he settled in section thirty-four of Somers township. His wife, Elizabeth Jones, died in 1877. They have had nine children—Phineas (deceased), Lydia (deceased), Keziah, wife of John Brown, of Gratis; Rebecca; Henry married Miss Cook; Elizabeth, wife of James Hartley; John; Martha, wife of William Taylor; Joseph, married Susan Frazee; John Laman, jr., married Mary Macy, of Somers township—they have three children. Mr. Laman owns a farm of two hundred and eight acres near Somersville. Joseph Laman married Susan Frazee, by whom he has had four children, viz.: John Henry, George Alpheus, Matie Elizabeth, and Sarah Ida. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land at the home place, and has bought an additional eighty acres, making two hundred and forty in all.

John Wright was born in Ireland in 1788, and emigrated to this country at an early day, and came from South Carolina to Preble county about 1806, and settled in section thirty-one of Somers township, where he died in 1854. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a Covenanter. He did not vote for many years because of conscientious scruples. His wife, Margaret Cook, was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio in a very early day. They had five children, four sons and one daughter. Three are yet living, viz.: John, William, and Eliza (Jeffers). John married, in 1850, Martha Johnson, and has had eight children. He resides in Israel township and has been several times elected trustee of this township. William married Mary E. Ramsey, daughter of John and Isaac Ramsey, and has a family of five children. His farm of one hundred and eighty-one acres is one of the best in the county, and has been in possession of the family for seventy-five years. James Wright, deceased, left one child, who lives with the family of William Wright.

Robert Runyon and his wife, Elizabeth (Barnes), came to the township in 1806, and two years later removed to the Robert Harris farm, near Sugar valley.

Thomas Murray, was born in Cornwall parish, county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1779. In 1806 he emigrated to Philadelphia. The same year he came to Preble county, Ohio, and settled in section twenty-eight, Somers township. His wife, Martha Lewellen, was born 1788. Her parents, John and Catharine, emigrated from Kentucky in 1806 and settled in this township, where they resided twenty-seven years. They then moved to Dixon township. Thomas Murray died in Somers in 1859. He had ten children, five now living: John resides in Somers, Thomas in Butler county, Ohio; Phillip at Morning Sun, Israel township; William in Somers, and Sarah A., wife of Daniel Peters, in Camden.

John Lewellen and his wife, Kate DeVall, originally from Virginia, came to Somers township in 1809 from Kentucky, and settled on Paint creek on the farm now owned by Mrs. Julia Burson. They reared a family of ten children, of whom three are living, and Mrs. Murray, is the only one in Preble county.

Phillip Lewellen removed to this township from Kentucky about the year 1810. He was born in Bullet county, Kentucky, in 1795, and died in Dixon township, this county, in 1877. His wife (Anna Runyon) was born in 1793 and died in 1874. They had a family of thirteen children, the following of whom are at this writing living: Julia (widow of Jonathan Burson), Martha (wife of Stephen McWhinney), Bafford, John, Sarah (wife of James Skinner), Dennis, Jane (wife of Daniel Ockerman), James Harvey, Isaac and Jehu. Nancy, Wilson and Catharine are deceased. Wilson died In the service during the late civil war. James H. was born in 1830, and married Frances M. Gavin, who was born two years subsequently.

About the same time that Lewellen came into the county, Richard Newport made his settlement. Elisha Hancock came a little later, and after a few years removed to Richmond, Indiana, where his widow still resides.

At later dates than those we have mentioned came many other settlers, among them George Hornaday and Allen Harbard, Quakers, who located on Paint creek; Thomas Lincholn, who settled near Camden and soon afterwards moved away; John Ledwell, also a resident of the immediate vicinity of Camden, and a son-in-law of More; John Vandever and his brother, Noah, and the Davises, Giles and George, who were from North Carolina. They both located on section twelve, and each raised a large family. David Davis, son of Giles, was a very hard working, industrious man and became a large landholder in the northeast part of the township.

John K. Steele, a native of South Carolina, settled in Somers township in 1810, and died in 1831. He served six months in the War of 1812. His wife, Margaret

Wilson, was born in Ireland and died about 1856. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are deceased. Mary, Margaret, James, Samuel and John are living. The home farm, located in section seventeen, is in charge of John and Samuel, who have it in a good state of cultivation and well improved.

Richard Stephen and his wife Letty (Bailey) arrived in the township some time during the War of 1812, and the husband was drafted and obliged to leave his wife and children unprotected in their cabin home in the woods. They located southwest from the site of Camden, and one mile from the township line. The Stephens were from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and were married there. They had two children when they came to Somers, viz: Rebecca (Hays) now in Dublin, Indiana, and Mary (Peters) a resident of the township. There were born after their settlement five children, four of whom are living, viz: Levi, in Iowa; Isaiah, in Illinois; John R. in Eaton, and B. B. on the old homestead in Somers; Morton is deceased. John R. Stephens is clerk of Washington township and justice of the peace, and has been county auditor and treasurer. Richard Stephens, the pioneer, died at his home in 1841.

William S. Douglas traces his ancestry to Scotland, whence his great-grandfather emigrated many years ago. His father, Joseph Douglas, was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1814, when fifteen years of age, emigrated to Ohio. He was very decided in his political views, and would only use "free labor" goods. His wife, Mary Steele, was the daughter of William Steele, of Kentucky. Of the six children of Joseph and Mary Douglas, four are living. William S. is unmarried and lives on the home farm in Somers township. He has been a member of the board of education for six years, has been road commissioner, etc.

James H. Douglas, the fifth child of William and Eliza Douglas, of Israel township, was born in 1843, and married Mary J. Dewitt, daughter of William Dewitt, of Butler county. They have had two children—George Elmer and James Roland Harvey. Mr. Douglas has a fine farm in Somers township, where he resides.

Samuel Fowler and his wife Rachel (Inman) came from New Jersey in 1815, and located on section twenty-four, where they lived all of their lives. Samuel Fowler was born in 1786, and died in 1843, his wife surviving him a number of years. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Benjamin I. was five years of age when brought to Ohio, and is still living, and has been since 1862 a resident of Camden; Samuel and Catharine are deceased; Rachel (Hollowell) resides in Indiana; Sarah (Ivin) is deceased; Vashti (Huffman) in Butler county; Matilda (Shaeffer) in the same locality, and Franklin, deceased. Benjamin I. Fowler married for his first wife Jane Tietsort, by whom he has had four sons, all now living, viz: George W., John T., Francis Marion and James M. His second wife was Catharine Hanger. There was one son by this marriage—Scott E.

George Hanger, father of Mrs. Benjamin Fowler, came to Preble county at a very early day—about 1808. He married Miss Susan Loop, by whom he had four children, Mrs. Fowler being the second child. For his second wife he married Mary Swakenguest, who survives him; she is the mother of five children. Mr. Hanger died on his farm abont 1860.

Charles Beall was one of the pioneers of Somers, having come into the township with his parents, Thomas and Fanny Beall, in 1816. They emigrated from Maryland. There were four children, all now deceased. Charles Beall was born in 1794. His wife was Sarah Orme, who was born in 1796, and died in 1864, in Israel township, at the residence of her son, Francis. They had five sons and four daughters. Five are living as follows: Ezra, in Somers; Frances A., in Israel; William C., in Gasper; Mary Ann, widow of William Brown, in Lewisburgh, Harrison township; and Rev. Alfred Beall, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Springborough, Ohio.

Mrs. Cynthiana Beall, daughter of John Pottenger, married Alfred Beall. He came from Maryland with his uncle, Thomas Beall, in or about the year 1825. Their children are: Ellen (deceased), William, Susan, wife of Finley Hoffman; Anna, wife of Charlie Kelly; Reuben, who married Miss Llewelyn; and James, not married.

William Bennett, grandfather of John H. and David Bennett, was one of the early settlers of this township. He was born in Virginia about 1766, and came to Ohio from Kentucky. He died in Somers township in the year 1835. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. John Bennett, son of William, came to Somers in 1818, and located on section twelve, where he lived all of his life. He was born in 1786, and died in 1866. His wife was Elizabeth Hopper, the daughter of Kentucky pioneers. She passed away in 1871, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. The following are the names of their descendants of the first generation: James Madison, Julia Ann (Frum), Alfred and William, all deceased; John H., a resident of Camden for the past three years; Jane (Loop), in Gratis township; Nancy (Loop), deceased; Sarah (Randolph), in Gratis township; Nimrod, deceased; and David.

David Bennett is the youngest child of John Bennett. He was born in Somers township, in 1825. He married Martha J. Woods, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1831. She is the daughter of William L. and Mary McKee Woods, who lived in Preble county. To Mr. and Mrs. David Bennett have been born two children: William L. married Amanda E. Raikes, and Oscar M. lives at home. Mr. Bennett owns ninety acres of land in section fourteen, where he resides.

John Reeve, sr., was a native of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and in 1816 came to Ohio, stopping for about two years in Warren county, and afterwards removing to Somers township, where he died about 1870. His wife was Susan Van Skiver.

John Reeve, jr., is the seventh of twelve children. He married Margaret Brown, the daughter of Robert H. Brown. Her folks came to Preble county about fifty years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Reeve have been born two children: Lurton F. and Porter B. Mr. Reeve's farm consists of one hundred and fourteen acres, located on the Camden and Fair Haven pike.

Michael Dillman was born in Virginia in 1784, and settled in Somers township, east of Camden, in 1819. He died in 1834. His wife was Susannah Hypes. They had six children, all of whom are dead except Joseph and John. John lives in Illinois; Joseph married Julia Ann Craiger. To them have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz: Adaline, wife of W. B. Brown; Henry married Mary Moon; David F. married Miss Borradaile; L. Milton, the lawyer, married Anna Carson, and lives in Illinois; James M. married Anna Brown; William married Mary Borradaile; Laura, Emma, and Elizabeth are unmarried; Mary E. is dead; and Lerton is a practicing physician in Brookville, Indiana. Mr. Dillman owns a well improved farm of two hundred and forty acres. In earlier life he was an extensive stock dealer, but is now leading a more retired life, and the farming is conducted by his children.

John and Mary Mills, from York county, Pennsylvania, settled in 1818, upon the southeast quarter of section nineteen. John Mills was one of the early justices of the peace, and quite a prominent man. He died in 1835, at the age of seventy-three.

Peter Sheafer, son-in-law of Mills, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and settled in the same part of the township. He was a miller by trade, and operated various mills. Among them the Bruce mill at Eaton, Gasper Potterf's in Gasper, Jones' mill in Somers, the McClurg mill north of Camden, and one built by himself on the creek, south of Camden. He was in Illinois from 1838 to 1847. He died in 1861, at the age of sixty-six. J. M. Sheafer, esq., of Camden, is a son-in-law of Peter Mills.

Zachariah Thornberry and his wife, Susan (Jones), located near the site of Barnett's mill in 1820. He died in 1830, and his wife in 1832. Among their children was the first wife of Judge Haines, of Eaton (Nancy Thornberry); Maria, wife of John Brennan, of Camden, and Mary (Bennett).

James Taylor came to Somers about the same time as the above, and located on section two.

Frederick Shaffer was born in Pennsylvania in 1787. In 1827 he emigrated to Somers township. His wife was Elizabeth Copp. Mr. Shaffer was one of the five thousand who volunteered to save Baltimore in the War of 1812. He served till till the end of the war, and is now a pensioner of that war. He has had ten children, six of whom are now living.

David Kennedy was born in New Jersey in 1774, and in 1796 came to Cincinnati. He owned the first ferry crossing at Cincinnati when he was accidentally drowned while in the discharge of his duties. His wife, Martha Harden, was born in 1786, and died in Hamilton county in 1865. David Kennedy died in the same county in about ten years prior to the death of his wife.

Benjamin P. Kennedy, the only surviving child, was married first to Anna Baxter, and after her death, he married Sarah Frazee. Mr. Kennedy is the father of six children, all of whom are living, save one: Jane is the wife of John Pottenger; Andrew J. married Sarah Frazee, daughter of Squire Frazee; Eliza is the wife of James White; Wilson married Anna Frazee; Martha is the fifth child, and Benjamin is dead. B. P. Kennedy has spent his whole life on the farm. He owns a good farm in Somers township, where he resides.

There are more than one hundred descendants of David Kennedy living.

Wilson Kennedy, the fourth child of Benjamin P. Kennedy, was born in 1840. He married Anna Frazee, by whom he has had four children, ~~all of~~ whom are living: Harry, Mary, ~~Edith and an~~ infant. Mr. Kennedy owns one hundred and fifteen acres of land in Somers township.

John H. Ross located in Somers in 1819, and still resides upon the farm which he originally settled. He was the son of Daniel and Phœbe (Hogalin) Ross, who were early settlers in Butler county, and from New Jersey. Mr. Ross was born May 20, 1797, and two years after coming to the township, January 4, 1821, married in Cincinnati Jane Orsborne, who was born July 1, 1800. She lived until 1872, and was the mother of ten children, viz: Elizabeth, deceased; Charles, Sarah (Raikes), Phebe (Pierson), Mary Ann (Marsh), deceased; Elizabeth Jane and Joseph, also deceased; Cyrus, who lives on the farm with his father; John Wesley in Idaho, and Cornelius Denny, who was in the army and died from disease contracted there.

David S. Marshall's ancestors came from Ireland. His father was born there in 1810. About 1820 he came to Preble county and settled in Israel township. His wife, Margery M. Sample, was born in Somers township in 1815. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living, viz: John, David, Mary A., Sarah M., Elizabeth and Rebecca Ellen (known as Ellen). David S. Marshall married Eliza E. Johnston in 1867. They have six children: Viva, Bertie, Eddie, Lida, Charles and Maggie. Mr. Marshall is a large farmer, and owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Somers township.

Azel Pierce and his wife Lois Ladd came to Somers in 1820. Pierce died five years later, at the early age of thirty-two, having been born in 1793. His wife survived him many years, and was twice married, the first time to Charles Ross, and then to James Creeson. Pierce was one of the few Adams men in the county, and probably the only one in Somers. He left five children: Azel, deceased in 1847; Charles, in Sacramento, California; Mary Jane (Glasgow) deceased; Marinda (Otis) deceased, and Francis Augustus, a well known citizen of the township.

Augustus Pierce was born shortly after his father's death. He was raised in Preble county. In 1848 he married Nancy Barnett, daughter of David Barnett. She was born in Somers township in 1827. For five years after their marriage they lived in Camden, and prior to 1874, they resided in Gasper township. They moved to their present residence near Camden in 1874. Their seven children are all living, and five are at home.

James Barnett and his wife Anna (Enoch) came from Pennsylvania to Butler county in 1803; moved to Jefferson township in 1819, and to the spot where Brubaker's mill now is, adjoining Camden, in 1823. James Barnett was born in Pennsylvania in 1771, and died in 1846. He was a miller, a weaver, a distiller and a fine mechanic. During the War of 1812 he was flour inspector. He was the father of eight children, the first three of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and the others, except the youngest, in Butler county. Ezekiel Barnett, now deceased, had married, before he came to Somers, Eleanor Auspach, of Butler county. They had three children: Louis, now in Camden; Alexander, deceased, and James in Butler county. David Barnett married Anna, daughter of John Pottenger, who is still living with her husband at Barnett's station. They have had eleven children: Louisa (Corson) and Nancy (Pierce), both in Somers; Jane (Orebaugh), deceased; John, deceased; Hannah (Payne) in Somers; Willis, deceased; Catharine, wife of W. C. Barnett, in Butler county; Anna (Edmunds) at Lima, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased; Eleanor (Potter) and James in Somers. David Barnett was born May 11, 1801. He has been prominently identified with the interests of Somers township, having been trustee for twenty-three years. He has also been a county commissioner; and in the session of 1844-1845, was a member of the legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850-'51, and of the State board of equalization in 1870-'71. He was influential in securing the ~~construction~~ ~~of~~ the Eaton and Hamilton railroad, and was for nine years president of the company. Nancy Barnett, sister of David, married John Pottenger, and lives at Eaton. James married Martha Creeson, reared a large family and, in 1875, removed to Harrison township. John married Jane Creeson and now resides in Indiana. Anna, Abner and William are deceased.

Jonathan and Jane Hewitt, natives of Ireland, came to America in 1814, ~~to~~ Butler county the same year, and to this township in 1827, locating on the John Murray farm, one mile northwest of Camden, where they lived the balance of their lives. Mr. Hewitt died in 1842, and his wife, ten years later. They had nine children, of whom the eldest, Hamilton, now living in Iowa, was born in Ireland, and the second, Margaret Ann (Hamilton), also in Iowa, upon the ocean. The other descendants are, John, in Iowa, Robert in Indiana, Thomas, in Camden, Irvin and Susan (Skinner), in Iowa, James, in Nebraska, and Mary Jane, in Illinois. Thomas Hewitt married for his first wife Ann Hazelton, and his present wife was Mrs. Hannah Aukey, *nee* Devall. It is a remarkable fact that in this family of nine children, the oldest over seventy years of age, there has never occurred a single death. The six brothers have all been seen together in the harvest field at the old homestead—a half dozen as sturdy and strong men as the county could furnish.

Louis Loop was born in Augusta county, Virginia, from which State he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1823 settled in section thirteen, Somers township. His wife was Nancy Wilson. He died in this township about 1850. They had seven children, as follows: Lavina C., Susannah, Wilson, Eliza, Julia, Robert and Anderson. Anderson Loop married Anna Lehman, and has always lived on his farm. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio. He has two children.

Daniel Lamm, born in North Carolina in 1808, moved to Ohio in 1831 and settled in Somers township. His wife, Keziah Elliott, born in 1807, is now living. He has been dead since 1836. They have had three children—Bethena, who married Ellis C. Smith, Benjamin and Daniel. Benjamin Lamm married, first time, Mary, daughter of Samuel Stowe. They had three children—Wilber A., Elmer N. and Charles S. His second wife was Julia A. Loop, daughter of Lewis Loop. Mr. Lamm is a carpenter and farmer. He is the owner of fifty-nine acres of land.

Daniel M. Westfall was born in Preble county in 1837. He was the son of Eli Westfall, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio more than sixty years ago. Daniel married Martha Posey, daughter of George Posey, of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Westfall was born one child—Mary S., now fourteen years of age. Mr. Westfall served three years and five months as a private in the Thirty-first Indiana regiment, company E. He received several wounds in the face, which nearly destroyed his eyesight. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

Adam Rahn settled in Stark county, Ohio, about 1829. His father was Philip Rahn, a first lieutenant in the army of General Washington. Mr. Rahn was a member of the celebrated Rahn family of Pennsylvania. Adam Rahn married Hannah Keplinger, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are living. Their son, Samuel K. Rahn, left Canton, Stark county, at the time of the death of his father, which event took place in 1858. He went to Dayton, where he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He afterwards engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. He now owns one hundred and eighty-two acres of land in section twenty-five. He has made large improvements, having put out sixteen hundred acres of tiling, and a large orchard. He deals only in the best stock. S. K. Rahn married Hattie Garlaugh, daughter of David E. Garlaugh, of Dayton. To Mr. and Mrs. Rahn have been born two sons—Charles, attending school at Springfield, and Lewis, who is at home.

William Owens was born in Pennsylvania about 1790, and died in Iowa in 1863. He married Macy Pollock, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1841. They had eleven children. Their son, John B. Owens, was born in 1828 and came to Israel township in 1838. He was married to Nancy Swan. They have one child—Nancy E. Mr. Owens owns a farm of eighty-three acres in section seventeen of Somers township, where he now resides.

William Swan, sr., was born in Pennsylvania about 1790. He emigrated from that State to Ohio, and settled in section twenty-nine of Somers township, in 1839, where he died in 1845. His wife, Elizabeth Carr, of Pennsylvania, died in 1862. They had four children, viz.: William, Robert, who married Mary Ann Parsons, a descendant of Sheriff Parsons, of Massachusetts, who held office under George III; Mary E., wife of John B. Owens, and Maggie E., who married John Marshall, and died in 1879. William married Christina Krama in 1863. The fruits of this union are two children, William and Mary E. He is a prominent church member, and has held important offices in church. He has a fine farm of two hundred acres. Is engaged in fruit raising also.

Samuel Young was born in 1790, in Pennsylvania. From this State he moved to Ohio, and in 1801 settled in Cincinnati. In 1812 he moved to Butler county, where he died in 1875. By his first wife, Miss Baker, he had two children—Josiah, who married Rebecca Greenwood, and Hannah, wife of James Irving. By his second wife, Rohama McCain, he had eight children—James D., Sarah Ann, Maria, Malinda, Julia, Alexander, Samuel Edgar, and Dorcas. James D. Young married Elizabeth E. Armstrong, and has a family of eight children. He owns a stock and grain farm of two hundred and eighty acres, one of the finest in the county.

James B. Duffield's paternal ancestors were from Ireland, and his maternal relatives came from Germany at an early day. His father emigrated from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Butler county, Ohio, about 1830. His wife, Elizabeth Bell, the mother of James B. Duffield, was a native Pennsylvanian. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living. James B., the third child, became a resident of Somers township in 1845. He married Jane McLary, daughter of Samuel McLary, of Butler county. Their children are: Mary E., deceased; John, the husband of Ada Stafford; Eliza Jane, wife of Nathaniel Shellenberger; George, husband of Nettie Stubbs; and Sallie, living at home. Mr. Duffield is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of the county. His farm consists of more than five hundred acres of well improved land. He is a large stock dealer and breeder of fine stock. He does business on a large scale, and is known all over the county as a leading stock man.

William Stubbs was born in Georgia in 1803, and in 1805 came to Preble county with his parents and settled in section thirty-six of Somers township. His wife, Delilah Perham, lives in West Elkton. They had six children, four of whom are living. Their second son, Elihu, who lives on the home place, was born in 1833, and married Susan Gifford. Their three children are: William, Jesse, and Mary. Mr. Stubbs' farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the southeastern corner of Somers township.

Christian Eby, sr., who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio and settled in Montgomery county in 1838. He died in Lanier township, near Enterprise, in 1859. He married Susannah McDonald, who was raised in Pennsylvania. His children were Elizabeth, John, Jane, Samuel, Susannah, Christian, Agnes, Catharine, Adam, Wilson, James, Sarah L., and Jacob. Samuel, Agnes, and Susannah are deceased.

Christian Eby, one of the thriftiest farmers of this township, first started for himself in Montgomery county. He had little in the way of cash to begin with, but by industry aud frugality afterward accumulated a fine property. He returned from Montgomery county to Hempstead, Maryland, where he married Diana Murray. He has six children living and two deceased. His residence is one of the finest in southwestern Ohio.

John C. Eby, son of Christian Eby, was born in Montgomery county in 1845, and in 1855 came to Preble county with his parents, and stopped in Gratis township until his marriage, which occurred in 1873. He married Mattie A. Silver, who was born in 1853. She is the granddaughter of Major Robertson, who was an early settler of Twin township. Five of their six children are living. Mr. Eby lives a short distance west of his father, and owns a farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Franklin F. Raikes was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Somers township in 1844. His father died about 1823. His mother's maiden name was Frances Stiner. He is the last of four children. His brother, Wesley, was killed in the battle of Gettysburgh. The wife of Franklin Raikes is the daughter of William Darby, of Washington city, the publisher of Darby Geographical dictionary. He was also surveyor of Louisiana, was a captain in General Jackson's army at New Orleans, and was at one time connected with the treasury department at Washington. Mrs. Raikes is his only child. To Mr. and Mrs. Raikes have been born seven children, only two of whom are living. Mr. Raikes came to Ohio in 1844, and actively engaged in politics in behalf of Henry Clay. He is a strong advocate of the common school system, and is constantly identified with the interests of schools. He served eighteen months in the army of the Potomac, as lieutenant of company G, Seventy-fifth regiment, and served for two and a half years in the Ohio cavalry. He is a saddler by trade.

Jacob Sterzenbach was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. His father was a native of Bavaria, Germany. Jacob Sterzenbach came to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1831. From there, in 1848, he came to Ohio, and settled in Somers township. His wife was D. Rexy Houk, born in 1828. They have four children—Caroline, Samuel, Margaret, and Renie. Mr. Sterzenbach has been township trustee for eight years, and owns one hundred and ten acres of land.

William Douglass was born in Scotland about the year 1771. In 1805 he settled in Milford township, Butler county. He came to this State from Pennsylvania. His wife was Eliza Coulter. He had nine children—Thomas C., Margaret A., William A., James H., Robert A., Isabella, John C., Benjamin B., and Samuel J. Mr. Douglass died in 1869. James H. Douglass was born in 1843. He married Martha J. Dewitt, daughter of Willis Dewitt, of Butler county, and has two children.

Ferdinand Grupe was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1814. He moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1851, and settled in Somers township. His wife was Elizabeth Spice.

Louis E. Grupe was born in 1843. In 1864 he married Margaret Barnet, who was born in 1844, in Somers township. Mr. Grupe was in the war of the Rebellion for two years. He was discharged after the battle of Stone River, Nashville, Tennessee. He served as private in the Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, as sergeant in the Thirty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, and as commissary in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio national guard. He was engaged in the battles of Perryville, and Wild Cat Mountain, Cumberland, Maryland. Mr. Grupe now runs a flour- and grist-mill in Baltimore, Harrison township.

David Semple was born in Pennsylvania in 1815. His father was born in Ireland in 1785. David Semple married Sarah Sterrett. They have had eleven children, four of whom are now living.

Lewis Parker was born in New Jersey in 1802. From New Jersey he emigrated to Ohio, and, about 1833, he settled in Butler county, where he is now living. He owns a farm of three hundred acres. His wife was Mary Smith (now deceased). The result of this union was nine children, as follows: Asher; Sarah, who married John Van Skiver; Lucy, who married John Mings; William, deceased; Thomas, John, Richard, Charley, and Lewis. Thomas married Maggie McGruen. They have had four children—Alonzo, Mary, Richard, and William. Charles married Charlotte Kimball. Their children are—Annie, Laura (deceased), Cora, William, Jessie, Richard, and Minnie. Mr. Parker owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. Richard Parker, born in 1842, bought his present place in 1876, and built his residence in 1879. He is a farmer and dealer in live stock. His farm comprises about one hundred and sixty acres.

James White's father was born in Butler county about the year 1804, and died in that county in 1838, when about to remove to Illinois. His wife was Sarah Frazee, by whom he had two children: Lydia, the wife of David Kennedy, and James. The latter was married to Eliza Kennedy, daughter of Benjamin Kennedy. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born six children: Nellie, Ada, Charles, John, Sadie and Mattie. Mr. White owns one hundred and seventy-four acres just southwest of Camden, and on this farm he has his residence.

Moses Whitson was born in Pennsylvania in 1790. He emigrated from that State to Ohio in 1847, and settled in Camden. His wife was widow Frances Raikes. They have three children living: C. S., M. T. and L. W. One died when four years old.

L. W. Whitson married Rachel Swain. Two children were born to them, one of whom is now living.

M. T. Whitson, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, married Eliza J. Loop, daughter of Lewis Loop, of Somers township. Two children are the result of this marriage.

Thomas Lloyd was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, and emigrated to Ohio in 1851, and settled in Camden. By his wife, Margaret Clarke, he had six children, five of whom are living.

Thomas C. Lloyd married Flora Korner, by whom he has had one child. Mr. Lloyd is a carpenter, builder and contractor.

CHURCHES IN SOMERS TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF CAMDEN.

The Christian church was the pioneer among religious organizations in Somers township, as well as elsewhere in the county. Bank Spring church was organized in the northern part of the township, very soon after the settlement was made, and about 1830 a small house of worship was built on Seven Mile creek, near the locality now known as Barnett's station. During the early years of its existence this was a strong and flourishing organization, and embraced in its membership nearly all of the pioneer families in the neighborhood. This was during the days of Purviance, Dooley Burton W. Stone, William Kincaid and other strong, energetic and self-sacrificing apostles of religion. The church suffered a decline when these men passed away, and was weakened by the preaching of the doctrines of Alexander Campbell, but it remained in organic being until about 1840. The church building passed into the hands of William Bennett, and when he died, his family gave it to the Universalists, from whom it went into the hands of Richard Pottenger about 1868.

MACEDONIA CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL)

is located in the eastern part of the township. An organization was affected here at an early day, but up to 1825 or 1826 no regular meetings were held, and there was preaching only occasionally held, generally by loca preachers, and at rare intervals by the preacher of Greenville circuit, and later by those appointed to the Eaton circuit. Charles and John DeMoss and Garritt V. Hopkins were among the active, early supporters of Methodism in the neighborhood of Macedonia. About 1830 the Macedonia society bought a small church building of the Baptists in Gratis township, and moved to the spot which their chapel now occupies. This was replaced in 1868 by the present structure.

LOW'S CHAPEL (UNITED BRETHREN).

William Low, one of the principal followers of the United Brethren faith during his life, may be regarded as the founder of the church which bears his name. Low had preaching in his house about 1840, and his barn was sometimes used for religious gatherings in the summer time. Still later a frame house, which stood upon his farm, was moved to the roadside, and preaching was held in that for a number of years. In 1862 Mr. Low donated a lot, consisting of one acre of land, from the front of his farm, and upon the lot was erected the house of worship known as Low's chapel, and largely attended by people of the United Brethren church and others in the western part of Somers township. The chapel cost about one thousand two hundred dollars, and is a very pleasant and comfortable house of worship. Rev. P. H. Davis was pastor for the church at the time the house was erected, and the building committe, or trustees, were: Joseph Dillman, John Van Scarver, and Lewis Parker. The present officers are as follows: John Q. Pottenger, John Dodge, and John Reeve, trustees; John Reeve, class leader; John Dodge, class steward. Preaching is afforded every two weeks, the pulpit being supplied by the

Rev. A. K. Albright. The church membership is thirty-nine.

There are three churches in Camden, the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Universalist. The first and second are old churches, and unfortunately we are unable to give any extended history of either of them, an extended and thorough search for facts revealing very little beside the discovery that the records of both have not been kept.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized early in the existence of Camden, and the first church edifice stood upon the hill just west of town, surrounded by a burying-ground, which was deeded to the trustees at the same time the ground for the church was—about 1830. This church edifice was used at its original location until 1836, and then moved to the site of the present church. Father Zimmerman was one of the most active of the early members, and did much to advance the interests of the church. The present Methodist Episcopal church of Camden was commenced in 1849, and finished in 1850. It is of wood, and was built at a cost of about one thousand two hundred dollars, though half as much more has been expended in making improvements during recent years. A parsonage was built in 1872 at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. G. W. Weaver, and the following are the officers: John R. McGriff and G. W. Schultz, stewards; John R. McGriff, G. W. Schultz, J. C. Walls, James Richards, class leaders; G. W. Schultz, J. A. Huffman, J. C. Walls, Peter Foutz, William Orebaugh, trustees; J. A. Huffman, treaurer and clerk.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

like the Methodist Episcopal, is an old organization. It is in a flourishing condition; has about eighty members, and has recently put up a very handsome and amply commodious church building upon North Main street, the cost being a trifle over four thousand five hundred dollars. The church was organized about the time the Methodist Episcopal church came into existence, and some time prior to 1830 a house was erected which, for the time, was a very fine one. It is still standing on South Main street, and is known as the town hall or Fowler's hall. The church has now no regular pastor but a stated supply. The following are the officers: Robert Homsher, James Wilson, William Corson, John B. Owens, William Swan and William L. Woods, elders; J. S. Ferguson, Thomas Hewitt, deacons; Howard Young, John M. Sheafer, Benjamin Fowler, trustees.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. T. S. Guthrie, of Eaton, Ohio, commenced preaching occasional sermons in the old "Bank Spring church," about two miles north of Camden, during the summer of 1867. The services were largely attended by the citizens of Camden and vicinity, a portion of whom had never heard a Universalist preacher, and went through curiosity. The interest grew, however, and in a few months there was a feeling manifested to secure a house in town to hold services in and have preaching regularly. Payne's hall was secured and Rev. T. S. Guthrie was engaged to preach regularly, commencing on the twelfth day of April, 1868. An excellent choir was organized under the supervision of Professor James A. Mitchell, with Mrs. Mary E. Whiteside, as organist.

On the tenth day of October, 1868, a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Olivia Carrol, for the purpose of effecting a church organization. The following named persons united in church relations upon professions of faith, and organized a church under the name of "The First Universalist church of Camden, Ohio," viz.: D. R. Pottenger, Olivia Carroll, Maria Yost, Martha Barnett, James Barnett, Ira K. Place, Ellen M. Pottenger, Olivia Pottenger, and Susan Pottenger.

A constitution was adopted for their government as a church organization, acknowledging its allegiance to the Universalist church of the United States, and recognizing the ecclesiastical authority of the general convention, and the jurisdiction of the Ohio convention.

After the permanent organization was effected, there was quite a number of accessions to the church, and it was deemed advisable to procure a lot and erect a church. The trustees procured a lot on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Main Cross streets, a beautiful location, being in the central part of the town. A building committee was appointed with James Barnett as chairman. Subscription books were put in circulation for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to build a church edifice, which were responded to liberally by the members and friends of the church. The building was commenced early in the spring of 1869, and completed about the first of December of the same year. The church is a substantial brick building, thirty-eight by fifty-eight feet, and was erected and furnished at a cost of about five thousand dollars. The church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the fifth day of January, 1869.

The Sunday-school was organized, with A. B. King as superintendent, on the second day of January, 1870.

Rev. T. S. Guthrie supplied the pulpit regularly up to October 9, 1870, when Rev. R. T. Polk, of Oxford, Ohio, assumed the duties of regular pastor.

Rev. W. J. Crosley and wife were engaged to supply the pulpit for one year, to preach alternately, commencing in April, 1876. After the expiration of their engagement, the pulpit was supplied by J. W. Tucker, D.D., of this place, until April 28, 1878. J. S. Cantwell, D.D., (editor of *The Star in the West*, of Cincinnati, Ohio), assumed the duties of pastor.

Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout the entire organization of the church.

THE VILLAGE OF CAMDEN

is situated about two miles from the north line of the township and railway between the eastern and western boundaries, upon the western side of Seven Mile. It is tastefully laid out and presents a neat and attractive appearance. The streets are broad, cleanly and well shaded, and the residences which flank them are generally thrifty, comfortable, home-like looking places. Few villages present so little of the unsightly as Camden. It is a community in which good order prevails, and in which the better class of morals form the dominant power. As the center of trade for a large, highly improved section of country in which the farmers are nearly all well-to-do, Camden has a larger share of retail business than generally falls to the lot of villages similar in size. Although it has seen better days, there are many material evidences of prosperity in the Camden of today, and it is a prosperity which flows from the best possible sources—that is the measured success of the many rather than the large gains of a few individuals, companies or corporations. The village is not dependent upon any one, or two, or three manufacturing enterprises, and therefore cannot be bereft of its prosperity by any sudden disaster. It felt, several years ago, the benefit that accrued from heavy mechanical industries and found out how swiftly financial ruin could sweep away and destroy their usefulness. At present it has the steady, safe, certain sustentation which arises from the patronage of a rich farming country, and as no combination of circumstances can divert this trade which is the chief support of the village, it can make no backward step, but on the contrary, must slowly gain in good condition.

The traveller who views Camden from the window of the railway car, sees only such an aspect of the village as is presented by hundreds of others in Ohio and Indiana, but one who alights from the train, and tarries for a time in the little capital of Somers township, cannot fail to be impressed with its decidedly superior attractions. Camden presents, however, the most attractive appearance to one who approaches it from the east or west by the turnpike. Looking down upon the little cluster of houses, and churches, and stores from the hill top, one may very naturally imagine one's self nearing the ideal village, and fancy that under the shade of the maples and locusts that shade the streets and half conceal the houses, the current of the river of life must flow onward very smoothly and quietly.

The location of Camden was wisely made. It occupies one of those spots which seem intended by nature for the abiding place of man, and which, in addition to all of the elements of practical and material advantage, has the crowning one of beauty. This village of the valley is a gem in appropriate setting.

Camden was laid out in the year 1818, the town plat being acknowledged before 'Squire Isaac Stephens on July 4th, of that year, under the name of Dover. William Moore, one of the early pioneers of Somers township, may be regarded as the founder of the town. He laid out the greater part of the plat, the lots west of Main street, while Isaac Sutton laid out those on the east side, and James Black the northern portion. Additions have been made by Felix Marsh, esq., Samuel Pottenger, and others.

The name of Dover proving unsatisfactory to the people of the village, it was changed to Newcomb, in honor of George Newcomb, of Montgomery county, who was a State senator from the district which is composed in part by Preble county. His name is uniformly spelled in the records without a final "b," but the name of the village has always been spelled with one. In 1835 the name of Newcomb was exchanged for that of Camden, which was bestowed as a sort of memorial of Camden, South Carolina, where the Revolutionary battle was fought.

CAMDEN STATION.

The agents of the Hamilton, Eaton & Richmond railroad at Camden, have been William Pottenger, N. W. Carroll, V. D. Rees, Abram B. King, and the present incumbent, Henry H. Payne. These five men have together served about twenty-eight years. The telegraph office was established in 1862, and during the eighteen years that have elapsed since then, four different operators have had charge of it, viz: E. C. Phillips, J. C. Winters, E. C. King, and the present operator, W. J. King, who has been there since 1873.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Stephen Payne became a resident of Camden about the time that the village was laid out, and his family is still represented in the town and township. He was from New Jersey and a very early settler in Butler county, where he married Sarah Potter. On coming to Camden he went into the business of tavern keeping, which he followed for many years. He removed from Camden about 1840, and died in Piqua in 1844. Three sons of Stephen Payne became residents of Camden and vicinity, viz: Moses P., Daniel, and Jonathan. The first named was born in Butler county, and moved to Camden from Miami county, and after a number of years (about 1858) moved to Illinois, where he died in 1863. He married Mary Ann Robinson. Henry H. Payne, the station agent at Camden, is a son of theirs. Daniel Payne, born in Butler county, in 1817, came to Camden in 1839, and died there in 1878. During the long term of years that he resided in the village he was one of the most valuable citizens it had. His liberality and public spiritedness secured for the town a great many improvements, and it is very commonly remarked that Daniel Payne did more for Camden than any man who ever resided there. He was a very active, energetic man, and was engaged in many industries, being a tailor, a clock merchant, a teamster (in the ante-railroad days), a hotel keeper, contractor, etc. He was at one time extensively engaged in buying horses, and driving across the country to the seaboard cities, and was one of the first who engaged in the business. Daniel Payne was married in 1841, to Mrs. Elizabeth Young, daughter of John and Dorothy Cummings, who is still living in Camden.

Mrs. Allie Button is the third child and eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Zimmerman, who emigrated to Ohio from Georgia, in 1805, and settled below Camden, in Somers township. Mrs. Button's parents had eight children: John B. (deceased); Jacob, residing near Sugar valley; Allie, Eli A., residing in Clermont county, Ohio; Maria, wife of John Patterson, of Indiana; William (deceased); Simon Peter, and Elizabeth, wife of Sylvanus Hulse. Allie Zimmerman, born in 1803, was married in 1822, to George Button, who was born in

Kentucky in 1792, and died in 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Button were born nine children, five of whom are living. They are: John Z. (deceased); Nancy (deceased); Elizabeth, wife of Harmonious Rhea, living in California; Sarah, wife of Isaac Doty, of Nebraska; George L., in Nebraska; William (deceased); Thomas (deceased); Helena, wife of Oscar Silver, of Dixon township; and Mary Esther, wife of Dunham Hart, of Dixon township. Mrs. Button resides on the home place of one hundred and twelve acres.

Jonathan H. Payne, now living near Camden, was born in Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, in 1826. He is the son of Stephen and Sarah B. Payne, who came to Butler county from New Jersey. His father died in Miami county in 1844, after which time Mrs. Payne and her family removed to Camden. Jonathan Payne was married in 1848 to Hannah, daughter of David Barnett. She was born in 1832. To them have been born five children, all living in Preble county. Anna L. and Daniel C. are living at home. Mr. Payne owns seventy acres of land in Somers township, section twenty-three, where he has resided for twenty-six years. In his younger days he was a teamster between Camden and Cincinnati.

Howard Young, county commissioner, has been a resident of this county since 1866. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1824. His father, Robert Young, was one of the earliest pioneers of Milford township, having come out from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania in 1801. Shortly after his arrival he married Jane Ogle, who emigrated from the same county the same year. Howard Young resided in Butler county until his removal to this county in 1866, with the exception of two years, during which he lived in Illinois. On removing to this county he located in Camden, where he has since resided. Mr. Young has been trustee of Somers township, and was elected to the office of county commissioner in October, 1879. He was married in 1846 to Jane Steel, of Aurora, Indiana, by whom he had one child—John H., living in Somerville, Butler county. His wife died in 1850, and he was again married in 1852 to Hester Smyers, of Butler county.

Arka Place, his wife and several children, came from New England prior to 1825, and located in the village, where the old gentleman followed the trade of shoemaking. Among the family was Ira K. Place, a grown up son who became quite a prominent man locally. He was the first postmaster, and served several terms as mayor. He died in Camden recently, and there is now no representative of the family there.

In 1829 Eleanor, widow of Robert Jones, came to Camden, with her family, from Maryland. She lived until 1866, and died at the age of ninety. Her children were: Mary A. (Reed), now in Jefferson township; Susan (widow of the late Dr. Dunham) and George W., both in Camden. Mr. George W. Jones, on arriving at proper age, learned the hatter's trade, which was then one of the most remunerative that a man could follow. He was engaged in it until the business was seriously interfered with by the big manufactories in the cities, and then abandoned it, taking up farming.

Isaac Mitchell, who settled, originally, in Jefferson township, was one of the early residents of Camden. A son, James A., died in the village in 1879, and Malinda, widow of Amos W. Yoast, is the only one of the family left.

Robert H. Brown, now a resident of Camden, came to the village in 1828, with his parents, who were from Ireland. His brother James died recently, and another brother, David, is in Oregon. Robert H. married Margaret Wright, whose parents were early settlers in Butler county, and who came to Camden with her brother-in-law, Bradbury.

John Brennan, a cooper by trade, came from Baltimore to Camden in 1830, and is still living there, as is also his wife, who was originally a Thornbury, but when he married her, Mrs. Maria Solomon.

There is in Camden a descendant of Job Hall, one of St. Clair's soldiers who was killed at the old garrison in 1792 in an engagement with the Indians (which is fully described in Chapter IV of this work). The person alluded to is Hannah, wife of James F. Morlatt. Hannah, widow of Job Hale, came from Kentucky to Butler county about 1808 or 1810, and settled on Four Mile creek, where she died in 1853, at the great age of one hundred and eight years. Her daughter, Elizabeth, married Peter Titsworth, and about 1832 settled in Somers township, on the farm now owned by Buford Davis. They had several children, of whom Hannah, the wife of Mr. Morlatt, is the only one now in the county. Mr. Morlatt is the son of James and Helena (Francis) Morlatt, who came from New Jersey to Warren county in 1800, and to Gratis township in 1819.

The Fornshells are among the oldest families in the village. Benjamin Fornshell and his wife Sucellia (Frye) came from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and brought with them a family of seven children, viz: John, now deceased; William, who is a resident of Somers township; Margaret, deceased; Thomas; Matilda (Mikesell); Joseph P. and Arabella (Will), the last four of whom reside in Camden. Benjamin M., also living in Camden, was the only one of the family born in the place. Benjamin Fornshell, the father, was born in 1792, and died February 24, 1878, and was married in 1814. His wife was born in 1793, and died June 28, 1863. Mr. Fornshell was the first tinner in Camden and the only one, until his son, B. M., went into the business, and the only coppersmith in the county. It is a remarkable fact that he followed his trade actively, until he was eighty-two years of age. Joseph P. Fornshell married Jennette, daughter of Calvin and Sarah Seymour, who came from Chautauqua county, New York, to Butler county, Ohio. When the family was coming down the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh, with lumber rafts, they had a very narrow escape from drowning, by the dashing to pieces of the rafts upon sand-bars.

Clinton Chadwick, son of Samuel R., and Jerusha (Hopping) Chadwick, has been a resident of Camden since 1834, and one of its most active, and influential citizens. He came, originally, from Morris county, New Jersey, where he was born, to Hamilton county, in 1818, and from there, in 1826, with his parents, to New Jefferson township. His mother died in 1834, and his father married, for his second wife, Ann Roberts (*nee* Kinzie), and, in 1838, moved to Winchester, where he died in 1844. He followed merchandizing in both of the villages, which have been mentioned as the places of his residence. Beside Clinton, who was the oldest, Samuel R. Chadwick was the father of Ann Eliza (Erwin), Reuben, (deceased); Marcus, in Indiana; Caius C. (deceased); Samuel, in Dayton; and R. R., in Chicago.

Nathaniel Wilbur Carroll came to Camden in 1838. He was born in Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 13, 1813; married Olivia, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Rees, of Butler county, who emigrated from Delaware in 1827. Mr. Carroll died, November 18, 1862. He was one of the leading citizens of the village, and prominent in many important works. He was a member of the State board of education in 1859, and later of the State board of public works, and also one of the directors of the Hamilton & Eaton railroad.

William J. Lounsbury was in Eaton as early as 1838, in Camden in 1840, and is still a resident of the place. He was born in Connecticut in 1818, and emigrated to Ohio from Morris county, New Jersey. He has been engaged in various business enterprises in the village, connected with the railroad as paymaster, etc. Is at present a bookkeeper at the Cincinnati stock yards. Mr. Lounsbury, who is one of the oldest residents of the village, was married in New Jersey to Minerva Ulery, who is still living.

John H. Johnson came to Camden during the early years of the village, and died there in 1849 of cholera. He was a shoemaker, and one of the first in the village. He married Eliza Burnett, of Camden, and reared quite a large family, all of whom are living except the eldest, Curran. Their names are Theodore, Maria (Thompson), in Cincinnati; Rebecca, Missouri (Brisbin), and Mary, all in Cincinnati; and Frances (Bennett), in Camden. Theodore Johnson, who is one of the leading business men of Camden, has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade for twenty-six years, and for the past fifteen has been in business for himself. He married Eliza Brower, daughter of John and Elizabeth Brower, of Camden.

J. H. Bohn, born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, emigrated from Lancaster county of the same State to Ohio in 1842, locating at Camden. The following year he entered the drug business, which he carried on as long as he lived, his son, J. H. L. Bohn, being associated with him during the latter part of his business career. Mr. Bohn died November 21, 1875. His wife, Henrietta (George), who was born in 1809, is still living, and makes her home with her son.

Joshua Howard came to Camden in 1844, and has ever since been a resident, engaged in the livery business. He is the son of David and Mary (Gower) Howard, who came from Virginia to Ohio as early as 1810 or 1812, locating in Butler county. Joshua Howard has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Powles and his second Susan Berkhalter.

Jacob Collett, a native of Germany, but since his fourteenth year resident in the United States, has been in Camden since 1854. He has been in his present business—tailoring—for the past sixteen years, for himself, and built the store which he now occupies.

David Morris, a native of Butler county, born in 1827, has been a citizen of Camden since 1856, and one of its leading merchants (shoe dealer). He is descended from an English family who emigrated to America during the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, Robert Morris, was one of the first settlers in the town of Hamilton. Mr. Morris was married in 1849 to Rachel Ann Lamar.

Joseph D. Danner, born in Pennsylvania, in 1808, settled in Montgomery county in 1825. He there married Catharine McClellan, and in 1850 came to Camden, where he died in 1860. His wife is still living, though in advanced years. They have a family of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth and N. J., both deceased; Mary (Paulus), in Indiana; Phebe (Mace), deceased; W. A., a resident of Camden; Margaret and Sarah Wilson, deceased.

W. A. Danner is a butcher, and is following his father's occupation. He was born in Montgomery county in 1840. He married N. J. McLain, daughter of David and Mary McLain, who were early settlers in the south part of the township.

Stephen Bertsch is a newcomer, but one who has identified himself prominently in the business interests of the town, having opened a wagon shop, from which is turned out a large amount of work. He is a German of twenty years residence in America, and came to Camden in 1876 from Hamilton,

RESIDENTS IN 1834.

The following names are given by Mr. Clinton Chadwick as those of the heads of families in Camden in 1834, when he came to the village to live, viz: Samuel Mitchel, James B. Hackett, Daniel Huffman, Ward Richards, Stephen Ingersoll, Robert Harris, Jacob Webb, Robert White, Clinton Chadwick, ——— Hughey, Susan Jones, Alexander Johnson, Robert H. Brown, Joseph Woodward, Howell Potter, Ezekiel Barnett, Robert Mitchell, Eli Zimmerman, Harrison More, Benjamin Fornshell, ——— Brown, Jared V. Hopkins, David Brown, George Button, Eli Davis, Moses Nelson, William McMechem, C. C. Walker, Jacob Ridenour, John Brennan, Isaac Mitchell, John Runkel, Ira K. Place, Damarius Terrill, David Barnett, John Robinson, C. C. Bruce, Nathaniel Elliott, Thornton Bennett, Robert Irwin, M. C. Williams, Owen Ingersoll, John H. Johnson, ——— Mitchell, Alfred Lee, George Jones, Lurdum Dunham.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

The first mill which was within convenient distance of the early settlers of Somers township was a "corn cracker" on Seven Mile, in Gasper township, owned by Gasper Potterf, and located where Henry Early and M. S. Wear now live. It was built before 1806, and, probably, as early as 1804.

The first mill built in the township of Somers was erected where Barnett's mill now is, in 1808. It was a grist-mill, and the grinding stones were gray heads. There was also a saw-mill at the same place which was built between 1808 and 1810. Both were the property of William Irwin. The grist-mill was in use until 1825, and the saw-mill went out of existence earlier and was replaced by another which stood where the present mill is. The second mill was built by Matthew McClung and his sons, Matthew and James, in 1823. They afterward (about 1823) built a grist-mill just south of the present structure. It was a merchant mill and originally had but one "run" of stones, though in later years its capacity was enlarged by the putting in of three or four pairs of good buhrs.

In 1816 a grist- and saw-mill was built at Camden, on the site of the Brubaker mill, by Major Robinson and his son James. It was a small affair and had but one run of stones.

About the same time as the above a grist- and saw-mill was built by John Stubbs, on Paint creek, northwest of Camden. Simultaneously with the above a saw-mill was built upon Seven Mile by John Stubbs, uncle of the man just mentioned. This mill was south of Camden, on the northwest quarter of section fifteen. In 1834 he built a good grist-mill and put into it three run of stones. This mill was burned in 1862, when owned by Burnett (James) & Whitesides (William); rebuilt by them in 1866 and again burned in December, 1875. This was a very large three-story frame, slate roofed, and cost about forty-five thousand dollars.

James Barnett and sons, James, jr., and David, built, in 1831, a mill at Camden, where the Brubaker mill now is. It was a merchant and grist-mill and contained three pairs of buhrs. They sold out to Obed Harrell, he to N. W. Carroll, he to Clinton Chadwick, and he to B. C. Bell & D. R. Pottenger. The firm finally became B. C. Bell, Barnett & Whitesides, and these gentlemen managed the property for some time, but at length became involved and failed. Then John and Henry Brubaker bought the mill at assignee's sale in 1873.

David Barnett finished, in 1835, the mill began by the McClung's, and after running it for a number of years abandoned it and built, in 1850, the present grist-mill, two miles north of Camden, at Barnett's station. This is a three-story brick structure, standing upon a stone basement, and its dimentions are fifty-two by sixty-two feet. It is provided with five runs of the best buhrs, and all of its machinery and appliances are of the most approved kinds. The saw-mill was built by the Barnetts in 1834.

A saw-mill and lath and cresting machine, which was built two and a half miles south of Camden, by John Kellough, was in operation for a number of years, but has gone into disuse.

A steam saw-mill was also built and run two and a half miles west of Camden by John Mills and his son Amos.

There are other steam saw-mills in Camden village. The one now owned by David Overhaltz, and operated as a saw-mill and stave factory, was built by him in 1870.

J. B. and D. S. Bostwick, in 1874, put machinery into the large building in the south part of the town, which was built by Barnett & Whitesides for a grain warehouse about 1860, and afterwards enlarged by Benjamin Myers and used by him as a pork-packing house. They operated this saw-mill until 1876, when it was purchased by Will S. Fornshall, who now carries on a general saw-mill business, and manufactures poplar and hardwood lumber, door and window frames, and all kinds of building material.

The third mill is owned by J. B. Bostwick and was started by him in 1877. In connection with it is a brickyard and tile factory, carried on by Bostwick & Fry (S. L.), which was established by them in 1878. They turn out about one hundred and fifty thousand brick per year and about six thousand rods of tile of all sizes.

Carding wool was one of the principal mechanical industries at an early day. John Stubbs, sr., had a carding-machine in connection with his saw-mill as early as 1810 or 1812, and up to 1832 did a great deal of work. At a later date than the establishment of the Stubbs' mill, carding was carried on with horse-power, at Camden, by Samuel Cornwell. Still later, from about 1840 to 1850, the business was conducted on the main street of Camden by John and Amos Mills, and from about 1854 to 1860 by Samuel Hibbard. The same Mr. Hibbard had a woollen factory in the village as early as 1847.

Stave and shingle cutting was carried on by Barnett & Whitesides at the mouth of Paint creek from 1868 to 1873. The building which they used is still standing and is in use as a tobacco house.

In early years, from about 1825 to 1830, a plow factory was carried on in the southeastern part of the township by Stephen Mason.

MERCANTILE MATTERS.

The first store in Camden was undoubtedly that in which James Black kept a small but varied stock of goods such as were commonly found in pioneer settlements. He opened business in 1818 and followed it until 1824. In 1826 Hezekiah Bradbury opened a store which he conducted successfully, though on a small scale, for a number of years. Mitchell & Lee started in 1830, or a little earlier—perhaps in 1828, and Joseph S. Woodward about the same time, the latter continuing until 1839. Judge William Hall was one of the early merchants and was cotemporaneous with the last three mentioned. Stephen Ingersoll had a store and distillery from 1830 to 1836. George A. Chittenden started in business about the same time that Ingersoll did, but only remained in town about a year. Deem & Achey were also engaged in merchandising for a short time. Jacob Ridenour opened a general store in 1825 and remained in active service as a business man until 1840. Clocks formed a large specialty in Ridenour's store. In 1831, Reuben Chadwick and Ward Richards started a store in partnership. They both died in 1834, and their place in the business of the village was taken by Clinton Chadwick, who continued in trade for many years—until 1862, carrying it on very extensively. The last twelve years, William

Pottenger was his partner. William McMechem was in business from 1830 to 1850. C. C. Walker was a well known merchant from 1836 to 1842.

N. W. Carroll carried on the clock business in its palmy days, beginning in 1840, and made quite a good sized fortune, a portion of which he afterwards invested in Barnett's mill, which he managed for several years. He died in 1863.

E. P. Wait, commonly called "the Yankee clock man," came to Camden in 1842 and left in 1846, making a very snug sum from the sale of clocks, groceries and whiskey. He afterwards started a bank in New York, and made two or three hundred thousand dollars, which he lost in a cotton speculation. He now resides at Springfield, Ohio.

Benjamin Myers opened a store and went into the pork packing business in 1850. He made a large fortune and lost it all in one year (1863), but rallied from the severe reverse and re-engaged in the business in 1868, which he is now carrying on.

Gard & Jones went into the dry goods business in 1856 and carried it on for a number of years. Andrew Coffman began business in 1850, and soon after sold to William Hall & Son who conducted the store for one year. Thomas and Reuben Pottenger took Mr. Myers' store in 1863, after his failure, and carried on the business until 1873, since which time, until 1880, it has been in the hands of Cyrus Pottenger.

All of the foregoing were "general stores." The earliest store which could be called distinctly a grocery was started in 1833 by Robert H. Brown who is still a resident of Camden. He had a grocery and liquor store on the west side of Main street as late as 1842. About the same time Eli Davis had a similar store on the opposite side of the street. From 1840 to 1844, Fowler & Francis were engaged in the same business, and from 1848 to 1854, John Sponable carried on business in the same line. He was bought out by James Babcock, who run the store for two years. Thomas J. Longnecker carried on a grocery and bakery from 1850 to 1856. Joseph McCord was in the grocery line from 1853 to 1863.

BUSINESS HOUSES IN 1880.

The following is a classified list or directory of the business houses of Camden in the fall of 1880:

Dry Goods—M. Earhart, Benjamin Myers, Charles Morlatt.

Groceries—Robert Williams, sr., John Fowler, James Kenworthy, A. L. Borradaille, Henry Neff, William R. Patterson, Henry Coons.

Hardware—John Coons, M. Earhart.

Drugs—J. H. Bohn.

Boots and Shoes—Theodore Johnson, David Morris, P. A. Dearth.

Harness Makers—George W. Will, Joseph E. Smith, P. A. Dearth.

Tinners—B. M. Fornshell, J. E. McCord.

Furniture Dealers—Mrs. James A. Mitchell, Lucien Koons.

Meat Markets—W. A. Danner, William Brower, Oscar Pocock.

Millinery—Mrs. Olivia Brown and Miss Lina Harris.

Livery—Will S. Fornshell, George Fowler & Brother, Joshua Howard.

Bakeries, etc.—James Kenworthy, Henry Neff, Henry Coons.

Hotel—Arlington House—J. P. & Will S. Fornshell.

Wagon Makers—J. B. Watt, Stephen Bertsch, Hezekiah Gift.

Blacksmiths—John R. McGriff, McShane & Brown, Alfred McGriff.

Agricultural Implements—F. I. Randall.

TAVERNS.

Among the very earliest tavern keepers were James Black, Stephen Payne, and the father of Ira K. Place. At a later time than the above Ezekiel Barnett (brother of David), kept a tavern where Morris' shoe store now is, in the same house that Place had originally opened for the entertainment of the wayfarer and stranger. In 1829 there were two other taverns beside this one. At the south end of town there was one kept by James More, and at the north end a house of which Reuben Bennett was the proprietor. The latter was succeeded by John Bennett. A man by the name of Stackhouse Huffman, a Virginian, and Jacob Webb, afterwards kept the Ezekiel Barnett hostelry, and when they passed from the scene the house was converted to other uses. From 1834 to 1840 there were a number of landlords in the tavern which stood where Mrs. Susan Pottenger now lives. Among them Patrick Goode and John Elliott. From 1833 to 1836 Eli Zimmerman kept tavern in a building on the west side of Main street. About 1844 the house in which Elliott and Goode had kept entertainment was sold to William Oldom, who kept it until 1864, with the exception of a few years, when William Oldom, jr. and Henry Oldom were its landlords. Christian Moots was in the business for a short time. Chauncey R. Carroll kept hotel about the time the railroad was commenced, in the house now owned by J. A. Huffman. After two years occupancy Mr. Carroll sold out to D. D. Brown. He sold to Ezra Potter, and the house was then used simply as a dwelling.

The Preble house was built in 1846 by Payne & Potter. Dan Payne was its landlord from 1853 to 1868, and sold out to Maurice Doty, who carried it on for two years and then sold to S. J. Dauser, who is at present the owner. He conducted the hotel, and, for short periods, had it leased to others, but it did not prove a successful house, and in 1879 was closed and so remained.

The Arlington hotel, owned by J. P. and Will S. Fornshell, is now the only house of public entertainment in the village, and is a very pleasant place for travellers to tarry, being in all respects well conducted. It was opened by the present proprietors in the summer of 1878, since which time their patronage has been steadily increasing, and has necessitated some enlargements and improvements. The Fornshells did not intend, originally, to go into the hotel business, but beginning by accommodating a few friends, soon found the business growing upon them, and ended by devoting themselves closely to it.

PHYSICIANS.

In the earliest years of the settlement Dr. Walter Buell, of Eaton, was most frequently engaged when there was need of a physician, and in fact, it was very seldom that any other was seen in the township, though occasionally one would be called from Butler county. Dr. Buell had a very good practice in Somers township for many years, and continued to receive considerable patronage even after Camden had resident physicians.

A Dr. Day was in Somers township very early, and a Dr. Mount later, but neither remained long, or became prominent.

Dr. Ira A. Parker was the first physician in the village of Camden, concerning whom we have definite information. Just when he came to the settlement is unknown, but it must have been at a very early day. He was in practice for many years, and was quite a successful man in his profession. During the greater part of his career he practiced alone. A Dr. Miller was in partnership with him for a time, and afterward Doctors McWilliams and Lurton Dunham were associated with him.

Dr. McWilliams came to the town in the late "twenties" or early "thirties," and left in 1847. He was in command of quite a lucrative practice, most of which, after his removal in the year above mentioned, went to Dr. William R. Winton who settled in Camden at that time, and remained until 1851. He was able and prominent.

Dr. Lurton Dunham came to the village in 1832, and was in partnership with Dr. Williams until the removal of the latter in 1847. Afterwards he had as a partner, Dr. A. H. Stephens (for whose biography see Eaton history), and at a later date Dr. J. S. Ferguson. Dr. Dunham was very highly regarded both as man and physician, and he had a very large practice, which he found it difficult to get away from in his old age. He retired as far as possible, from active practice in 1867, and died three years later (November 28, 1870) at the age of about sixty-five years, having been born July 30, 1805. Dr. Dunham's popularity in a general way is evidenced by the fact that he was called upon to represent the county in the legislature, and was given several other offices of trust and honor. Dr. Dunham studied with Dr. Williams, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated. He was married in 1838, to Susan Jones.

Dr. Carroll came to the village in 1846, or the following year, and died not long after. Dr. Garret V. Hopkins and Dr. Connor belonged also to this period. They were what was known as "steamers" or Thompsonian doctors.

Dr. Crews and Dr. Mendenhall came later, but neither of them long remained in the community. After them, and during the years 1859 to 1863, Dr. O. G. Potts and brother, both very good physicians, were in the town.

Previous to this time Dr. Robert Hamsher, now in practice, had located in Camden. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 2822, and came to Ohio in 1847, locating in Sommerville, Butler county. He began reading medicine soon after, with Dr. R. P. Carnahan, of Darrtown. He got a diploma from the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati in 1852, and immediately afterward began practice in Camden, and has not since been absent from the town sufficiently to interrupt his practice, except for a short period, when he attended the Jefferson Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he took a diploma in 1870. He was married in 1847, to Hetty Ann Dubois, of Franklin county, Indiana.

Dr. William Gilmore, now at Fair Haven, Preble county, was in practice in Camden in 1863 and 1864, and Dr. John Whittaker was in practice a short time, a few years later, but gave up, and went into the drug business at Cincinnati. Dr. Bruce, now of Eaton, was here a short time, as were also Doctors Brown and S. D. Dillman.

Dr. Zebulon Brown was a physician of ability, and would, doubtless, have been a permanent practitioner, and widely known in Preble county had it not been for his untimely death. He was born in Burlington, Hamilton county, and lived there until about six years of age, when the family was broken up by the death of his mother, and after considerable knocking around, young Brown went with his brother into Montgomery county, Indiana, and there assisted in clearing up a farm. He remained there working, studying and teaching until the war broke out, when he enlisted. After the close of the war he studied medicine, and graduated in 1868, at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He commenced practice in Indiana, but not liking his location, returned to Ohio in 1869, and located at Sommerville, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Camden. He practiced here until his health entirely failed him in October, 1875, and died on the twenty-first of April, 1876. He was married October 19, 1871, to Olivia E. Pottenger, daughter of Wilson and Ellen Pottenger.

Dr. J. S. Ferguson began practice in Camden in 1865, as a partner of Dr. Dunham, and has been actively engaged in his profession ever since; since the death of Dr. Dunham, having no partner. He was born in Oxford, November 14, 1834, graduated at Miami university in 1857, and from the Ohio Medical college in 1861. In the same year he began practice at Summerville, where he remained until 1864, when he went into the army as assistant surgeon, attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war, after the regiment (one hundred days' men) was mustered out, going into the hospital service at Madison, Indiana. Upon the close of the war he located at Camden, where he now enjoys a very extensive practice. He married Sarah Bohn.

Dr. O. E. Francis, the third and youngest of the resident physicians of Camden, like Dr. Ferguson, is of the allopathic school. He was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 30, 1851. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1873, and afterwards the Ohio Medical college and the College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he received diplomas. Then, after practicing three years at

Enterprise and Camden, he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he graduated June 28, 1878. He was married in 1873 to Lillian Woodsides.

HISTORY OF THE CAMDEN SCHOOLS.*

As to the early history of this school we can say but little. At quite an early date—in the first part of the present century—a school was organized in Camden. The first, of which we have any definite knowledge, was held in a log building erected on the lot, on which Susan Dunham's house now stands.

At about the same time a school was carried on in what is now known as Fowler's hall—the old Presbyterian church. A building was then erected on East Cross street, near the depot, in which school was conducted by William McMechen, and others, until the year 1853, when a large and commodious building was erected on West Cross street, at a cost of four thousand dollars. This building consists of four large rooms, and two halls of entrance, is located in the central portion of town, and is one of the finest school buildings in the county.

In 1877 it was reseated, at a cost of five hundred dollars, and at different periods, within the past few years, maps, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other books of reference have been added. The following persons have had charge of the schools, as superintendents, since 1853: From 1853 to 1865, Andrew Longnecker, Edward Kinman, John Eastman, James Watt, A. McAdow, J. R. McCleaf, J. M. Wilson, Jehu King, and others; 1865 and 1866, B. F. Van Ausdal; 1866 to 1868, C. F Reece; 1868 and 1869, A. McAdow; 1869 to 1871, A. F. Eshelman; 1871 and 1872, John Elder; 1872 to 1879, T. A. Pollok; 1879 and 1880, F. M. Davis; 1880 and ——, O. T. Corson.

Of this list of teachers, Professor T. A. Pollok, now superintendent of the Miamisburgh schools, deserves especial credit for raising the schools to a high standard of excellence. During his administration many boys and girls attended school who are now successful teachers in different parts of this and adjoining counties, and who owe their success, in a large measure, to his careful and practical training.

Miss Lina Harris, the present primary teacher, has had charge of that department for the past seven years, and has proven herself to be a necessity in our community.

The schools have now entered upon another year's work, with fair prospects that it will a successful one. The enrollment is now one hundred and eighty, which will probably be increased during the school year to two hundred. The rooms are all crowded, and the probabilities are that an additional building will be erected next year, and a regular course of study prescribed.

The aim of the teachers is to do practical work, and thus produce practical scholars, capable of thinking and acting for themselves, and judging from the past history and present indications, one may reasonably predict for the Camden schools a prosperous future.

POST OFFICE AND POSTMASTER.

Newcomb post office was established May 26, 1824, and as the records at the post office department, at Washington show, its name was changed to Camden, September 9, 1835. Ira K. Place was the first postmaster, and remained in office a long term of years—until 1836. The receipts of the office, for the first quarter year after it was established, amounted to precisely three dollars and seventy-five cents. After the expiration of Mr. Place's term, Boyce Eidson was appointed postmaster, and after him came J. H. Bohn, with Charles C. Walker as deputy. Charles C. Walker afterwards was appointed to the office, and the following gentlemen occupied the position from the expiration of his term down to that of the present incumbent, viz: Amos W. Yoast, John H. Campbell, C. M. Roher, Lurton D. Jones, C. M. Roher. The last named gentleman held it, until his death, in 1878, when Mrs. Olivia Brown received the appointment. She is the present incumbent.

INCORPORATION.

Camden (or rather Newcomb, for so it was then called), was incorporated, by special act of the legislature, in 1832. The first corporation officers elected were: Ira K. Place, mayor; Philip Rizer, recorder (or clerk); and James Allred, Samuel Cornwell, George Burton, Eli Demoss, and Joseph Mitchell, trustees (or councilmen). At the first meeting of these municipal managers, William Rizer was appointed treasurer, and Jonathan H. Potter, marshall. In 1833 the same mayor was in office, and the councilmen were: J. P. Achey, Samuel Mitchell, J. P. Hendricks, Phillip Rizer, and C. C. Bruce. Stephen Ingersoll was chosen clerk, and William McMahon, treasurer.

The successors of mayors from 1832 down to 1880, shows the following names: 1832, Ira K. Place; 1834, Phillip Rizer; 1836, Ira K. Place; 1838, Gassett V. Hopkins; 1840, John Marsh; 1841, Charles C. Walker; 1843, R. M. Mitchell; 1845, Samuel Mitchell; 1847, Charles Guild; 1848, Ira K. Place; 1850, Dan Payne; 1851, Charles Guild; 1852, James F. Francis; 1853, Amos W. Yoast; 1855, John McCresty; 1856, Amos W. Yoast; 1858, Charles C. Walker; 1859, J. M. Sheafer; 1864, C. M. Roher; 1866, J. M. Sheafer; 1866 (six months), A. M. McAdow; 1867, C. M. Roher; 1869, I. E. Craig; 1872, W. B. Marsh; 1874, Jas. L. Thomas (present incumbent).

MASONIC.

Camden Lodge, No. 159, was organized May 18, 1848, with the follgwing constituent members: Jonathan Crowley, Andrew Weist, Andrew Coffman, Charles C. Bruce, Jacob S. Showaster, Perry Hestle, John C. Campbell, Ebenezer P. Justin, John Brower, Daniel B. Corry, Harrison Perham, Isaac G. Eson, Samuel D. Clayton, and Adam C. Dean.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Western Star Lodge, No. 109, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted June 8, 1848, its charter having been issued April 21st. Its original members were: A. W. Yoast, John C. Thomas, Samuel

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*Supplied by Professor O. T. Corson.

Hippard, Samuel M. Yoast, James A. Mitchell, Francis J. Pierce, James N. Boner, Samuel D. Clayton, and Samuel Collins. The fraternity now has a very comfortable, and well furnished lodge room, and the lodge numbers about seventy-five members.

Camden Encampment, No. 177, was instituted July 14th, 1874, with the following charter members: David B. Holmes, Jas. W. Pottenger, H. L. Robbins, Samuel W. Pottenger, Benjamin F. Williams, Joseph Sacks, and David Patton. The organization now has about forty members.

Somers Lodge, Daughter of Rebecca, No. 125, was instituted July 27th, 1880, with the following members: O. P. Brown, S. W. Pottenger, R. T. Acton, F. M. Fowler, D. S. Bostwick, J. B. Watt, J. G. McShane, Frank Randall, J. A. Loop, A. H. Klopp, Wm. A. Snyder, John T. Fowler, Jas. H. Robinson, Wm. R. Patterson, W. A. Danner, John R. McGriff, J. S. Ferguson, H. S. Robbins, Elizabeth S. Payne, Maggie E. Pottenger, Mary A. Earhart, Lida R. Brown, Elizabeth McGriff, D. Lewellen.

TWIN

This township is bounded on the north by Harrison, on the east by Montgomery county, on the south by Lanier, and on the west by Washington township. It received its name at a very early date, and is the namesake of the most important creek and valley in Preble county. It has a population of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, and an area of twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five and sixteen one-hundredths acres of land, valued at thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars. Owing to its fortunate location on Twin creek, it is among the most productive agricultural regions in Preble county. Its diversity of surface and consequent variety of soil make the raising of crops of all kinds an easy matter. The more elevated portions of the township, known as clay upland country, afford excellent territory for the growing of wheat, oats and barley, while the lower areas in the valleys of the streams bordered with rich, moist soil, afford a choice field for the cultivation of corn and tobacco. The leading industry of these low-land areas is the growing of tobacco, which has proved itself to be the most paying crop that can be raised.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The contour of the surface is wonderfully adapted to the wants of the resident farmer, as well as to the æsthetic taste of the wandering poet. The philosopher, upon taking a birds-eye view of Twin township, would note two very important elements in the panorama before him. The bright sunlight in a clear sky would reveal to his poetic taste, wave after wave of beautifully diversified land, losing itself in the "classic shades" of Twin valley, and rolling eastward, wave after wave, beyond the confines of the township. The practical glance would reveal the wealth as well as the splendor of the scene. The fertility of the soil would be noted, and character of the productions would stand out in relief; and the whole landscape, broken by streams and dotted with well cultivated farms, fringed with native forest.

The land naturally arranges itself about the valley of Twin creek, which flows through the center of the township. This valley is the deepest and broadest in the county, and, undoubtedly, the most important. It is the smoothest of the three principal valleys, and contains no bogs or swamps. The soil is black, and almost exclusively devoted to the cultivation of tobacco and corn. One of the most productive tobacco regions in the State is said to be along this valley. Though comparatively broad it is not very wide, and varies in width from three-quarters of a mile in the northern part of the township, to a mile and a half in the southern part. It is narrowest in section ten. Twin creek was named by the Indians long before the eye of the white man looked upon its rich valley.

The Indians, thoroughly acquainted with the country, observed that a little beyond the Indiana line there were two parallel streams flowing southward, the one called Westwater, a very sluegish stream, and the other known as Wildwater, because of its rapidity, especially during a rise. They also noticed that the stream flowing south through Miami and Montgomery counties was very similar to the sluggish Westwater, and that its neighboring and parallel stream in Preble county corresponded in position and character with Whitewater. Correlating these four streams, they found that they had two pairs and two distinct characters of streams, and on this account called the Preble county stream by an Indian name which signified that it was the twin of Whitewater. This is the legend of the *Pottawatomies*, who once dwelt along the banks of Twin creek. The valley has always been considered one of nature's health resorts. The Indians desired no better watering place. Before the white settlements they congregated here in large numbers, and the last tribe which left Preble county, the *Pottawatomies*, spent their last night, April 30, 1805, near the beloved stream. As long as Twin valley was within the narrowing bounds of the Indian's freedom, he would, from time to time, come back, seeking the renewal of that health which he secured while a growing boy in Twin valley, and had lost in his later years in the miasmatic regions of the west. This valley was the Indian's Nile, and subsequent settlers have found it one of the healthiest spots in the State. The ague is a stranger in the neighborhood of Twin, except, perhaps, in the northern part of the valley, where the land is somewhat swampy.

Four principal table lands control the drainage of the township, affording abundant supplies to Twin creek. That in the northwestern part, adjacent to Price's creek, in the vicinity of Brennersville, has a clay ridgy soil, with blue clay or "hard pan" almost touching the surface. The soil is a brown loam, somewhat rocky, but good when plowed. Of necessity this is a beech region, with a sprinkling of smooth bark hickory, and considerable numbers of sugar trees. Most of the gravel of the township is found in this part.

Land similar to this is found in the northern half of the township, east of Twin, between that stream and Rape's run. The soil here and in the northeastern corner of the township is clay upland, and the forests abound in beech and oak timber, with some shell-bark hickory. More oak is found in the northeast corner than in any other part of the township.

The southeast quarter of Twin township used to be very low and flat, and in early times it was frequently flooded with two feet of water. There was fall enough for the water, but the accumulations of fallen timber held it back. Since this timber has been cleared away and the land thoroughly drained, a rich agricultural region has been discovered with deep soil, black and durable, well supplied with beech, sugar, burr oak, considerable red oak, and but little white oak.

Opposite this part, in the southwest quarter, is found a slight ridge, which lies between, and for a time separates Twin creek from its important tributary, Banta's fork. Here the growth of sugar trees is the heaviest in the county, and the surface is ridgy.

It is from these upland regions that Twin and its tributaries are supplied. Price's creek enters the township from the northwest at section six, and flows southwest through sections six, eight, sixteen, and in twenty-two, on the farm of James Banta, empties into Twin creek. Price's creek was originally called Cook's fork, after Jacob Cook, who first settled on it, on the farm of Jesse Royer, where the big spring is. Afterwards the stream took the name of Henry Price, who settled near it in Harrison township. In the southwestern corner is Banta's fork, named after Albert Banta, who was the first settler on the stream, where Jacob Peters afterwards settled. East of Twin creek, Rape's run from the northeast, and Leslie's run along the southern half of the eastern township line, are the only important streams.

In general the ridges of the upland country are on the line which distinctly marks the junction of the Clinton or yellow limestone with the blue limestone. The blue limestone beneath is impervious to water, and the Clinton stone, just overlapping, is porous, and covered with lines of fracture. Springs of water must, therefore, necessarily appear along the outcrop of the two formations. Investigation shows that springs do appear in this line, especially in the vicinity of Brennersville on Price's creek. On the farm of Jesse Royer, in section seventeen, there is a spring whose copions flow entitles it to the name Mammoth spring, which gives rise to one of the branches of the creek just east. When the proposed railroad was expected to be built through Brennersville the imaginary station received the name of Mammoth Spring. There is but little doubt this is the strongest spring of water in the county. Southeast of this parent spring, on the same farm is found nearly an acre of ground that fairly bubbles over with minor springs, giving source to another branch of Price's creek, and finding its way thither through the stone quarry of J. O. Deem. There are numerous other springs in this neighborhood. Beginning at the northwestern corner of the township we find the second mammoth spring on the farm of Jonathan Cotterman, and another one on the farm owned by E. Marker, both in section six. In section eight there are five strong springs—one in the northwest quarter, three on the farm of Samuel Enoch, and one on Joel Smith's farm, Besides these there are other smaller springs. This line of springs marks a very productive country. Besides the limestone abounding in this region there is considerable sandstone. The sand, it must be understood, however, is lime sand.

The sothwestern and southern portions of Twin township are traversed by the line of erratic rocks of granite formation, known as the

BOULDER BELT,

a belt brought down by the glaciers of the north, and scattered from the northwest to the southeast through the county. These boulders are very numerous in the corner of Twin township where they abound. A few years ago on the farm of David Potterf, in section thirty-three, near West Alexandria, no less than twelve hundred boulders were counted, whose diameters exceeded two feet. There are many of these large stones under ground. This surface stone quarry, although it interferes with agricultural pursuits, has been very valuable in furnishing the solid foundations of buildings. Although an obstruction, these boulders must not be lightly esteemed. Every farm in this belt has on and beneath its surface thousands of perches of valuable building stone. The formation of these boulders may be best seen in stone walls which are made from them. The mechanics who can split and trim these boulders are in demand; and there is no more durable or attractive fence than one made of boulders.

SETTLEMENT.

As in other townships, the majority of the settlers in this part of the county were southerners, from Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina, with some from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In the early days of settlement the land, which was owned by the Government, was sold in parcels of not less than a section, at two dollars per acre. Of course, many of the early settlers were unable to take so much land, and it became necessary for some one man to buy a section of land, and, after sub-dividing to suit the purchaser, sell it to settlers; or a number of men would club together, appoint one of their number treasurer, and authorize him to buy a section of land. This was done by many of the early settlers of Twin township. This plan gave abundant opportunities for land sharks, but there is no instance of any fraud of this kind in Twin township.

Among the first settlers who entered land in the township, were the Van Winkles, the Millers, and the Keslings, who came in 1804; and the Nisbits, Quinns, Bantas, Whitesells, Rapes, and Ozias, who came about 1805.

The first permanent settlement in Twin township was made by Simeon Van Winkle. He was born in Georgia, June 5, 1768, and his wife, Phebe, was born in the same State, October 3, 1766. They emigrated to Kentucky, and in February, 1804, came to Ohio and entered section twenty-seven, on which the village of New Lexington now stands. They afterwards sold a portion of this land, and retained the northwestern corner, now known as the Ozias farm. They were parents of ten children, five boys and five girls. Mr. Van Winkle gave each of his sons eighty acres of land, upon which each one finally settled. David, the eldest, owned what is now the Copp farm. He lived there for several years, and went to Anderson, Indiana, where he died, in 1872. He is buried in the Baptist graveyard at New Lexington. John, who was active among the early members of the New Light church, used to live on the Solomon Meekley farm. He afterwards emigrated to Missouri, where he died. James, Robert, and Jesse followed David to Anderson, Indiana. Jesse is dead, but James is living in Anderson, Indiana, and Robert is living in that vicinity. Susan, now the widow Robinson, is living in West Alexandria. Louisa is living, and Phebe, Tirza, and Hannah are dead. The Van Winkles were very prominent in the early affairs of the township, in the commuity, and in the Baptist church, of which they were members. Simeon Van Winkle was one of the first township trustees. He donated the ground on which the Baptist church was built, and he and his wife were buried in the adjoining burying-ground. He died in 1831, aged sixty-three years. His wife nearly completed her centennial year, dying September 12, 1866, aged ninety-nine years, eleven months, and nine days. There is now none of the name living in Ohio.

Frederick Miller was the next settler in Twin township. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1761. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1762. Mr. Miller was a soldier of the Revolution, having served under Washington, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He subsequently removed to what is now Anderson county, Tennessee. In the fall of 1803 he emigrated to Ohio with his family, which he left at Lebanon, Warren county, while he searched for a suitable location for his new home. In March, 1804, taking with him his daughter Abbie, aged thirteen, and his son, Jacob F., aged eleven, he left Lebanon, and brought a portion of his goods to the place he had chosen for the location of his wilderness home. The way was obstructed by the heavy timber, and the road had to be cut out as they advanced. After several days' weary travelling they arrived on the land whereon their new home was to be built. They built a pole shanty against a coffee-bean tree, which is still standing on the farm of the late James H. Curry, about one hundred yards east of the pike from Lexington to West Alexandria. After seeing that the children were comfortably fixed, Mr. Miller left them in charge of the camp, and returned to Lebanon for the remainder of his family and goods. The brave little guards were not molested by anything, although wild beasts and Indians were plenty at that time.

Frederick and Elizabeth Miller had three sons and two daughters: Sarah, wife of Robert Davidson, died in July, 1880; Abbie lived in Indiana; Jacob F. lived near Lewisburgh, and was at one time county commissioner; he died in 1849; John died in West Alexandria, and Solomon, the only one living, emigrated to Elkhart county, Indiana, where he founded Millersburgh, of which he is at present the postmaster.

It was at the house of Frederick Miller that the wounded soldier, Sergeant Henry Riddle, died, in 1813. Frederick Miller and family were among the original members of the old Lexington Presbyterian church.

In the spring of 1804 quite a number of other families settled in Twin township.

Albert Banta settled on the Peters farm, at the crossing of the Eaton and Lexington road with the branch of Twin creek, that took his name, and is now known as Banta's fork.

Henry Kesling located on the land selected for him by Frederick Miller, where the farms of John Bare and George Sauer are, and the part of West Alexandria which is in Twin township. Mr. Kesling died about 1837, and is buried in the cemetery at West Alexandria.

In the year 1805 William Nisbit and his three sons, William, James I., and Thomas, emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio. William Nisbit, the father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1734, and afterwards emigrated to Kentucky. His three sons were born in Kentucky. William located on what is now the Trick farm, and for several years carried on the tanning business. His tannery was at the foot of the hill.

Thomas settled on the place now owned by J. H. Markey, in section twenty-seven.

James I. located on the land on which New Lexington was afterwards built by him. In 1806 Judge Nisbit laid out the town which he designed for the county seat. He built the first house in Lexington, the first frame house on the turnpike, and the first brick house in the county, all on the same site. He kept the first store and was the first postmaster, and one of the first members of the old Presbyterian church. When the court of common pleas was established at Eaton he was made one of the associate judges. Of him it may be said that he was the soul of all the enterprise New Lexington ever had. He is buried at Lexington.

Robert Patterson, known as "Pat," and John Jackson, called "Jack," were sons of Judge Nisbit. Both became good physicians. Their history is given under the head of early physicians of West Alexandria. They are buried at Lexington. Dr. John J. Nisbit, their cousin, is also buried there.

Harriet, daughter of Judge Nisbit, is living in West Alexandria. She is the last survivor of the family who lives in Twin township.

About this time Aaron Torrence, of Cincinnati, a large land speculator, bought land formerly owned by Thomas Nisbit, west of where Alexandria now stands. He was very much afraid that the Indians would destroy him, though at this time they were peaceable. He sat up nights and slept in the day time. After a time this manner of life became monotonous and he sold out and fearfully departed. Whether the Indians ever got him or not has not been ascertained.

Henry Whitesell was one of the earliest settlers in Twin township. He emigrated to Ohio from North Carolina at a very early day, and came to Twin township, locating on Banta's fork. He married Miss Strader, of North Carolina. He sold out before the War of 1812, and removed to Eaton, where he remained one year. Thence he moved north of Eaton, in Washington township, and located on Seven Mile creek. He was a blacksmith by trade. In the War of 1812 he served faithfully in the company of Captain David E. Hendricks. Two of his sons were also in the war. Mr. Whitesell's sons, George, Adam and Tobias, are dead.

John Rape, sr., was born in France, and came to this country with General Lafayette. He served in the Revolution nearly five years. After the close of the war he deserted from his command, and refused to return to France. He was so infatuated with Virginia that he concluded to remain there. In Loudoun county, Virginia, he married Eva Catharine, daughter of John Dickard. He subsequently settled in the Shenandoah valley, and in 1803 emigrated to Ohio. He came by wagon across the mountains to Wheeling, thence on a New Orleans flat-boat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and then by wagon to Warren county, Ohio. In 1805 he emigrated to Preble county, settling in Twin township, on the spot of ground now occupied by his son, John. He was a natural mechanic, although he never learned a trade, and was very useful in aiding the settlers to build their homes. The hewed log house which he built in 1811, is still standing, and is used by John Rape as a wash house. He died in 1831, at the age of eighty-six. His wife died in 1823. They raised a family of six children: Mary, widow of Frederick Wikle, in her eighty-seventh year; John, born October 17, 1797, and Jacob; the other three are dead.

About the year 1748 John Quinn emigrated from the north of Ireland to the State of New Jersey. He married Miss Crooks, of New Jersey. They have four sons, of whom John, Robert and James were born in New Jersey, and Joseph in Maryland. John died in Maryland.

In 1788 Robert Quinn was married to Elizabeth Lacey, who lived near the site of Washington city. Her father was General Lacey, of Revolutionary fame. The Laceys came from the Isle of Wight in 1699.

The first child of Robert and Elizabeth Quinn was Jane, who was born in Maryland, and married Phineas Hart. Robert Quinn lived for a short time in Virginia, and in the fall of 1789 moved to Georgia. Here were born: John in 1790; James in 1792; Robert in 1795; Margaret, who married Peter Aten, and now lives in Texas; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel P. Wilson, of Muncie, Indiana; Lacey, who died in infancy, and Mary Ann, who died about 1830.

In the year 1805 Robert Quinn, sr., emigrated to Ohio, and lived for two years near Germantown, Montgomery county. In 1807 he came with his family to Preble county, and settled in section thirty-one in Twin township.

His brothers, John and James, came about the same time, and Joseph several years afterwards.

John settled in Twin township, on the farm now owned by George Kline, and lived there till 1830, when he moved to Delaware county, Indiana, where he died in 1840.

James who settled near Brennersville, Twin township, left Preble county about the year 1837, and died on the road to Iowa, where his family still resides.

Joseph who was a bachelor, purchased land in Lanier township, and died in 1837.

Robert Quinn, sr., died April 10, 1844.

His son, John, married in 1831, Mary Ann Pottenger, who was born in Butler county in 1804. They lived during the most of their lives on the old home place on the Dayton pike.

In the War of 1812 he served in Captain Joseph E. Hawkins' company. After the war he was made brigadier general in one of the early day military organizations. During the years 1831 and 1835 he served the county as sheriff. He represented Preble county in the general assembly of Ohio, in the sessions of 1837 and 1838, and at one time was a member of the State board of equalization.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Quinn were born five sons—Thomas P., born July 6, 1832, graduated at Farmers college in 1853, and died in Eaton, of cholera, in 1854, while studying law; Robert W., born September 28, 1835, attended Farmers college at College Hill, Ohio, for three years, graduated at the Cincinnati Law school, practiced before the war in Cincinnati, and since 1867 has been practicing in Eaton. January 10, 1861, he married Josephine M. Palmer, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had two children, Edmund F. and Caroline B.

John W. Quinn was born July 25, 1838, lived on the farm most of his life, and enlisted in the company of Colonel Harris, in the fall of 1861, and died at Monterey, Virginia, in 1862.

James L. Quinn was born September 21, 1844, and after attending the Miami university at Oxford for one year, graduated first at Bartlett's Commercial school, in Cincinnati, and afterwards at the Miami Medical college, in Cincinnati. In 1873 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Quinn, by whom he has had three children—Charlotta M., Ruth Eleanor, and John William.

Samuel Quinn, born February 5, 1844, attended Farmers college one year, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law school about 1870. He is practicing in Cincinnati.

James Quinn, the brother of General John Quinn, was born in 1792, lived in Washington township for a while, afterwards settling in Twin township, just east of his father's farm. In 1817 he married Sarah Glines, by whom he had seven children: John Lacey, of Eaton; Eliza Ann, married George Irvin, and lives in Randolph county, Indiana; Robert M., lives in Eaton; James Harvey, lives in Illinois; William D., who for several years was clerk of the county of Preble; Joseph, who died when a young man; and Sarah, the wife of Sylvester Irvin, of Randolph county, Indiana.

Colonel Robert Quinn is the son of old Robert Quinn, who settled in Twin township. He was born February, 1795. His wife was Sarah Wasson, by whom he has had two children: Joseph W. lives near his father, in Washington township, and Nancy Jane is the wife of D. W. Chrisman, of Indiana. Everybody knows "Uncle Bobby" Quinn. He well remembers the "cold Friday" of 180–, which was spent by the Quinn family in open camp. For many years he was an honest tiller of the soil. He also worked at the blacksmith trade. He was an active soldier in the War of 1812. He now resides on the Lexington road just north of Eaton, in Washington township.

John Ozias, and his sons, Jacob, John, and Peter, came to Ohio from the State of North Carolina as early as 1803 or 1804. After living for about a year in Warren county, the family removed to what is now Twin township, where the father purchased a tract of land two miles square on Twin creek, in sections three and ten. He settled east of the creek, near the middle of this tract, where W. W. Geer, now lives, and his three sons around him. Jacob, born in 1775, married Susannah Christman, and located where Jacob Riley now lives. He died in 1849, from the result of an accident by a horse. He left to his heirs some seven hundred acres of land. His widow survived him many years, and died at the age of seventy-eight. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, two of whom are deceased. The names of the survivors and their places of residence are as follows: Jesse, Mrs. John Beem, and Thomas, in Iowa; Mrs. Unger in Dayton; Eli and Mrs. George Werhley in this township. Eli, born in 1810, married Elizabeth Wikle, and resides in section ten.

John Ozias, the second of the three brothers mentioned, was married in Montgomery county, to Elizabeth Higgins, and died in Twin township in 1869, at the age of eighty-nine years and eleven months. His wife died in 1847. Five of their nine children are still living, namely: Mrs. Phebe Weakly, in Peru, Indiana; J. W., Mrs. David Kumler, and William in Harrison township, and Susan, wife of George T. Potterf, in Lanier township.

Peter Ozias settled where his grandson, Washington, now lives, and died there. Jacob, his son, who lived on the old Ozias homestead, was born in North Carolina in 1797, and was married in 1823 to Sarah Potterf, who was born in 1790. They died in 1867 and 1879, respectively. They left surviving them seven children, who are all still living, as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Rohr in Montgomery county; Anderson and Joseph in Missouri; Washington; Mrs. Eliza Moots; Mrs. W. W. Geer and Wesley in this township. Washington was married first to Nancy Gregg, and, after her death, to his present wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Shafer. Wesley was married to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Christian Markey, and now resides on the old Van Winkle place.

John Hart, sr., emigrated from Augusta county, Virginia, to Preble county, Ohio, in 1808. He settled near what is now Brennersville, on the farm now owned by Jesse Royer. He lived there some ten years and then moved on to Price's creek, and in 1849 removed to Carroll county, Indiana, where he died in 1856. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1773, and moved, when young, to Augusta county, Virginia, where he was, subsequently, married to Elizabeth Sellers. His wife died in Twin township, and he was afterwards married twice. He was one of the pioneer preachers of the Dunker church in this county, and faithfully followed the calling for many years. He assisted in organizing the first Dunker society in Twin township. He was a tailor by trade, and worked at it, as was then the fashion, from house to house. His children were—William, John, Jacob, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Nancy, Elizabeth, Phebe, and Sarah. Of these, John, Isaac, Benjamin, and Elizabeth are now living.

John Hart, now residing in West Alexandria, was born August 30, 1801, in Augusta county, Virginia, and was married to Catharine Brower in 1827, who was born in 1804. They first settled in Twin township on Price's creek, on a part of the farm his father had purchased, and moved into West Alexandria in 1880. Isaac Hart resides in Elkhart, Indiana, and Benjamin in Huntington county, same State. Elizabeth (Martin) lives in Darke county, Ohio. Samuel Hart (deceased) resided in Twin township, where he died in 1866, aged sixty-one years. His wife, Ari Ann, died in 1873, aged sixty-two. She was the daughter of Daniel Sayler, an early settler of Gratis township.

John Vance emigrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1807. Two years after (in 1809), he came to Preble, and settled in what is now Harrison township, and resided there until his death, which occurred at the age of a little over seventy, in 1845. His wife died shortly afterwards. They had a family of eleven children, but only four of them are now living. Jacob, the oldest, was born in 1803, and, in 1827, was united in marriage to Elizabeth Judy, and settled where he now lives, commencing in the woods. His wife died in 1870, and Mr. Vance still occupies his farm, his son Isaac, and family, living with him.

Philip Wikle settled in Dayton, Ohio, in 1808, having emigrated from Virginia. In 1809 he removed to Twin township, and settled where his grandson, Lewis Wikle, now lives, in section fifteen. He died there seven years afterward. He was the father of eight children, of whom Frederick occupied the old homestead after his father's death. He and his brother George, who were both natural mechanics, erected for Daniel Miller, a flouring mill, on Wolf creek, in Montgomery county. Frederick was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1788, and was married, in 1816, to Mary, daughter of Jacob Rape. She was born 1792, and is now living with her son Lewis, her husband having died in November, 1866. She has five children now living, viz: Lewis, now aged sixty, in this township on the old homestead; William, in Indiana; Alfred and Elizabeth, wife of Eli Ozias, also in this township; and Jackson, in Alabama.

Nicholas Coleman was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1789. He removed from that State to Ohio, about the year 1810 with his family, then consisting of his wife, and one child. He began in the woods, where his son, John, now lives, cleared up a farm, and died there. His wife survived him several years. Her maiden name was Anna Mary Vance. They had three children, as follows: Catharine, Salome, and John. Catharine became the wife of Daniel Diefenbaugh; Solome married William Hapner. Both of the daughters are deceased. John Coleman was born where he now lives, in Twin township, in 1815, and has occupied the place settled by his father, for sixty-five consecutive years. He was married, in 1839, to Tryphene Diefenbaugh, and has five children living, and one dead.

Lewis Utz was born in Virginia, about the year 1792, and died in Twin township, Preble county, in 1822. About the year 1810, he married Elizabeth House, who was born in Virginia in 1790, and died in Euphemia, in 1872. Six children were born him, four of whom are now living, namely: Nancy, Mary Ann, Susan, and William. Mr. Utz came to Preble county, in the year 1810, and settled on the farm in Twin township, where his son, William, now resides. William Utz was born in Twin township, in 1822. In 1843 he married Catharine Hubler, born in Pennsylvania, in 1822. Fourteen children were born to them, nine of whom are now living. This son, Lewis, served for three years, during the war of the Rebellion, in the Ninety-third Ohio volunteer infantry.

Isaac Enoch came to this county from Butler county in the year 1805. He first settled in Gasper township, where he lived until 1811, when he removed to Twin township, and lived here until his death in 1838. Samuel Enoch, son of Isaac, is still living in Twin township at an advanced age. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1798, married, in 1817, Eliza Hewitt, whose father, Israel Hewitt, was among the first settlers on Seven Mile creek above Eaton.

Jacob Bare moved to Preble county, Ohio, from Warren county in 1816, and settled in Twin township, at the mouth of Price's creek. He lived there on the old VanWinkle farm until his death, which occurred in 1822, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Warren county in 1805. His wife, Mary, died many years after her husband's death. Six of their nine children are living.

Henry Bare was born near Lebanon, Warren county, in 1805, and in 1826 married Ann Foreman, who was born in Virginia in 1811. Her father was formerly a hatter in Lexington. Henry Bare was at one time a cooper, but is now a farmer. They have been members of the German Baptist church for over forty years, and Mr. Bare has been a minister for thirty years. Ten of his fifteen children are living.

Nathaniel Benjamin was born in Morris county, New Jersey, June 25, 1795. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, and in the fall of 1817 came to Cincinnati on foot and with his knapsack on his back. He engaged there at his trade until the following January, when he was induced to come to New Lexington, this county, by John Ayres, whom he had formerly known, and who had established a store in that then promising town. Mr. Benjamin's employer in Cincinnati offered him lots on Sixth street in that city at one hundred dollars a lot, with the privilege of paying for them out of his wages at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. Mr. Ayers, however, set forth in such a glowing manner the wonderful capabilities and prospects of New Lexington, believing that it would, in the near future, become a place of considerable importance, that he communicated a large share of his enthusiasm to his young friend. It is probable, however, that a young lady then living in Lexington—Miss Hannah Johnson, sister of the wife of Abijah Hayward—had something to do in attracting him hither, for on the seventh of the following November he made the said young lady his wife. For the subsequent thirteen years he resided in Lexington, eleven of which he kept a public house. The only persons now living between Lewisburgh and Winchester who were married at time of Mr. Beujamin's marriage are the widow Winkle and widow Robinson of this township. Mr. Benjamin was for twelve years justice of the peace at Lexington, during which time he officiated at ninety-seven weddings. When he removed from Lexington he settled on a farm on the hill above John H. Markey's, where he lived until 1851, when he removed to West Alexandria, and has since resided in that village. He is the father of two children, one living and the other dead. The oldest is Catharine, now widow of Dr. A. W. Dewey, and living in Cicero, Indiana. The other daughter, Mary Ann, died in October, 1879. She was the wife of Charles B. Dewey, brother of her sister's husband, who is also deceased.

Charles Wysong was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1802. His father removed from that State, with his family, to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1817. Charles was married in 1825 to Margaret Gustin, of Warren county, Ohio, and shortly afterward settled in Twin township, Preble county, on the east county line, where he resesided until he moved into West Alexandria, some seven years ago. He has raised a family of eleven children, ten of whom are now living. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Wysong number nearly one hundred.

Jacob Bowers came from Pennsylvania and settled in Twin township, about the year 1820, removing here from Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio. He finally removed to Indiana. His son, John, born in Pennsylvania, married Delilah Wysong, of Montgomery county, and settled in Twin township, and carried on for many years the old Bowers mill, on Twin creek, which his father had erected at an early date. He died in 1869, in West Alexandria, aged sixty-nine. The widow is still living, aged sixty-eight.

Mahlon Karn came to New Lexington in 1827, from Maryland. He was born in 1811, and in 1832 married Lovey Fritz, of New Lexington. They have had four children, of whom two are living: James H. Karn, of West Alexandria, and Mrs. Julia A. Holland, postmistress of West Alexandria. In 1839 he removed to West Alexandria, where he now resides.

Philip Shafer, now residing in West Alexandria with his daughter, Mrs. Waymire, in the eightieth year of his age, removed from Pennsylvania to Butler county, Ohio, in 1822. In 1829 he came to Preble county, and settled on Banta's fork, in Twin township, on the farm which he still owns. His wife died in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven. He has ten children living and one deceased, viz: Peter, Henry, and Jacob, on the pike west of West Alexandria; Margaret (Oyler) deceased; Mary Jane (Poullus) in Van Wert county; Julia A., wife of Harvey Waymire, in West Alexandria; Lucinda, wife of John W. Sayler, on the Dayton pike, west of West Alexandria; Elizabeth, wife of Washington Ozias, in Twin township; Elcina (Bell) in Montgomery county; Christian, on the old home place in Twin; and Philip, on the pike, west of West Alexandria.

Joel Shaw was born in 1803, in England, from whence he emigrated to the United States, in the year 1829. He removed from Kentucky to Dayton, Ohio, in 1835, and a year afterwards settled in Butler county, Ohio. In 1840 he came to Preble county, and settled in this township, on the farm now owned by Herman Voge. He removed to Illinois in the spring of 1879, and is still living there.

John T. Shaw, the only one of the family now living in the county, was born in Kentucky in 1835, and removed to Preble county with his father in 1840. In 1855 he was married to Seraphina Fudge, and now occupies the place in Lanier township on which William Wright, sr., formerly lived.

Jacob Stotler emigrated from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1797, to Preble county, in 1833. He settled in section thirty-six, on the farm now owned by William Campbell. He died there in 1851, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Sorber, and whom he married in Pennsylvania, died here in 1846, in her forty-fifth year. Of ten children born to them, four are now living, viz: Edward S. of West Alexandria; Mrs. Lucinda Earhart, living in Darke county; Miriam, wife of Joseph Copp, of this township; and Margaret J., wife of Bethuel Harris, of Lanier township.

Edward S. Stotler was born February 13, 1825. In 1857 he married Sarah A. Halderman, who died April 1, 1861, in her twenty-eighth year.

Henry Snyder, born in Virginia in 1792, and when a young man of twenty-two years of age came with his parents to Montgomery county, Ohio. In 1816 he was married to Pamelia, daughter of Rev. Samuel Mow, a Lutheran clergyman. When he moved to this county he settled in this township in section twenty-three, where Conrad Binkey now lives. He afterwards sold his farm and was living in Johnsville, Montgomery county, at the time of his death, which took place in March, 1876. His wife died in March, 1851. They raised a large family of children —thirteen in number, ten of whom are yet living, as follows: Mrs. Daniel Unrue and Mrs. Jonathan Guntle in Elkhart county, Indiana; James, in Linn county, Iowa; Pamelia, wife of Greenbury Loy, of this township; Mrs. Moses Gangwer, near Lewisburgh, this county; Samuel, in Twin township; Henry, in Grant county, Indiana; E. N. and Lovina, in Miami county, Ohio, and Mrs. Jacob Trick, in Eaton. Elizabeth (Mrs. Tragger), John, Harry and Daniel are dead. Samuel, who resides in section twenty-four, this township, was born in 1828; was married in 1841 to Maria Stubbs, of Montgomery county, Ohio.

Robert Davidson was born in Ireland, and in 1822 emigrated to this country. For eight years he was clerk in his uncle's store in Cincinnati. In 1836 he found his way to Preble county, and established a general store in a part of the house now occupied by Dr. Hill, in New Lexington. He has been in this business ever since, his present store being located just across the street from Dr. Hill's residence. In 1840 he married Sarah Miller, whose father, Frederick Miller, was one of the earliest settlers in Twin township. July 1, 1880, Mrs. Davidson died, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery July 4th.

Amos Markey, born in Baltimore county, Maryland; was married in 1821 to Jane Eby, of the same county, and in 1838 emigrated to Preble county, Ohio, after a residence of some years in Carroll (formerly Frederick) county, Maryland. He arrived here in the spring, and the following fall bought nearly three hundred acres of land in Twin township, where his son, John H. Markey, now lives. He died there in 1844, and his widow, subsequently married John Harter, whom she also survives. She is now seventy-eight years of age, having been born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1802. She has six children living and two deceased, namely: Jacob (dead), John H., living on the homestead; Christian, in Jackson township; Samuel, who died in California; Susannah, wife of Franklin N. Fudge, of Lanier township; Amos, in Missouri; Nathaniel, near Dayton, and Joseph, who married in 1862 Barbara, daughter of Samuel Hart, and who, like his brother, John, is one of the most substantial farmers of this township. His aged mother resides with him.

Andrew Copp was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1798. He was married there to Elizabeth Huddle, who was two years his senior. In 1832 they emigrated to Ohio with a family of six children. They came in a four-horse wagon, and brought with them two cows, which the son, Andrew, then a lad of nine years, drove on foot nearly all the way out. On arriving in Preble county, the family took up their abode for a few months in Lanier township, and in the spring of 1833 moved into Twin township, and settled in the southeast corner in section thirty-six. The farm is now owned by Mr. Lewis Drayer. Mr. Copp opened there a tavern which he kept for a number of years. He subsequently moved into Lanier township, locating where his son, Andrew, now lives, but finally moved out into the Dayton pike, where he resided until his death, which took place in 1848. His wife died in 1849. Of their six children, four are yet living, viz: Mrs. Lucy Stover, on Banta's creek, in this township; Andrew, who married Matilda Klinger, resides in Lanier on the the old home place; Mrs. Elizabeth Klinger, in Darke county, Ohio, and Joseph, who married Miriam Stotler, resides in section twenty-eight, this township.

Johnson McLean, esq., settled in West Alexandria in 1849. He was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and at sixteen years of age commenced to learn the saddler's trade in his native county. After he came to Preble county he worked jour work until 1853, since which time he has been engaged in business for himself. In 1857 he was elected justice of the peace for Twin township, and is now serving his seventh term, six of which were continuous terms. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Lucinda Loxley, of Twin township.

George Sauer, born in Germany in 1807, emigrated with his father to the United States in 1826. He lived in Montgomery county, Ohio, until 1840, when he removed to Twin township, near West Alexandria. He married, in 1833, Ann Mary Kisling, who died in 1859. He was married to his present wife, then Mrs. Margaret Eagle, in 1869. Mr. Sauer has two children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of John Fadder, of Lanier township, and Sarah, wife of Herman Vogue, of Twin township.

Frederick Pontius emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1822 or 1823. He settled in Gratis township and died there aged seventy-two or seventy-three. His oldest son, John, formerly a well known resident of Twin township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817. He married Nancy Marsh, in Montgomery county, in 1840, and in 1844 settled north of Pyrmont, in that county. In the summer of 1850 he moved to Twin township, Preble county, and settled where his son Levi now lives. He died in 1875. Mrs. Pontius is still living with her son and is now seventy-seven years old. Levi Pontius, the son, occupies the homestead and was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Westerfield, of Twin township.

William Klinger was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1792; came to Ohio with his father, Philip Klinger, in 1810. Philip Klinger settled in Montgomery county, but several of his sons subsequently became residents of Preble county. When about twenty-five years of age William was married to Catharine Bean, of Preble county, and settled in Twin, about a mile and a half northeast of West Alexandria. He cleared up a farm there and afterwards moved out on to the pike where Daniel Kritzer now lives. He kept hotel on the hill there from about 1833 to 1850, when he moved into West Alexandria, where he died in 1863. His widow, now nearly ninety years of age, is still living with her son-in-law, Andrew Copp, in Lanier township. They had seven children, four of whom are living: Henry C., in West Alexandria; Matilda, wife of Andrew Copp, in Lanier, southeast of West Alexandria; Samuel, in California, and Mary, wife of Jonathan Kesslinger, in Euphemia.

Henry C. Klinger was born in 1820, and in 1844 was married to Elizabeth Hewit.

Michael Klinger, brother of William, was an old-time resident of West Alexandria, where he kept hotel for some time.

Philip Hewit, sr., came from North Carolina as early as 1807, and settled on Banta's fork, south of the road leading from Lexington to Eaton. He afterwards moved down on the Miami river, and built a mill near Miamisburgh. Philip, his son, settled on a part of the homestead, in Twin, but finally moved to Darke county, where he died. Only two of the family are now living, viz: Mrs. John L. Quinn, in Eaton, and the wife of Henry C. Klinger, in West Alexandria.

John Henry Voge emigrated with his family from Brunswick, near Bremen, Germany, to this county, in 1847. He settled in this township, half a mile north of West Alexandria. He was born in 1813, and died in Montgomery county in 1874. His wife, Margaret, is still living there, aged sixty-five. They have seven children now living, and three live in Preble county. Herman, born in 1838, married Ann, daughter of George Sauer, and has five children.

Henry Voge lives in this township, on the Mrs. Trick farm, and Anna, wife of Henry Waiger, in Gratis.

William Longstreet came from New Jersey at an early date, and settled in Montgomery county, near Springsburg. In 1854 he moved to New Lexington and resided there until his death, in October, 1860. His wife survived him, her death occurring some nine years since. Of their five children, Mrs. Mary E. Trick is the oldest. She was married in 1858 to John C. Trick, who, when a child, in 1830, emigrated with his parents from Germany. His father, Frederick Trick, settled where Mrs. Trick now lives, and John C. occupied it after his father's death. John C. Trick died in January, 1875. There are five other children of William Longstreet, namely: Mrs. David Haywood and Mrs. Michael Wolf, in West Alexandria; Mrs. John Hart, in Jackson township; Martha, wife of Daniel Young, in Lanier township, on the pike west of West Alexandria, and Christopher, in Kansas.

ORGANIZATION.

Prior to the year 1811 the whole of the third range was known as Twin township. The name is derived from the creek which runs through it from north to south.

In 1811 Gratis and Lanier townships were cut off and organized as they now stand, and for some time Harrison and Twin formed one township. In 1815 Harrison became separate, and Twin, with little of its former self but its name, assumed its present dimensions.

It is to be regretted that the early township records have not been preserved. The accessible records go back no further than twenty years.

It has been ascertained, however, that the whole of the first range was originally one township. William Swisher was justice of the peace.

The first election, after the organization of Twin as it now is, was held at New Lexington, where the elections have been held ever since.

At this first election Frederick Miller was elected justice of the peace, and Henry Kessling, Simeon Van Winkle, and —— were elected township trustees.

When Harrison and Twin were one the elections were held at the house of John Vance, on the farm in section thirty-three of what is now Harrison township, where George Weaver now lives. It is not known just when the first election was held at Vance's, but it is remembered that after it was over there were only three men left without an office, and to the credit of these men be it said that they did not try to create offices for themselves.

The present township officers are: James Carroll, John Zimmerman, and Wesley Ozias, trustees; N. S. Hart, clerk; Robert Davidson, treasurer; Johnson McLean, of West Alexandria, and N. S. Hart, of New Lexington, justices of the peace.

INDIANS.

Wandering companies of the *Shawnees*, *Delawares*, *Miamis*, *Mingos*, and *Pottawatomies* once held the territory of Preble county as a neutral hunting ground. Game of all kinds was plenty. Buffalo and elk still were to be found, and bears were numerous. Small game was too numerous to be noticed. The territory between Whitewater and the Miami valleys was traversed with well defined Indian trails. A favorite path was through the region of the Twin valley, now embraced in Twin township. As has been said, there was no better health resort for sick Indians than Twin valley. Neither was there any better hunting ground. The Indians of that primitive day are to be envied by the *habitues* of modern resorts, in that they were enabled to pursue and secure business, pleasure, and health, the three requisites of happiness, at an expense of almost nothing, and right at home, too.

Prior to 1805 the Indians in Twin township were numerous. The *Pottawatomies*, who were the last to leave, used to encamp in large numbers.

In the years 1803–4 there were several companies of them in Twin township. One band of more than seventy-five warriors of the *Pottawatomies* pitched their wigwams just west of where Jacob Rape lives, in section twenty-two, not far from Twin creek.

About fifteen hundred camped on the Ozias place, in sections ten and three, and the country round about was their hunting ground. They are never known to have injured the white man, who was every day limiting the freedom of the original owners of the forest. As long as the *Pottawatomies* lived in Twin township they were friendly and peaceable.

The Indian trading post was then at Fort Greenville, in Darke county. In the early part of 1805, the Government having purchased all of the Ohio land in the possession of the *Pottawatomies*, prevailed upon them to leave this part of the country. The time for this migration was set for the first of May. The setting sun of the thirtieth of April left them as usual on the old camp ground, and the rising sun of the morrow found in the valley of the Twin only the ashes of their camp fires, and overtook them far on their westward journey.

Their departure was quiet, and no doubt the white settlers thought that they had seen the last of them, but in the War of 1812 these same *Pottawatomies*, under the influence of Tecumseh, joined the English, and at this time the Indians came back to their old haunts, and overtaking the traders who had not treated them fairly at Fort Greenville, they wreaked their vengeance upon Stoner and Elliott.

THE INDIANS IN THE WAR OF 1812

were very troublesome to the soldiers. Men who could out-general the British red-coats, lost their scalps at the hands of the wiley savages, who acted for the English as the hounds of war.

In the fall of 1812 Captain Trotter's company of the regiment of Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Colonels Ball and Simmerell, and Major McDowell, passed through Preble county en route for the Indian towns along the Missisinewa river, near where Marion, Indiana, now stands. On their way they rested for about a week on the hill adjoining New Lexington on the south, and the people of the neighborhood were happy to make the acquaintance of these stranger soldier boys in their midst. Among them was a young man of fine address and pleasing manners, Sergeant Henry Riddle, of one of the best Kentucky families. His gentlemanly conduct and social qualities won for him the highest esteem of all who made his acquaintance. He left Lexington with his company in the full vigor of his young manhood, little thinking of the hardship, suffering and death awaiting him.

The company arrived on the banks of the Missisinewa, and, right in the midst of hostile Indians, made a halt early in December. One night, soon after their encampment, they were attacked by a large force of Indians. A deep snow covered the ground and the night was bitter cold. The brave Kentuckians retired behind their camp fires, and, concealing themselves as best they could, awaited the approach of day. Though they had suffered terribly with the intense cold, they were ready in the early morning to return the attack of the "red-skins." A sharp fight ensued, entailing considerable loss to both sides. In this engagement the Kentuckians numbered several killed and about forty wounded. Among those severely wounded was the popular young sergeant, Henry Riddle. The company succeeded in repulsing the Indians for a time, and hastily destroyed a number of their villages; but Tecumseh with an army was near by, delayed by the heavy snow, and it was necessary to beat a hasty retreat. The company, broken up into little squads, accordingly started for home. The wounded were carried on litters. Sergeant Riddle was then placed in charge of four of his comrades—Conley, Bailey, McBride, and McCarty—and the little party started on the long and weary homeward journey. They came by the way of Greenville, Darke county, and in a few days reached the vicinity of New Lexington and their old encampment. The bitter cold and the scarcity of provisions caused great suffering among the returning soldiers, and all along the way the kind-hearted settlers met them with horses and provisions, thereby saving many a life. When Sergeant Riddle reached the old camp ground, near Lexington, his courage failed, and his wounds had grown so much worse by reason of constant exposure to the inclemencies of the winter weather that it was thought best to make a halt, and thus give the sick man a chance for his life. His litter was set down before the house of Frederick Miller, just south of Lexington, near their former camping place.

While Sergeant Riddle was among them in the early part of December, in the full vigor of perfect health, the settlers had become acquainted with him, and had learned to esteem him. As soon as the neighbors heard that their friend was lying at Mr. Miller's sick and helpless, they vied with each other in supplying his wants, and he was in danger of being killed by kindness.

Notwithstanding the careful nursing and many comforts which he received, it was evident to all that death had marked him for his own. He gradually sank, and in January, 1813, slept the sleep that knows no waking.

The peculiar circumstances of this death excited the sympathy of the whole community, and although their acquaintance with the young soldier was of short duration, the people mourned for him, and every possible preparation was made to give him a soldier's burial. The coffin in which the remains of Sergeant Riddle were placed, was made by Alexander Stinson, of New Lexington. At the funeral Captains David E. Hendricks and James I. Nisbit were present with their companies, and honored the memory of the dead by a military parade, martial music, and a parting salute over the grave, which was situated a half mile from Lexington, on the south line of Frederick Miller's farm, about one hundred yards west of the West Alexandria and Lewisburgh pike. Here until 1826, rested the remains of the gallant soldier. At that time it was thought that his grave and his memory would be better preserved in the cemetery at West Alexandria, and accordingly the remains were disinterred, and with appropriate ceremonies, buried in the cemetery. On this occasion the coffin was made by John Miller, of West Alexandria, and Captain Elzroth with his company turned out and fired a military salute over the final resting place of Sergeant Riddle.

It is to be regretted that no memorial stone marks the last resting place of the soldier. The exact position of his grave cannot be given, as there is not a vestige of a mound to be seen. The grave is in the northwestern part of the cemetery, and almost anybody in the vicinity can tell about the place.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first house in the township was built by Judge Nesbit, where the first brick house in the county was built in 1811. This brick house is three stories high but narrow. It is still in good condition.

Frederick Miller produced the first crop of wheat. Henry Kesling had the first bearing orchard. There are some of the old trees still standing.

There have been three organized squirrel hunts. The last one was very exciting. Companies from Twin and Washington townships contested with companies from Harrison and Monroe. Every man was a good shot, and the pesky little squirrels died by hundreds. On the day of this big hunt nearly three thousand "bunnies" yielded up their little lives, and there was only a difference of fifty between the two companies, but which company beat is not recollected. This occurred in 1815.

It was customary on holiday occasions for all the good shots in the township and surrounding neighborhood to gather in some central location, and have a turkey match. Among those who could hit the turkey "every pop" was Jacob Rape, sr., who never thought of taking a rest for his rifle while shooting.

Wolves, catamounts and bears were numerous in the early times, and they were a source of considerable annoyance to the settlers.

The awful screaming of a scared catamount was enough to curdle the warmest blood. One night when Elder Adrian Aten was going home from meeting at New Lexington, just as he arrived at the stone quarry on Rape's run, man and horse were nearly scared to death by the scream of a catamount, whose den was in the quarry, and man and horse were home before they knew it.

One day Henry Kesling went into the woods to cut a hoop pole, to make a hoop for a sugar-water tub. He was just unslinging his sharp axe to cut a hickory sapling that grew by the side of a big log, when he was surprised by a big black bear that immediately showed its teeth and beckoned him to its embrace. But Kesling had no idea of being hugged by a bear. Without stopping a moment he dealt bruin a death blow with his axe, and the family was supplied with fresh meat.

About twenty years ago a tremendous big catamount imposed upon the people in the vicinity of West Alexandria by making them think that it was a panther escaped from some show. Nobody was afraid of it, but they all kept out of the neighborhood. It was finally killed and the imposition discovered.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Twin township, was a little log cabin, which stood in New Lexington, not far from the site of the old Presbyterian church. It was opened as a school about the year 1807, probably by George Miller, son of Frederick Miller. He was followed by David Williams. The house was a deserted cabin that had been used for a short time as a residence. It was owned by James I. Nisbet. The benches were rough, and the light was admitted through little windows, covered with greased paper.

What is known as the Whipple school-house, was built near where Whipple's mill now stands, on Price's creek, in section eight. The first school opened there in 1812, was taught by Thomas Coldscott, who remained for several winters. Afterwards this school was divided, and one school was established in the northwest corner of section sixteen, and the other further north. These two schools were the nucleus around which the present efficient school system of the township is formed. The township is divided into eight school districts, and there are nine school-houses, there being two buildings in New Lexington. The present handsome and commodious two-story brick building, at Lexington, was put up in 1873. It is a credit to the place, and is a proof of the deep interest which is taken in educational matters.

MILLS.

Twin and its largest tributary, Price's creek, have always offered excellent water-power to those wishing to locate mills, and from the earliest days of the settlement, Twin township's saw and flouring-mills, have been in operation.

The first mill was built on the right bank of Twin, near New Lexington, the center of the first settlement. It was erected in February, 1805, by James I. Nisbit, the founder of Lexington, and its early enterprise. Here the first wheat raised in the township was ground, and the first timber was sawed.

The first saw-mill was built soon after this on Twin, just north of Lexington, by John Van Winkle. This mill was afterwards bought by John Mumma, and then by Solomon Meckley. It is now a steam mill, owned by Henry Wick, and John Winkleman.

Prior to Judge Nisbit's death he sold the mill at Lexington to John Mumma, who tore the old building down, and erected the building that is still standing. The privilege of this mill was afterwards purchased by Stotler, Gale, and Glander, who, in 1861, built the flouring-mill at West Alexandria, in Twin township. The mill was operated by this firm until the death of Mr. Gale, which occurred in 18—, when his interest was purchased by the surviving members of the firm. A few years ago Mr. Stotler became sole proprietor, and in the spring of 1880, sold the mill to J. M. Kinsel & Company.

The second grist and saw-mill in the township, and the first on Price's creek, was built at an early day by Henry Price. It is situated in section five, about a mile and a half above the Eaton & Lewisburgh road, and is now operated by Andrew Clemmer.

About the year 1828, Isaac Enoch built a grist-mill in section eight, and soon afterwards built a second one, which is now operated by the heirs of Borlace Whipple, after whom it is called, Whipple's mill. It is now a steam, and water-mill. The upper mill has always been run by water-power.

WOOLLEN MILL.

The branch flowing from the Mammoth spring, with its strong stream of pure water, affords excellent advantages for milling purposes, and accordingly, in 1830, a woollen-mill was erected on the left bank of the branch, not far from its entrance into Price's creek. Isaac Enoch, and his son Henry, were the first proprietors. It is a large three-story frame building, and ever since its founding it has been doing an extensive business. There is but one other woollen-mill in Preble county. Enoch & Son sold out to Joseph B. Shaw, who is the present proprietor.

In the early times Simeon Van Winkle carried on a distillery on the farm now owned by John Bare, near West Alexandria, and Samuel Robertson had a still in section twenty-two.

CHURCHES.

In the early settlement of this county, a glance at the history proves that the settlers had correct principles concerning the necessity of maintaining a high standard of moral and intellectual excellence. In the country from which each emigrated, were the little school-houses and churches.

Though many brought their denominational religious beliefs with them, it was a strange thing to see a bigot.

In Twin township it was especially to be noticed that a spirit of liberality and religious tolerance prevailed among the first settlers. Yet they did not neglect their religious culture.

The first school-house was used as a meeting-house, whenever they were so fortunate as to secure the services of some passing preacher.

Deprivation of religious privileges only increased the eager desire for them.

Among the first settlers of the township there were representatives of two denominations—the Presbyterians and the Baptists. For a number of years these people united in their meetings, holding them in the little school-house near where the Presbyterian church now stands.

About the year 1828 a difference of opinion arose concerning the propriety of allowing a Universalist minister to preach in the school-house church, and though there was no bitter quarrel, the end was the establishment of the two most strongly represented churches—the Presbyterian and Regular Baptist.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was the weaker of the two in point of numbers, and naturally enough in trying to establish their church, formed an alliance with those whose religious beliefs were undefined by denominational lines.

After mutual conference it was decided to build a church on the most liberal basis, although it was to be called the Regular Baptist church. It was agreed that those who subscribed, should have charge of the building, and have full control of the business of the congregation.

Prominent among the Baptists was Simeon Van Winkle, and the leader of the outsiders was Squire Nathaniel Benjamin.

Simeon Van Winkle donated the half acre on which the church now stands, in the midst of the graveyard that grew around it.

At the first election Asa W. Malloy, of Eaton, Nathaniel Benjamin and George Ivens were appointed trustees. George Ivens was the only one of the three belonging to the church.

Rev. Poyner and Rev. John Day effected the organization in 1829, during which year a substantial, though small and plain brick building was put up. Rev. Anderson Adams, a son-in-law of John Van Winkle, Rev. James Sanford, Rev. William Williams, the pioneer Baptist preacher, Rev. James Eaton, a missionary from New York, and others occasionally preached, though during a great part of the time the church had no settled pastor.

About the year 1831 a preacher by the name of Burnet, from Cincinnati, a strong believer in the doctrines taught by Alexander Campbell, came to the Lexington church, and in a short time brought all of the Baptists over to his side, except George Ivens, and a petition was sent to the Baptist association asking for dismission from the church. The petition was granted, and the church, though still liberal, was called the Campbellite church. Preaching continued there from time to time until about fifteen years ago, since which time the church has been deserted. Until 1879, the building was in a tumble-down condition, and Squire Benjamin, the only surviving trustee, was about to sell it to Peter Van Ausdal for eighty dollars. But the people of the neighborhood rallied, and a subscription was raised, which was used to repair the building. The United Brethren have been holding services in it since July, 1879.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the time of the separation of the two denominations there was a regularly organized society of Presbyterians, consisting of about thirty members. Rev. Samuel J. Miller, a Presbyterian minister who took charge of the congregrtion in 1828, was the first regular pastor. At this time C. Van Doren and B. Aten were the elders. In the winter of 1828 there was an interesting revival of religion, which resulted in an accession of forty persons to the church. The next summer the little brick church, which is still standing in Lexington, was built. It is still in its primitive state, with its old fashioned windows, high backed benches, and high pulpit towering in the center. In October, 1829, Mr. Miller was ordained and installed pastor of the church, which office he filled faithfully until the fall of 1836, when he resigned and took charge of the Pleasant Ridge church. During his ministry in the church at Lexington the following persons were ordained and installed as ruling elders: Isaac Pierson, Ebenezer B. Ayers and George Miller.

Rev. Miller was followed by Revs. John Crabb, Richard Badau and John C. Mitchell, who was the last regular minister.

When regular preaching was discontinued, about twenty years ago, there were not more than half a dozen members left, so quickly had emigration and death reduced the ranks. Robert Davidson and Phebe Ayers are the only members living in the vicinity. The aged pastor, Rev. S. J. Miller, is still living at Washington court house, Ohio.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This church is a branch of the Lutheran church at Lewisburgh, and was organized about 1847, by Rev. Jacob Gruber, who preached there for some time afterwards. It is a little frame building, located in the extreme northeastern corner of Twin township, on the Syler farm. Michael Hoerner, John Chambers, and Christopher Syler were among the first officers of the church. Rev. George Baughman, of Eaton; Rev. G. W. Busby, Rev. George Baughman, jr., and Rev. Schroyer have been among the preachers they have had. Rev. G. W. Busby is the present pastor.

About the time of the organization of the church, this people got into a religious controversy with the members of the New School Lutherans, who worshipped at the Shiloh meeting house. At that time Rev. Andrew Henkle, of Germantown, frequently came up and fought the battles of his church, and it is said that he was a very successful debater. Rev. William C. Barnet, now of Kentucky, occasionally took part in the discussions.

THE SHILOH CHURCH,

situated in the southeast part of section twelve, was organized about 1840, by Rev. Thomas H. Wentworth, of the German Reformed church. He was the pastor when the house was built, and continued to preach until about 1850, when he left, and the church went down.

It was about this time that the party known as the New School Lutherans branched off from the Lewisburgh Evangelical Lutheran church.

At the time that the Old School branch built the St. John's church, the New School brethren decided to have a church of their own, and hence secured Shiloh church, where they at present have a very flourishing congregation.

Rev. Abraham Recks was the first pastor, and it was he who engaged in discussion with the brethren of the Old School. He preached there for two or three years, and was followed by Revs. Barnet, Geiger, Helwig, and the present pastor, Mr. Graugh.

There is a burying-ground near the church.

KELLEY'S CHAPEL

was an old Methodist church, and was named after Rev. George Kelley, who organized the church, and is now pastor of the Wesley chapel in Cincinnati. The church was built of logs in 1835, on the farm of Frederick Hartman, in section fourteen. The church had a small membership, and soon went down, and there is scarcely a vestige of the ruins of the building.

GRAVEYARDS.

The graveyard at the Presbyterian church in New Lexington is the oldest in Twin township. The first burial in the township was that of Grandfather William Nisbit, who died June 7, 1809, aged seventy-five. His grave is just back of the church. If there was any earlier burial there is no recollection of it. In this place are also buried Dr. Robert Patterson Nisbit, who died in 1862, aged fifty-four; Dr. John Jackson Nisbit, June 28, 1864, aged forty-nine; Dr. John Nisbit, their cousin, died in 1839, aged twenty-five; Frederick Miller, 1835, aged seventy-four; Elizabeth, his wife, 1835, aged seventy-three; Sarah Davidson, their daughter, July 1, 1880, aged about eighty; William Longstreet, 1858, aged fifty-eight; Thomas Nisbit; Judge James I. Nisbit. 1830; and others of the earliest settlers.

In the cemetery adjoining the Baptist church are buried Simeon Van Wrinkle, died in 1831, aged sixty-three; his mother, Phebe, who died September 12, 1866, aged ninety-nine years, eleven months and nine days;

George Ivens, 1868, aged seventy-five; his wife, Rachel, 1873, aged seventy-nine; and others.

There is a general burying-ground near the Shiloh church, which is much used.

The St. John's cemetery is in low marshy ground, and is not generally used. Here is buried Christopher Syler, the man on whose ground the church is built.

There is a cemetery near Brennersville, in section seventeen, on the farm of J. A. Bantz. The first grave was dug there in 1812. Here are buried Isaac Enoch, Peter Warren, Mr. McGriff, and others whose names cannot be ascertained.

A number of graves in both cemeteries are marked with rough stones, simply bearing the initials of the deceased, and many old graves have no mark by which they can be identified.

The Dunkers have an old graveyard in section sixteen on John Hart's place. It is located away from the road, and is overgrown with bushes. Many prominent members of the German Baptist church are buried here. John Hart and wife, Jacob Bare and his son Jacob, and others sleep here.

There is a deserted little burying-ground in the southeast quarter of section fourteen, in which Timothy Pierson and members of his family, and several others are buried. There is no sign of a graveyard there now.

Henry Hapner came to Twin township in the fall of 1811, but he could not forget his old home, and in the spring of 1812 died of home sickness, or "home sieges," as it was then called. He is buried on the Hapner place, in section four, a little north of the house.

QUARRIES

are found all along Price's creek and Banta's fork, though many good localities have not yet been worked. Price's creek abounds in good limestone, which is used for building purposes. The most extensive quarry is known as the Twin Valley Stone Works, owned by J. O. Deem. These quarries yield an unusually fine quality of flagging stone, the stone lying in very even courses of suitable thickness.

NEW LEXINGTON.

The plat of this little town has never been recorded, but investigation proves that this is the oldest town in Preble county, and for some time rivaled its sister town of Eaton in importance.

A short time prior to the founding of Eaton by William Bruce, in 1806, James I. Nisbit, who, since his settlement in 1805, had lived on a farm in section twenty-seven, laid out part of his farm into town lots, and announced that his new town was to be called New Lexington, after Lexington, Kentucky, whence he had emigrated. Mr. Nisbit built the first house, a log cabin, in New Lexington. It was situated where he afterwards built his brick house, in the eastern part of the village. A number of houses were soon afterwards put up, and the enterprising and enthusiastic founder of the little town saw, or thought he saw, in Lexington an embryo city. At the time of the organization of the county, when it became necessary to select a capital, this village was first named as the one to be selected, and for a time it was thought that it would become the county seat. The citizens of Eaton and New Lexington each contended sharply for a decision in their favor. Mr. Nisbit worked very hard to secure for his town the name, county seat. The matter was finally decided by the legislature which, in 1808, appointed three commissioners and vested in them the authority to decide the question, which to the contesting towns was a question of life or death to them. Lexington had precedence of birth, and as the eldest, claimed the gift of the county seat as a birthright. On the other hand, Eaton was a hamlet of much promise, and, furthermore, it had the advantages of a central location. The commissioners appointed were Aaron Harlon, Ichabod B. Halsey, and Ichabod Corwin. They were to select between the two points, to establish the county seat, and report the same to the court of common pleas for confirmation. After viewing both places they found that as far as the towns themselves were concerned it was "six of one and half a dozen of the other," but in respect of position Eaton had the advantage of central location, and this advantage decided the fate of the two villages. The question of municipal life or death was settled, with the odds against New Lexington, and to-day the only reminder of the once high aspirations of the little village is the tall three-story brick house, which Judge Nisbit built in 1811, and which he had designed for the court house.

Since the decision against it, the village has lacked the spirit of enterprise so necessary to the growth of a town, and at the death of Judge Nisbit, the last hope of Lexington's growth died.

Mr. Nisbit sold goods at his house at a very early day. Lexington was on the direct mail route between Dayton and Richmond, prior to the building of the State road through West Alexandria, at which time the post office was removed from New Lexington to West Alexandria. James I. Nisbit was the first postmaster, and the only one. The mail was at first carried on horseback, and afterwards in a cart drawn by a tandem team.

The first tavern was kept in Lexington by John Hawkins in a little brick house in the northwestern part of the village.

Nathaniel Benjamin, now living in West Alexandria, kept a public house east of Hawkins.

In 1836 Robert Davidson, of Cincinnati, started a general store in the frame house built by John B. Ayres, where Dr. Hill now resides. Mr. Davidson is now proprietor of the village store, which, true to the ideal of a country store, offers to the public everything from a needle to a haystack.

There are a couple of groceries where liquor is sold, a blacksmith's shop, and a shoemaker's shop.

At present the village has about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

Squire Nathan S. Hart and Dr. H. Hill have offices located here.

From the very first New Lexington has been the voting place of the township. The school building, a handsome two-story brick, was erected in 1873. The old

Presbyterian church is east and the Baptist meeting-house north of town.

BRENNERSVILLE

was laid out about 1835 by John Brenner. He never had the plat of the town recorded, but sold lots of an acre each to any desirous of forming the little community. Esom Taylor built the first house, a little cabin in the west part of the hamlet, where the little store was kept and travellers were entertained. There are at present but four houses and a blacksmith shop. The name has gradually degenerated, and to-day the name of Brennersville is Sniffletown. It is on the line of the proposed railroad at the southern extremity of section eight.

*WEST ALEXANDRIA.

West Alexandria is pleasantly situated on the west bank of Twin creek, in the midst of the richest agricultural region in the county, and contains about six hundred inhabitants. One-half of the town lies in Lanier and the other half in Twin, the Dayton turnpike, which forms the township line, passing through the center and constituting its principal street. The town is said to be the wealthiest in the State in proportion to the number of inhabitants. It contains three substantial churches, the finest school-building in the county and many handsome residences. The town presents a neat, substantial and thrifty appearance. Its people are intelligent, moral and hospitable.

West Alexandria was laid out in August, 1818. Forty lots comprised the original town plat, twenty on the Twin side being laid out by Henry Keisling, and twenty on the Lanier side by William Alexander, for whom the town was named. Keisling was one of the earliest settlers of Twin township, having located just north of where the village now stands, on the farm now owned by George Sauer, as early as 1804. He died in 1835 and is buried in the village cemetery. He never became to any extent identified with the town, and Mr. Alexander, who did, spending his subsequent life here, is regarded as its founder. A brief sketch of him and of his settlement here may properly preface this sketch, the facts for which we get from his widow, who still resides in the town. He was born in Virginia February 27, 1791, and in the spring of 1817, with his wife and one child, a few months old, removed to Ohio. They were four weeks and four days in making the journey to Hamilton, Ohio, where a brother of Mr. Alexander then lived, and it rained every day during the trip but four. Alexander left his family at Hamilton while he went in search of a permanent location. He came to Twin creek, where his brother-in-law, Jacob Sorber, had moved the year previous, and purchased of Jacob Hell eighty acres of land, a part of which now constitutes the south side of the town. The next spring be brought his family from Hamilton. They found here, where West Alexandria now stands, a little cleared patch of ground and four rude log buildings—the old Reformed church, a school-house and two cabins. One of the cabins stood where the store of J. E. Davis now is, and was occupied by a family by the name of Coble, who soon after moved away. The other cabin stood on the site now occupied by the store of Coffman & Block, and had been occupied as a dwelling and blacksmith shop by John Clapp, the first blacksmith in the neighborhood. These two families were mere squatters, not owning any land. Alexander, after a short stay with the Sorbers, moved into the Clapp cabin, and not long after, William Sherman arrived, taking possession of the Coble domicile. In the fall of the same year Alexander provided more comfortable quarters in which to spend the winter, by the erection of a hewed-log addition to his house, twenty feet square, and in the spring of 1819 Valentine B. Mikesell, who had been living at Nisbet's mill, took up his abode in the part vacated. From this humble beginning has grown up the pleasant and enterprising town of West Alexandria. William Alexander died in April, 1837, and is buried in the cemetery in this village. His widow is still living, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-three years. She resides in this village where she settled in the spring of 1818, having had a continuous residence within its corporate limits of nearly sixty-three years. She retains her faculties, mental and physical, in a remarkably good state of preservation. She is as spry and active as many people one-half her age. Before the beginning of the present century she saw, and shook hands with, General Washington. She was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1788, and was married to William Alexander April 24, 1816. She has had nine children, all now deceased but two—Mrs. John Winters, living in Springfield, Ohio, and Perry, in Eaton, Ohio.

TAVERNS.

Early in the spring of 1819, Valentine B. Mikesell commenced the erection of a frame tavern of two rooms, where the Lange house now stands, and shortly afterward William Alexander put up a larger one, where his dwelling had stood, on the present Coffman & Block corner. The erection of these buildings was quite an event, and settlers with their families gathered from many miles around to assist in the raising, and to take part in the fun that followed. They had a big dance, at which a kind of peach brandy ("peachley cure" Mrs. Alexander says they innocently called it) flowed pretty freely, and resulted in the whole crowd becoming intoxicated.

The Mikesell tavern has been owned successively by Michael Klinger, Samuel Fisher, —— Miller, Isaac Johnson, Fred. Shafer, Henry Weber and Henry Lange, the present proprietor. Mr. Lange bought the property in March, 1879, and has since made extensive improvements. Alexander carried on the hotel business on the other corner for some seven years. The property afterward passed into the hands of Dennis Kelley. It was burned down on the night of July 26, 1863, being the result of a public jollification over the capture of the rebel raider Morgan. The fire was the most disastrous in the history of the town, the whole adjoining block being laid in ashes.

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*Our thanks are due Rev. Mr. Herman, Mayor Campbell and O. Shephard, esq., for courtesies extended the writer. The sketch of the Reformed church was prepared by Mr. Herman, and that of the public school by Mr. Sheppard.

The Twin Valley house, now conducted by Wolf & Co., was established by Jacob Winters who opened the tavern in a frame house, which had previously been occupied as a dwelling by George Loy. Since then, business has been conducted, among others, by widow Hutson, Jacob Feary, Jacob Good, Hiram Burke, John Wysong, John Early, Johnson Brothers, E. P. Galbraith, Wolf Brothers, Teager & Hefflinger, Wolf & Johnson, and Wolf & Co. David Wolf, of the present firm, has been connected with the house, with the exception of a few months, since the spring of 1876.

POST OFFICES.

In April, 1828, the post office was removed from Lexington to West Alexandria, and James I. Nisbet who had been postmaster at Lexington, continued to hold the office after its removal, although the business then by no means large, was transacted by a clerk.

A weekly mail was carried from Dayton to Eaton through Lexington. Among those who have officiated as postmasters since Judge Nisbet's term, were Mr. Kepler, Elias Herdman, Esquire Taylor and John H. Gale. The present incumbent is Mrs. Julia Holland.

EARLY MERCHANDISING.

Who had the honor of opening the first store in the village cannot be definitely ascertained. It is thought by some whose recollection runs back to that time that a man by the name of Wearhoff was the pioneer merchant. He kept a store where Dr. Tillson lives, in a one-story house owned by Jacob Sorber. He was followed in the same place by George Gilbert, who moved subsequently to Dayton.

About this same time or soon afterward, Henry Hathaway opened in the building, which he erected, now occupied by J. E. Davis. Hathaway did a considerable business for a time, dealing largely also in pork packing, but his business was not successful, and he finally failed. George Taylor kept at an early date in the building previously occupied by Gilbert and Wearhoff. Others who were prominent at a later date in the mercantile interests of the place, are mentioned further on as the founders of some of the present business houses.

PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer physician of West Alexandria was Dr. William Lindsey, who located here at an early day. He removed from here to Richmond, Indiana. He finally returned to West Alexandria and resided here until his death. The next physician was Dr. Nelson Donnellon, who was engaged in practice here many years, finally removing to Indianapolis. He was followed by Dr. Francis Cunningham, who practiced until his appointment as clerk of the court of Preble county, when he removed to Eaton. About this time, or soon after, as early as 1835 or 1836, Dr. William G. Linaweaver commenced practicing in West Alexandria. He was a graduate of the regular school, and an excellent physician. He died of cholera in 1849. Dr. George W. Edgerly, who was a son-in-law of Dr. Donnellon, was also in practice here. Other physicians whose names are mentioned are A. J. and R. P. Nisbet, Warren Campbell, West Hoover, Dr. Means and Dr. Baker. R. P. Nisbet had been a student and afterward a partner of Dr. Linaweaver. He graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1854, and also educated himself for the practice of dentistry. He stood high in his profession, and was popular and successful. He died in 1862.

The present physicians are Dr. R. D. Huggins, Dr. O. E. Tillson and Dr. A. E. Singer, who but recently located here. Dr. Huggins commenced reading medicine in 1853 with Dr. R. P. Nisbet, and in the spring of 1858 graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He began practicing in West Alexandria in partnership with his former preceptor, and continued until the death of Dr. Nisbet, in 1862. Since that time he has practiced alone, with the exception of a few years in partnership with Dr. Campbell.

Dr. Tillson began the study of medicine in 1856 under Dr. Dickey, of New Hope, in this county. Attending the Eclectic Medical institute, of Cincinnati, during the sessions of 1859–60 and 1861–2, he graduated in the spring of the latter year. He opened an office soon afterward in West Alexandria, where he now resides. Dr. Huggins and Dr. Tillson are both eminent and successful practitioners, ranking among the best of their profession in the county.

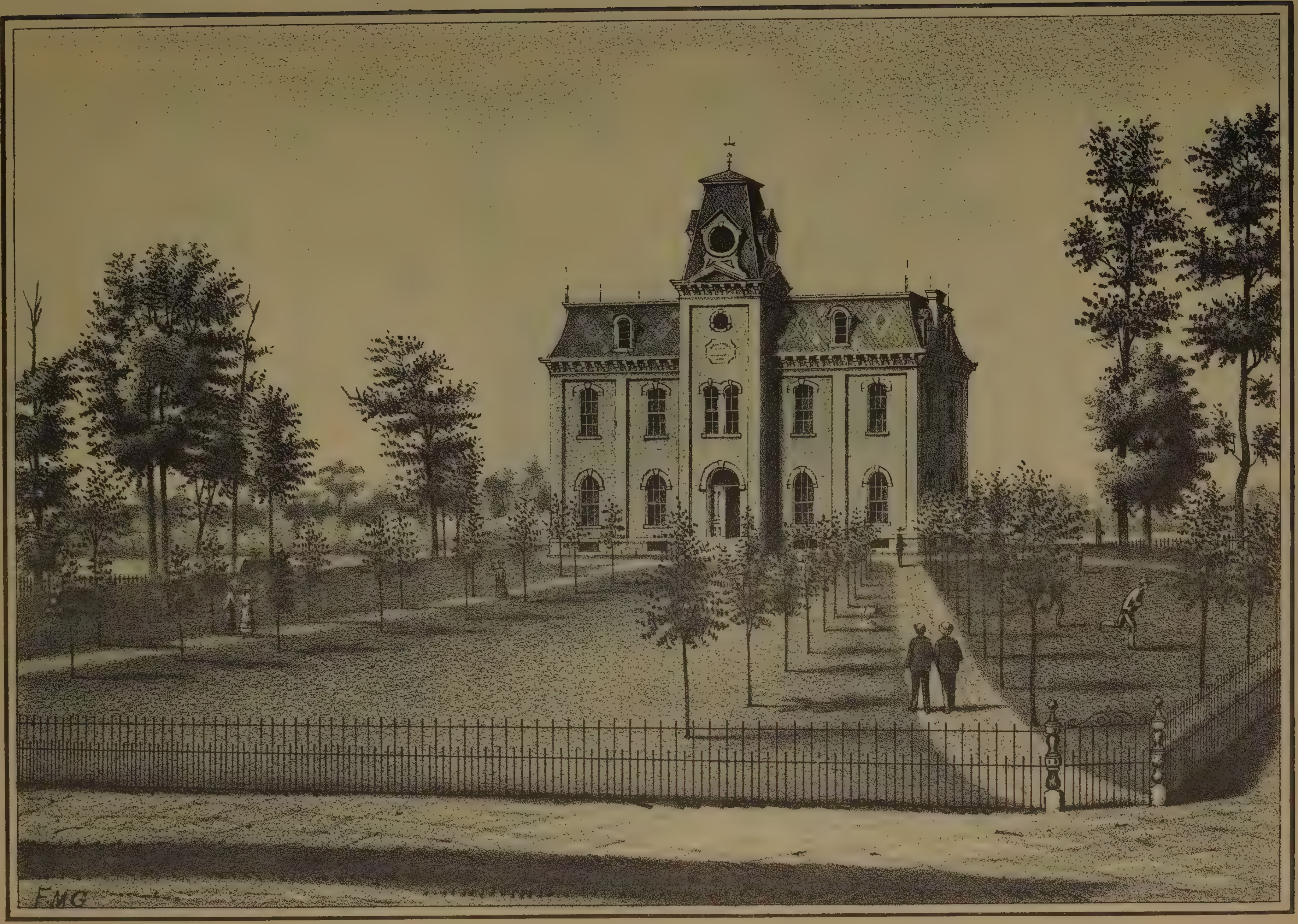
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WEST ALEXANDRIA.

From the total absence of any records of the early schools of West Alexandria, and the conflicting statements of those whose memory runs back to that period, little can be definitely said in regard to them. The first school was kept in a deserted log cabin, which stood at the northwest angle of what is now the village graveyard, and was erected by Jacob Parker. This building gave way to a frame house, which was erected upon the same spot, and is now doing duty as the kitchen of Mr. John Galt. This frame building was erected by William Alexander, in the fall of 1818, who travelled all the way to Cincinnati to get the nails and glass used in its construction, and also a stove. Mr. Alexander taught the first school in it the succeeding winter, and was the third teacher in the town. The first teacher was William Sherman, and the next David Williamson. Subsequently Henry Kissling, who then owned all the land upon which the north half of the town is built, donated a lot for school purposes, and upon this a small brick house was built and used for some time, when a larger house, containing two rooms, was built. In this house, which is still standing, most of the middle-aged inhabitants of the town received their education.

In 1871 the present elegant and commodious school building was commenced, and finished in 1873. This is the finest school building in the county, built of brick, three stories high, and has a mansard roof, and cost thirteen thousand dollars.

Among the early teachers, if not the very first one, was a Mr. Williamson, but in what years he taught, or what became of him, no one seems to know.

Another of the early teachers following Mr. Williamson, was Asa Sherman, who was also justice of the



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, WEST ALEXANDRIA, PREBLE CO. O.

R. D. Huggins M.D.

peace. About 1825 the school was taught by John M. U. McNutt, who afterwards was one of the leading attorneys of the county, and represented it in the State legislature. Following Mr. McNutt was John Graham, the author of Graham's arithmetic, which was published for the author by Mr. Tizzard, of Eaton. The record, which extends back only to 1865, shows the following as to teachers:

1865, W. I. Barnhiser, principal; E. Jane Earley, assistant.

1866, W. I. Barnhiser, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1867, C. C. Fetherling, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1868, W. I. Barnhiser, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1869, W. I. Barnhiser, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1870, W. I. Barnhiser, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1871, A. J. Surface, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1872, Oscar Shippard, principal; Laura Hume, assistant.

1873, Oscar Shippard, principal; Laura Hume, first assistant; Sarah A. Coleman, second assistant.

1874, Oscar Sheppard, principal; Jennie Finney, first assistant; Sarah A. Coleman, second assistant.

1875, Oscar Sheppard, principal; Emma Coleman, first assistant; Sarah A. Coleman, second assistant.

1877, Oscar Sheppard, principal; Mary R. Bloom, first assistant; Sarah A. Coleman, second assistant.

1878, Oscar Sheppard, principal; Mary R. Bloom, first assistant; Sarah A. Coleman, second assistant.

1879, M. D. Tyrrell, principal; Mollie Braun, first assistant; Sarah A. Coleman, second assistant; Anna Sweeny, third assistant.

1880, M. D. Tyrrell, principal; J. W. Halley, first assistant; Mollie Braun, second assistant; Sarah Coleman, third assistant.

The course of study since 1872 embraces the common or legal branches: Algebra, geometry, physiology, natural philosophy, history, English literature, and the constitution of the United States.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. ROBERT D. HUGGINS.

Robert D. Huggins is a son of James Huggins and Nancy (Bailey) Huggins, both natives of Pennsylvania. James Huggins was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1797. In 1818 he was married to Nancy Bailey, who died at West Alexandria, July 8, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He is still living in West Alexandria.

Dr. Huggins was born in New Lexington, Preble county, September 16, 1836. When he was six years old his father moved to West Alexandria, where Robert attended village school until 1850. His father then moved to Winchester, Indiana, at which place Robert enjoyed the privileges of a seminary one year. Upon the return of his father to West Alexandria, Robert again attended the village school. In 1853 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. P. Nisbet. He at the same time purchased a set of instruments and began the study and practice of dentistry. His dental practice for the next two years became quite large and yielded considerable income.

Robert had always cherished a desire for a liberal education, and in 1855 entered Miami university, then the most flourishing institution of learning in Ohio. At the end of the first year, however, he was compelled, by want of means, to quit the university. In the following October he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1858. He began practice at West Alexandria, in partnership with Dr. Nisbet. During the four years of this partnership, which was terminated by the death of Dr. Nisbet, in 1862, Dr. Huggins acquired an enviable reputation in the community as a trustworthy physician. He continued to practice alone until 1867, when he associated in partnership W. M. Campbell. This partnership was dissolved in 1872.

The doctor was married March 25, 1866, to Mrs. Caroline Curry. The house is blessed with two children—William and Bertha.

Dr. Huggins is deservedly popular, both as a physician and citizen. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and is a member of the State Medical society. A large, healthy body, vigorous mind, and cheerful disposition, peculiarly fit him for his profession. He disclaims any political aspirations and takes no part in the management of political campaigns. The doctor has made himself what he is by untiring industry. His own labor furnished him the money with which to prepare for his profession, and his own merit maintains his high standing and large practice.

NATHANIEL BENJAMIN.*

Nathaniel Benjamin, esq., was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the twenty-fifth of June, A. D. 1795. His ancestry were from Wales, his mother of the real Puritan stock. His younger years were spent on the farm, until he arrived at the age of sixteen years, when he was bound out as an apprentice to the trade of house carpenter and joiner. He served faithfully, under a hard master, for four and one-half years. His apprenticeship being completed he went to New York city, where he worked at his trade one year. Not being content with the surroundings of the crowded city, he determined to go to the far West (as Ohio was then regarded). Accordingly, in the autumn of 1817, with his staff in hand and a budget on his back, he set out for a home in the new country with scarcely any money in his pocket and without friends or companions. After a long and tedious journey on foot and by stage, he arrived at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Here he undertook to pilot a flatboat, with two families aboard, down the Ohio river. His pay for his work and responsibility was his fare. He arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October. Here he worked at his trade until April 18, 1818, when he came to New Lexington, Preble county, Ohio.

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*By Rev. H. M. Herman.

Here he started as master workman, and followed his trade for a number of years, and there are houses yet standing of his construction.

On November 7th, of the same year, he married Miss Hannah Johnson, with whom he lived for nearly sixty years, she dying May 16, 1878.

His family consisted of only two daughters, though he raised, unto full womanhood, four or five other children, giving each one, as well as his own, a comfortable start in life. In 1819 he built a house at New Lexington, where he kept tavern eleven and one-half years, and in connection with this business he reared a nursery and supplied the county with fruit trees. In 1822 he sold his property in town and moved into the woods, where he opened up a farm and planted an orchard. Here he remained until 1851, when he sold his farm and removed to West Alexandria, where he still resides, an honored and respected citizen. Father Benjamin is a man of strong convictions and determined purposes. When he undertook a project nothing turned him from his purpose. When, in 1844, he was elected by his district as a delegate to the convention at Baltimore which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen for the presidency and vice-presidency, he accepted the appointment with the declaration that he would go if he had to walk every step of the road.

His likes and dislikes are very marked. He hates with all his soul and loves with equal power. He is a true friend or no friend at all. No hypocrisy or deceit finds a lodgement in his manly breast.

He has husbanded his earnings with care until he has become a man of wealth, and is now enjoying his well earned fortune in his old days. Yet, with all his getting, he was not unmindful of the wants of others. He has been charitable to worthy objects. When the project of founding an orphan asylum by the Masons was inaugurated, he was among the first to contribute one thousand dollars. He also gave liberally to the churches of the place, and gave one hundred dollars to start a library for the use of the public school at West Alexandria.

A few days before he was eighty-one years of age he made a public profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and was received into full communion with the Reformed church.

Father Benjamin is most generally known as an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the oldest Masons in the State

He united with St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., at Dayton, Ohio, in 1824 or 1825 with eight more, who comprised all the Masons in Darke and Preble counties. He applied for a dispensation for Bolivar Lodge No. 82, Eaton, Ohio, and, though he lived eight miles distant, he was not absent a single meeting for three years. He was also one of the charter members of Eaton R. A. chapter, and served as high priest two years, and never missed a meeting.

He was exalted to the sublime degree of knight templar at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1841.

He was also one of the petitioners for Reed Commandary K. T., No. 6, of Dayton, and King Hiram Lodge F. & A. M., No. 88, West Alexandria, Ohio. He was first a member of the Grand Lodge at Worthington, Ohio, in January, 1830, and has been a constant attendant ever since. He now holds the honorable position of president of the Masonic Veteran society, by the unanimous voice of his brethren.

In civil life he has ~~held many~~ and responsible trusts. He was commissioner of his county two terms, and was treasurer of the Dayton and Western Turnpike company for several years, during which he received and disbursed one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of construction funds, and seven thousand dollars of tolls, without one word of fault or charge of corruption.

He was justice of the peace four terms, during which time he married ninety-six couples and docketed two thousand cases, of which only one was appealed, and his judgment was then affirmed. In every department of life Father Benjamin has proven himself true to the principles of honesty and integrity. He enjoys in his ripe old age the full confidence and esteem of his friends and acquaintances, old and young.

JACOB VANCE

was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1803. His father John Vance, was a native of the same State, where he married Elizabeth Long, and in the spring of 1807 emigrated with his family to Preble county, Ohio. They travelled by wagon to Brownsville, thence by the Ohio river to Cincinnati on a flat-boat. The team was brought through by land and arrived at Cincinnati two weeks in advance of the arrival of the boat. At Cincinnati the journey was resumed by wagon, and in the latter part of April the family arrived in Lanier township, where Mr. Vance had previously entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. They set to work and rolled up a log cabin, cleared off a piece of ground, and had a crop in that same spring. After living there two years Mr. Vance moved to Harrison township, settling a mile south of Lewisburgh, where he afterwards lived. He and his wife both died in 1845. Their family consisted of eleven children, as follows: Maria, Martin, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Catharine, John, George, Jacob, Frederick, Michael, and Sarah. The only survivors are Jacob, the subject of this sketch; Michael, who lives in Indiana; and Sarah (Mrs. Wikle), living in Harrison township.

Jacob Vance was married April 19, 1827, to Elizabeth Juday, daughter of Frederick Juday, of Harrison township. He resided on his father's farm five years after his marriage, when he rented a farm adjoining. This he occupied for two years, and then removed to Twin township. He occupied a cabin on Twin creek for four years, and then moved to the place where he now lives. This was

Matthias Disher

Captain Matthias Disher was born on the James river, Botetourt county, Virginia, on the first day of January, in the year 1817. His grandfather, Peter Deischer (as the name was originally spelled), came to America from Germany, prior to the Revolution. He served under General Arnold, and lost an arm at Quebec. At the close of the war he settled in Maryland, whence some years later he removed to Botetourt county, Virginia, where he resided until his death, about 1821, or 1822. He had seven children, five of whom were sons, the youngest of whom was Christian, born in Maryland in 1788. He was in the War of 1812 as sergeant of his company, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. He married Miss Frances Circle, and settled on a farm in Botetourt county, Virginia, and resided there until the fall of 1829 when, with his wife and five children, he emigrated to Preble county. He settled in Harrison township, building his log cabin in the woods where his son, Christian, now lives. September 15, 1871, he died, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and eleven months. June 13, 1857, his wife died, aged seventy years, seven months and twenty-nine days. They raised five children, of whom Matthias was the oldest. He was raised upon the farm and had, perhaps, less than two years' schooling. The greater portion of his earlier years were spent in clearing land. He assisted at eleven log-raisings within two weeks. This kind of work he enjoyed very much. September 1, 1840, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of John Ozias, of Twin township. She died some six months after marriage, and July 9, 1843, he married Rebecca Jane Ozias, a cousin of his first wife. He remained on the homestead until the fall of 1843, when he located on a part of the farm on which he now lives, which consists of three hundred and sixty acres. In 1862 Captain Disher raised a company of volunteers (company H, Ninety-third Ohio volunteer infantry), and was chosen captain of his company. His regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and in the retreat which followed from Richmond, Kentucky, to Louisville, lost by capture one hundred and eighty men. He remained in service only about four months, being compelled to resign on account of ill health. Captain Disher is a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, notwithstanding his lack of early educational advantages. He is a reader of books, and possesses a literary quality of mind in which the antiquarian element predominates. Politically he is a Republican. Captain Disher is now living with his third wife, his second wife having died in February, 1854, at the age of twenty-eight. His present wife, *nee* Elizabeth A. Circle, born April 13, 1821, he married December 6, 1855. He has had four children by his second marriage, namely, Mrs. Mary Ann Bunger of Harrison township, Mrs. Susan Frances Fritz, of Twin, Mrs. Martha Jand Richard, deceased, and Leonidas living at home. By his present wife he has two children—Julia C. and Ada B.

O. E. Tillson, M. D.

forty-one years ago, and the old hewed log house into which he moved is still used, adjoining his present residence, which was built in 1863. Mr. Vance began here in the woods, cleared up a farm which is now a well improved property of one hundred and fifty-six acres. His wife died March 6, 1870, aged sixty-four years, eleven months and twelve days. Mr. Vance is the father of nine children, as follows: Eve Elizabeth, wife of John Jordan, born January 11, 1828; Sarah, born July 28, 1831, died in 1863; Isabella, born June 6, 1834; Maria, wife of John Ashbaugh, born May 26, 1837; Isaac, born March 16, 1840, married Catharine Houk, and occupies the farm with his father; Lydia, born February 6, 1842; Amanda, born November 30, 1844. Two children died in infancy.

DR. OLIVER E. TILLSON.

The practice of medicine imposes upon its followers a heavier weight of responsibility than any other profession. Upon the decision of the physician depends the health, and, frequently, the life of the patient. A thorough knowledge of all that pertains to the profession, an accurate judgment and rigid conscientiousness are requisite qualifications of the successful practitioner. The subject of this sketch, Dr. Oliver E. Tillson, is, happily, well possessed of all these qualifications.

He was born in Darke county, Ohio, April 20, 1842. When quite young his father removed with the family to Richmond, Indiana. Oliver attended the public schools of Richmond, clerked in a store and worked in a printing office until 1856, when he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. G. W. Dickey, at New Hope, Preble county. In the fall of 1859 he entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical institute, where he remained two sessions. His extensive course of reading was then resumed in Dr. Dickey's office and pursued until October, 1861, when he returned to the institute, and graduated with distinction in 1862.

Thus thoroughly prepared by six years diligent study, Dr. Tillson was ready to begin the practice of his profession with the most flattering prospects. He located at West Alexandria, and his merits were soon appreciated by the community. From the time he opened an office the doctor has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and a high standing among his professional brethren. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical assoclction, the Ohio Eclectic Medical association, and the Miami Valley Medical association, of which he is secretary.

Dr. Tillson's wife, Caroline (Brower) Tillson, was born in West Alexandria, November 18, 1843. Her father, Joseph Brower, was one of the earliest settlers of the county. Her mother, whose maiden name was Maria Spate, was a native of Switzerland.

Oliver Tillson, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 5, 1805. His father, a native of Vermont, was one of the pioneers of southwestern Ohio.

Oliver Tillson engaged in farming in Darke county until about 1845, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he engaged in the shoe and leather business. He afterwards engaged in the same business in New Paris and New Hope, Preble county. He died at New Hope, June 21, 1865. He was married December 19, 1823, to Rosanna Beeson, who was born in North Carolina in 1807. While in childhood her father removed to Ohio. He was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812, and died at Fort Meigs, September 5, 1814. She died at Richmond, Indiana, December 7, 1873.

The family of Oliver and Rosanna Tillson consisted of four daughters and three sons, one of whom is dead. Mary Ann was born June 21, 1827. She is married to Andrew Tosh, and is living in Kansas. Rebecca C. was born December 25, 1830. She is married to David Richey, and living in Richmond, Indiana. Lydia was born April 13, 1834. She is married to Dr. G. W. Dickey, and living in New Hope, Preble county. Frances A. was born February 3, 1837. She was married to Jacob Benner, and is living in Richmond, Indiana. Robert Mitchell was born September 1, 1839, and died January 19, 1842. William Irwin was born July 18, 1845. He is now living in the south.

Dr. Tillson is not only a close student of his profession, but is a public-spirited citizen and diligent observer of events. He takes an active interest in the affairs of the village, having several times been a member of the council and school board. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party, of which he is a working member, for the office of county clerk, but was beaten by an independent candidate. His vote, however, in the townships in which he is best known, was very flattering. He is a member of the Reformed church, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

A. F. Haldeman, M. D.

DR. A. F. HALDEMAN.

In the person of Dr. Haldeman we have all the characteristics of a live American. His life has been one of action and progressive thought. There is nothing fogy in his make up; with him mere antiquity commands no reverence, and mere novelty conciliates no favor.

Allen Furgus Haldeman is a native of this county, and is the youngest of six children. He was born in 1843, and is thirty-seven years old. His father is Abraham Haldeman, a native of Virginia, and emigrated to this county with his father, John Haldeman in 1806. He is still living in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is in the eighty-first year of his age. In his prime of life he possessed a fine physical organization, with rare mental and social endowments. At the early age of nineteen he became a self-taught and practical surveyor. His mother is Elizabeth Haldeman, who emigrated to this county with her father, John Fisher, in 1813. She is still living in the enjoyment of good health, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She possesses rare qualities of both heart and mind, and has filled well her mission in life.

Dr. Haldeman's early life was spent in acquiring an education; but before he had fairly emerged from boyhood he lost his health. He tried the merits of the Allopath, Homœopath, and Eclectic without finding that health he sought, and receiving, as he believed, nothing but injury from the treatment of all the physicians whom he consulted, and being dissatisfied with their explanations of his malady, and their talk about the remedies proposed, he determined to investigate the subject for himself; he had, however, no idea of ever becoming a physician. His health was lost; if he did not regain it he would be useless to himself and to the world. He determined to sacrifice all to that primary consideration, and let the future take care of itself. Having no love for, or interest in, any system but the true one, he determined to satisfy himself, if possible, what was true. His observation and experience, however, were continually leading him from all faith in drug remedies. In 1862 he heard of Hydropathy or Hygienic Medication through "Laws of Life," published by Dr. Jackson at his home, Hygienic institute, Dansville, New York.

Through its teachings he was not long in convincing himself that Dr. Jackson was teaching and practicing a system that was at least in harmony with nature and the laws of vitality. In the spring of 1863 he became a patient at Dr. Jackson's cure. During a course of treatment of five or six months he was restored to health. He now had a pretty good idea of what constituted a philosophical treatment of the sick. Out of this embryotic insight of matters pertaining to health, sprang a desire to enter the medical profession. In the spring of 1865 he had a correspondence with Prof. Trall, president of the New York Hydropathic college. He was informed that Dr. Trall would hold a spring and summer term of his college at his Hygiean Home, Saint Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Dr. Haldeman concluded to attend this term. At the end of the term he returned, and remained at home several weeks, preparatory to attending the winter term in New York city.

In 1866 he became a graduate of the New York Hygeio-Therapeutic college. After his graduation he remained in New York several months, attending a course of scientific lectures on collateral sciences. In the fall of 1866 he returned to New York on purpose to accompany Prof. Trall to Europe, to prosecute his studies in that country.

After reaching New York, he found that Dr. Trall would be delayed several weeks on account of engrossing professional duties, and in consequence, his stay in Europe would be shortened. On this account Dr. Haldeman deferred going to Europe, and instead, spent the winter in New York. He attended hospital clinics at Bellevue, and at Blackwell's Island. His new and progressive medical ideas opened up new fields of thought, and he lost no time in making himself conversant with as wide a range of doctrines and scientific subjects as possible. It is but justice in behalf of the age of progress to say that Dr. Haldeman came out of New York as much of an anti-orthodox as he was anti-drug.

In the spring of 1867 he visited Boston and the New England States. While at Boston, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Dio Lewis, and with him visited his young ladies' physiological school at Lexington, Massachusetts. After a visit of several months in Boston, he returned to New York. In the spring of 1869 he went west. After spending several months in Chicago, returned.

In the fall of the same year he went to Philadelphia, to investigate a business proposition made him by Dr. Wilson, of that city, wherein Dr. Haldeman would become a partner with him in his Hygienic institute. Dr. Trall, of New York, had also submitted a proposition to him to become a partner with him in his Hygeian Home.

After investigating the proposition of each, Dr. Haldeman concluded to establish an institution himself.

In the spring of 1870 he again went west, and invested largely in real estate. While he was in the west, he was one of a company who organized the Boston Mountain Mining and Smelting company with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Haldeman was made president of this company, with headquarters at Chicago. During his business career in the west he was elected president of two other business corporations. In the spring of 1876 he went east to look at several health institutions, with a view of purchasing.

After remaining several months in Philadelphia, attending the Centennial, he returned. In the spring of 1877 Dr. Haldeman was employed as physician at Cedar Springs. In August of the same year he purchased Mr. Marshall's entire interest. In the spring of 1878 he and his brother, Eli, became the owners of the entire property. Immediately after this purchase Dr. Haldeman and his nephew, O. A. Gale, furnished the hotel entirely new, and have ever since conducted the place as a health resort. With the opening of the coming season of 1881, its name will be changed to Cedar Springs Hydro-Therapeutic and Hygienic Institute, and will be conducted on the medical philosophy as is understood and practiced by Dr. Haldeman. The doctor has furnished the following, as embracing his viewing as to the rationale of the new medical philosophy which, he believes, constitutes a "True Healing Art,"—one that is successful and satisfactory when applied to practice.

THE RATIONALE OF THE NATURE OF DISEASE.

Disease is an action of the living system, and occurs only in living organisms. Its nature is determined by its symptoms, and by the causes that produce it. Two things are necessary for its existence; first, vitality in the organism, and second, a morbific cause introduced therein, or an agent brought in contact with the vital principle that produces obstruction in its operations. Disease is then the action which follows as a result of this contact, in which the vital instincts of the organism strive to rid themselves of the offending substance. Disease, then, is vital war, an effort of the living system to preserve itself, to defend its autonomy. In this instance war is right and should continue as long as the morbific causes are upon the patient. Disease, then, is a necessary vital process, and should not be cured until the removal of its cause. The vitality of the organism is the motive or operating cause and the morbific agent, the obstructing cause. To remove the motive or operating cause, nothing is more certain than the administration of violent poisons, and this explains why physicians of the drug schools consider them their best remedies, on the supposition that disease is a thing that must be killed, hence employ them for that purpose, often to the destruction of the patient's life. If they were cognizant of the fact that disease itself represents the life powers of the patient in remedial effort, and that, in killing out the disease, they were but killing out the vital power of their patient, they would see how utterly unphilosophic the practice of employing poisons in the treatment of disease. Disease, then, is not a thing to be destroyed, but an action to be regulated, a process to be directed, not allowing the action to terminate in congestion in any part or organ in the body. The body brought to a high degree of temperature, either by violent exercise or by disease, is just as subject to the great law of radiation as any other heated object, and to obtain the necessary radiation we have only to supply the conditions in accordance with this great law. The normal temperature of the body is ninety-eight Fahrenheit. A few degrees above indicate consuming fever; a few below, a depressed condition that tends to collapse and death. In health, if the heat of the body tends to increase beyond the standard of normality, the body at once covers itself with water (perspiration), thus the evaporation carries off the dangerous excess. In fevers and congestions, however, there is such a sudden increase of heat as a consequence of extreme labor, or the introduction of a poison into the circulation, that the perspiratory glands become obstructed and perspiration does not take place; then the science of Hydropathy clearly indicates the remedy. The dry and hot surface of the body must be supplied with the conditions of moisture, according to the great law of radiation. Thus we see our remedies are indicated by the preservative tendencies of nature.

THE RATIONALE OF THE MODUS OPERANDI OF DRUGS AND POISONS.

It is claimed by the advocates of drug medication that when a drug is introduced into the system that it acts by a special elective or selective chemical affinity, which the different drugs inherently possess for the various organs, parts and structures of the system. The rationale of this apparent action is reduced to the following propositions:

First, a drug is an inorganic substance, and does not possess any power of action, except the power to act chemically.

Second, a drug, when introduced into an organism, does not act but is acted upon.

The rationale: The vital instincts recognize the substance to be inimical to their normal functions, and an intruder into their sacred domicile; hence it cannot remain; they cannot use it by any process known to the sustenance of life. Hence they set up a process to expel it. If the drug is classed as an emetic it devolves upon the stomach to expel it; if classified as a cathartic, the duty is assigned to the bowels; if a diueretic, the kidneys become the best vehicle to carry it out, and so on by like process to the end of the three thousand known drugs.

The vital instincts, in relation to the duties they have to perform, have an intelligent guidance, as it were, the same as a man would have who had a difficult piece of work to perform; if intelligent he would do the work the easiest way, and with the least wear on his vital energies, considering the material he had to use. Just so with the vital instincts of the organism in relation to the expulsion of non-usable substances. They take in, as it were, the nature of the situation, and the nature of the substance they have to deal with—the composition of its component elements, its density, or its fluidity; then whatever enunciatory is best adapted to the removal of the substance with the least wear to organic structures, to that organ or organs is the duty assigned. The work often necessitates extreme and violent action on the part of the organ or organs whose duty it devolves. This undue action is disease—a veritable drug disease. This explains why professors of the drug schools say, "We but cure one disease by producing another;" or why Professor Paine, of the New York university says, "Remedial agents," meaning drugs, "are essentially morbific in their action. They operate in the same manner as do the remote causes of disease." The action which follows, on the part of the living system, when a poison is introduced, is intense in ratio to the poisonous qualities of the drug. This explains why mild poisons only affect the patient slightly, while violent ones depress vitality rapidly. The action devolved upon the system where a violent poison is administered, becomes so great that the vital powers soon exhaust themselves and fall paralyzed, as it were, and death is the result. This explains, perhaps, why the distinguished Marshall Hall declares "thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick room."

This, then, is the rationale of the *modus operandi* of the so called drug medicines, which is so much written about and so little understood. Perhaps the advocates of the chemical theory are not quite satisfied with this solution of the problem. What is chemistry? Chemistry is the accretion and separation of the atoms of dead matter. Chlorine and mercury will combine and form a new substance called calomel, and then the calomel may be decomposed and the chlorine and mercury reproduced. Nothing like this happens in the domain of organic life. There is no chemistry in the living organism. Were any drug to act chemically upon any part or organ within the living system, it would combine with it, and that would certainly be the death of it. Dead things combine with dead things, and this is chemistry. Living matter acts on dead matter, resists and expels poisons, and this is vitality. Chemistry then takes cognizance of the combinations and decompositions of dead, inorganic matter, while vital action is the transformation of usable matter into living forms. There are but two functions of vitality, one process transforms the elements of food into tissue, and throws off the waste matters; this is health—physiology—*vis conservatrix naturæ*. The other process expels drugs, extraneous or foreign substances and repairs damages; this is disease—pathology—*vis Medicatrix Naturæ*. The living system acts only in two ways. It acts appropriate to the substance if useful, and to reject it if injurious. This, then, explains the grand demarkation between foods and poisons, as they are recognized by the vital instincts of the organism. A nutritious agent creates and renews nerve cells and structures, endowing them with the finest physiological sensibilities, while a poisonous agent disturbs the essential conditions of their growth and renewal, and paralyzes their normal sensibilities. Thus one destroys, what the other builds up. Hence it is just as reasonable to suppose that there is affinity between health and disease as to attribute affinity between a poison and any organ, part, or structure of the body.

With these truths we enter the most facinating field in nature to consider the conduct of agents within the elaboratory of life. Nowhere in nature has Deity evinced such evidence of divine and supernatural intelligence. It brings into play man's noblest and highest manifestation of intellect to perceive and make the distinction between these opposing forces. One agent producing construction, and the other destruction, one maintaining integrity of function, and the other debasing and destroying it. Out of this depot of life's dynamics the brain becomes the recognized sun of the physiological system, receiving and transmitting to the system a force that propels the mightiest and minutest process of physical life. In this citadel sits enshrined the immortal soul, whose sublime and sensitive train of transition is evolved. As the brain is the instrument of the mind through which it receives and transmits its vital force, then much depends upon the integrity of its structural health, and its normal action. Let it once become diseased or paralyzed by the use of debasing poisons, and the mentality becomes deranged, and life loses its purpose.

Then for men to call poisons medicines is an outrage upon the name of science; a blight upon our civilization, and an obstacle in the pathway of progress.

RATIONALE OF MEDICINES.

A more correct knowledge of the nature of drugs shows they are not medicines at all! Medicines are those things which in themselves does the patient good, and can never be used properly with any other idea.

Drugs are agents which produce disease, hence cannot be medicines. The idea that drugs are medicines found existence in the primary dogma that nature has provided in drugs remedies for disease. If disease is a result of a transgression of the vital laws, would nature so stultify herself as to to provide remedies to do away with the consequenced penalties? Nature has provided penalties to secure obedience to her laws; not remedies to do away with the consequence of disobedience to them! Man has mistaken her teachings. Instead of nature providing drugs as remedies for disease, the truth is, every drug taken into the living system induces a new disease. Every drug has its own penalty. Every dose is an outrage on the vitality of the patient. There is no so called *law of cure* in the universe. There is a *condition of cure*, which, when filled, means to live in obedience to physiological law.

RATIONALE OF DRUG MEDICATION.

Drug medication is established upon the fundamental fallacy of doing evil that good may come. Health cannot come through the use of those means which destroy health. Poisons cannot sustain vitality, for the very term implies its destruction. It is a grand delusion to poison a person because he is sick. To drink alcohol, smoke tobacco, and eat opium are additional parts of the same delusion, and the one practice is justified or condemned upon the same principles as is the other. Physicians prescribe drugs because the patient is made to feel better, because his eyes and ears tell him he is better. The drunkard drinks whiskey, smokes tobacco, and eats opium for the same reason, and with quite as great wisdom. Every process of stimulation known to man is a delusive process, either by whiskey or drugs. Whiskey makes the drunkard feel better, and he repeats his dram from day to day until he fills a drunkard's grave. Tobacco sustains the nervous powers of the smoker, just as arsenic, strychnine, and opium sustains the nervous powers of its deluded victims. Hence we see that the practice of drug medication is a delusive practice, encouraging and buoying up the patient, making him feel improved, while destruction and death follow close after him. When he dies his death is ascribed to a special act of Divine Providence for the protection of the doctors.

Then what is the rationale of this practice? It is to force into the organism that which is destructive to it. No difference what common sense has to say, that which destroys life must save it; that which exhausts vitality must increase it; that which is ordinarily deadly in its effects must be salvatory. Health, then, is sought to be obtained by the use of those means which destroy health; invigoration is hoped for through exhaustion; natural power sought to be developed by defying nature. Hence the plans are in their very terms empirical and contrary to every law of the organism.

Drug medication is a clear case of deception of the senses, and its practice is predicated upon appearances.

To illustrate: If the usual vigor of the patienti seems diminished, the physician becomes alarmed—the patient as well, and he administers a poison "to rouse the patient up, to sustain and support his vitality." The vital powers act with electric energy to avoid death, thus he sees the wonderful magic of his remedy. The rationale of this is, that the organism was forced to yield up what little vigor it had left, in the contest against its enemy. So pleased is he (and the observers, too,) with this manifestation of vital vigor, and so intent is he upon appearances, that he repeats his dose from time to time, as long as the vital resources hold out. Finally the delusion ends in exhaustion and death. This explains why Professor Alonzo Clark, of the New York college of Physicians and Surgeons, said: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality." Or why Dr. Garth, in his last illness, when he saw his fellow doctors consulting together at his bedside, raised his head from his pillow, and said, with a smile: "Dear gentlemen, let me die a natural death." Were the physician cognizant of the fact that the appearances he believed were signs of recuperation and health were but the morbid manifestations of life in defence of his remedy, he would then see why this apparent sinking away of the vital energies was in harmony with the great and inexorable law of periodicity, and that the vital forces were only being saved and accumulated through rest, in order to recuperate for another struggle. What would the intelligent community think of an over anxious mother who would prick and pinch her child to keep it awake and active, for fear it would die if its powers sank to rest. Yet physicians are prescribing alcohol on the same principle. Why is this? Because, they tell us, that as yet medical science is still in her infancy. And it is safe to predict that if they still continue to took for the solution of its problems in the same direction they have for the last two thousand years, it will always remain in its infancy.

Periodicity is another great law of nature, in which harmonizes with Hygienic practice, because the patient is placed in the very best conditions to rest and recuperate naturally. When the patient is in the throes of the paroxysm, the remedial effort is assisted and regulated.

Periodicity is a law of nature which governs physiological processes, as well as pathological. No bodily function will bear continuous exertion without its periodic rest. Contraction must be followed by relaxation, or disintegration is the result. Even the heart, which carries on its unceasing action, has its period of rest between every beat. Digestion has its periodic stages. Periodicity then is a law of nature, all-pervading and inexorable. If disease shows its manifestations more markedly at certain periods than others, it is in obedience to this great law. In conclusion we will say, that if a man is not conversant with the true relation that a substance sustains to the living system, he is not a fit person to predicate an opinion as to the good or harm the agent employed will do him. When a man says: "I want a quiet night; I will take a sleeping draught," that man speaks in parables. He should say, I will poison myself a little, just enough to make me unconsious, but not enough to kill. The state he produces is not sleep, but a condition of narcotism that counterfeits sleep. He is a wise man who meets the condition with rest, seeks the sunshine and fresh air, and makes some fresh investments for his nervous system. If he follows in the footsteps of his deluded neighbor, and takes an artificial stimulant, he will begin a career which, sooner or later, will place him among the incurables or bring him to an untimely end. Alcohol and all drugs that narcotize are dangerous in the highest degree, for they mask the malady without curing it. The remedy is to give up all habits which cannot be sustained and defended by reason and scientific argument.

THE RATIONALE OF THE RELATION THAT WATER SUSTAINS TO THE BODY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—Air and water are two fluids necessary to life, and subserve similar purposes in the organism. The elements of air yield to chemical combinations in the organism, by which it furnishes materials for its use, and conveys from the system some of its impurities, while water receives and dilutes the impurities and carries them out of the organism. Three-fourths of the organic world is water, equally true is it that three-fourths of all organized existence is composed of water. Water subserves a similar purpose in the animal economy, to that of our rivers, canals, and lakes in commercial life. It is the medium through which floats the solid materials to their requisite places; carrying from out the organism the waste and worn out matters. Then one of the chief uses of water is the function of transportation, which, in reality, is the most important one of the organism. Nutrition is the first and greatest of life's functions, and comprises the breaking down of the old structures, and the building up of new. This process necessitates the continual removal of its ashes, and the *debris* of various depurating organs. Hence water becomes the organism's chief medium of exchange. Without water the excretory matters would become solid, and incapable of removal. With the fluidity of the body properly sustained, the tissues are kept soft and pliable and the blood a fluid, nutrition perfect and health the physiological result. When the fluid part of the body is not properly sustained, the mucous surfaces become dry and parched with attendant fever, then the inward use of water just as truly radiates internal heat as its application to the external. The great law of radiation is just as applicable to the allaying of inward fever, as its use is to its external manifestation. When the channels of navigation get dry or low in the system, it is a most prolific cause of disease. Then it is of the greatest importance to serve the system with the requisite amount of water each day, and at proper times. For this purpose only pure water should be used—water which contains no elements save its own proper and unvarying constituents; and like the air, it is a difficult thing to obtain. The purer and softer the water, the better solvent it is, and the quicker absorbed and circulated through the system. Another important reason why water should be abundantly supplied to the organism, is to facilitate the process of *endosmose* and *exosmorse*. This process affords a constant interchange of the fluids of the body. When this function is acting normally there is a perfect depurent from the blood of its impurities. When the blood becomes thick it becomes impure, and this occurs because the system has not been furnished the means for its purification, according to the law of *endosmose* and *exosmorse*.

RATIONALE OF HYGIENIC AND HYDRO-THERAPUTIC MEDICATION.—This system of medication contemplates the employment as remedial agents those materials and influences which have normal relations to the living system. These are: air, water, food, sleep, exercise, rest, sunshine, light, temperature, and social recreation. Its philosophy is predicated on the primary premise that those things which are constitutionally adapted to the preservation of health are also the proper remedies for disease. It rejects from its materia medica all poisons—all things whose presence in the vital domain is incompatible with the normal play of all the functions, and which are destructive to the living tissue. It regards disease as disordered vital action, consequent on irregularity; excess or defect in the use of things normal, or as a result of the presence of things abnormal. Then the remedial plan is to regulate the use or application of things normal, and to rid the system of the presence of things abnormal—regulating the one and removing the other. In other words: disease is nature making an effort to rid herself from agrievance, or if from traumatic causes, to repair the injury done. Nor does she cease her efforts until she accomplishes her object, or exhausts herself in an unsuccessful attempt. Then, to assist nature, we first place the patient in normal relations to useful things—health-giving agents; and, second, to furnish her with the means to *regulate and conorol her morbid actions*. Hence the work must not be suppressed but intelligently superintended; her forces marshalled and commanded, that the labor to be performed be equally divided among the organs involved. The patient is always safe when the remedial action is equally directed to the various depurating organs, or mainly to the skin. There is danger just to the extent that the remedial action is determined from the skin and concentrated on some internal organ. The rule then is to balance the remedial effort. To direct and control the remedial effort we have only to balance the circulation; and to balance the circulation we have only to regulate the temperature. In order to do this the hydropathic appliances are successful, because they are in accordance with the great law of radiation. When the temperature rises above 105° Fahrenheit, there is great danger of disorganization, but when kept within the limits of hyperpyrexia, 103° Fahreheit, there is little or no danger to the patient. An acute disease is an active effort on the part of the vital forces against the offending causes; while a chronic disease is a subdued, sullen, or inactive condition against the same causes. One of the first conditions of disease is an unbalanced circulation. Here again the Water Cure appliances are in harmony with the two great natural laws of expansion and contraction, on the principle that cold contracts and heat expands. By these means, then, we have the most efficient remedy known for equalizing and balancing the circulation. Then to radiate heat from the surface we have only to supply the conditions of moisture; thus we bring to bear upon the patient two great natural remedial laws. Then this is a practice in harmony with the laws of nature in agreement with every living structure; in accord with science and common sense.

The more you know about it the better you like it; the more you see of it the more you are convinced it is correct in theory, and in practice based upon the immutable laws of nature, while Drug-opathy is not demonstrable in science, and in practice is not based upon one law in nature, hence it cannot bear examination; to explain it would be to destroy it; to defend it would be to damage it; to keep the people ignorant of its philosophy consists only in its safety; to hold an intelligent court of inquiry over its theories and practices, it would fall to pieces like a baseless fabric, or be driven into thin air like the vapors of a poisonous miasma before a rising sun. It does not seek explanation; it wants the people to believe that medical science is in its infancy and that its practices and theories cannot be explained by its most brilliant advocates. Its existence is a good thing for those who follow it for a livlihood, and palm it off on the dear people as philosophy, as science—but what about the people? Do the people exist for the benefit of the profession, or does the profession exist for the benefit of the people? But occasionally the most liberal and educated of the profession talk heteropathic. Professor Parker says: "As we place more confidence in nature and less in the preparations of the apothecary, mortality diminishes." Professor Smith says: "Drugs do not cure diseases; diseases are cured by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. "Medicine is as yet in a very imperfect state. The philosophy of diseased action is very little known."—Professor Nunnely. "All of our cogitations of the *modus operandi* of medicines are purely empirical."—Professor Meigs. Professor Campbell, in a clinical lecture, said: "When you get into practice you will think that your medicines cure, and that moment you will begin to kill your patients." "The whole nation is groaning under the present practice of the medical profession, which fosters disease more than it cures it, and debases and ruins our constitutions."—Morison. "The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture, improved by murder."—Sir Anthony Carlisle. "It is not less certain, but still more deplorable, that the majority of the people are yet a prey to medical credulity, superstition, and delusion."—Professor Rafinesque. "I have long enough been tossed on the sea of unfounded hypothesis to feel convinced that absolute darkness prevails in the medical practice."—Reil. "Universities are but dull repositories of exploded opinions."—Dr. Adam Smith. "I am wearied of guessing."—D'Alembert. "The people are a goose and I'm going to pluck it,"—Beale. "I was a dogmatic at twenty, an observer at thirty, an empiric at forty, and now at fifty I no longer have any system."—Borden. The great physiologist and pathologist of France, M. Magendie, in a clinic to a medical class, said: "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug." When the advanced physician dropped the large pill and adopted the small pill the revolution began. Statistics show that the practice of Homœopathy is a great saving in human life over the Allopathic. This is already opening the eyes of the blind. One step more and Hygeio-Therapy will remove all the scales, and poor faculty-fooled humanity will be emancipated. Hygeio-Therapy is in the sience of health what the steamship, the locomotive, the gas light, and the telegraph are in the science of locomotion and progress. Drug-opathy is the stage coach, the canal-boat, the mail bag, the tallow candle system of advancing backward. Hygeio-Therapy's perscriptions need not be written in Latin. Rest, regularity, recreation, diet, sunshine, exercise, and early hours are nature's phyisicians. It says meat once a day, plenty of water inside and out, no alcohol drinks, and no drug poisons. It tells you that cleanliness is next to godliness, while Allopathy says he that is filthy let him be filthy still. The criminality of Drug-opathy is apparent. It inoculates the heathiest of our race with the seed of death. It is pitiful to see an innocent babe, whose blood is pure, inoculated with some terrible disease by the introduction of poisonous vaccine matter. It is a blight on the delicacy of woman to submit to the demoralizing use of the speculum. It sets all habits of temperance aside and plants forever the seeds of drunkenness by recommending bourbon, or some one of its train of fashionable narcotics Hygeio-Therapy ignores all these pestilential contrivances of the faculty, and is undermining, by acts and facts, this system which is only perpetuated by a blind and ignorant faith in delusive appearances; grown out of the false idea of the relations of poisons to the living system; and the ignorance entertained of the essential nature of disease; and in not comprehending the functions of vitality wherein it makes its grand demarcation between foods and poisons. Then this new system of medicine is a practice in harmony with all the laws of nature, and in agreement with every structure and function of the living system, and in accord with science and common sense, and is the only successful and satisfactory system of the healing art known to man.

With these truths, scientific and self-evident, in the name of science that classifies all knowledge, in the name of science that truthfully interprets the teachings of nature, let the edicts issue and drive from popular use and favor this poisonous plague, drug medication, and with it its train of fashionable and debasing poisons. When this is secured a heavenly halo of light will open up over the poisonous wastes of the world, a broad and bright, and beautiful pathway of crimson and gold, wherein garlanded angels will gladly gather, proclaiming from highest heaven over all the earth, man's emancipation from the ruinous and depressing practice of pupularized poisons, which have for centuries been wasting his highest and holiest possibilities.

Dr. Haldeman, as a medical investigator, was not satisfied with mere statements, mere incoherent expressions of incoherent ideas, but searched for a philosophy of the healing art based in and upon the immutable laws of nature. His new medical philosophy comprises a solution of the following fundamental problems:

The essential nature of disease; the essential nature of the functions of vitality; the essential nature of the conditions of cure; the essential nature of the *vis medicatrix naturæ;* the essential nature of the *vis conservatrix naturæ;* the relation of organic and inorganic matters; the relation of remedies to disease; the relation of disease to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*; the rationale of the nature and source of remedies: These propositions comprehend all the premises of medical science; all the principles of the healing art. Each is fundamental. Without an exact knowledge of the truth of each, the physician can have no true medical science, nor no rational nor successful practice. Dr. Haldeman, as a medical reasoner, is eloquent and cogent in his arguments, and is destined to stand at the head of the great therapeutic movement of this enlightened nineteenth century. His forthcoming book will be entitled the "Principles of Hydro-Therapy and Hygienic Medication." It will show their relation and adaptation to the treatment of diseases, and the preservation of health. Its teachings will be predicated upon the philosophy that nature has so related man to this life on earth that in order to live and keep well and finally die of old age (accident aside), he has only to be so circumstanced, and conditioned, that he may know and obey the laws which govern and regulate his organism. It will show that the different drug schools are in darkness in regard to what constitutes the true healing art. It will show that their practices are based on mere assumptions, and that every dose is a blind experiment on the patient's vitality; and that it is diametrically opposed to every great natural preservative law in nature. It will show that drug medication is a Bohon Upas, grown out of a false doctrine of the relation that poisons sustain to the living system; and that to perpetuate a system that is so fearful in its consequences as that of poisoning a person because he is sick, should belong only to the dark ages where it originated, and not any more be a part of the medical practice of our boasted civilization. It will explain the relation that stimulation sustains to the economy of life. It will show that a stimulant is any poisonous substance that abnormally increases functional activity without imparting nourishment. It will teach that alcohol increases the work of the heart by increasing its beats, and that every heart beat that is evoked outside of its natural rate per minute is a draw on constitutional power out of time. It will teach how alcohol produces paralysis of the raso-motor nerve centres, thus weakening the contractile force of the minute blood vessels which fill the heart with blood at each of its strokes, and that these vessels, when once paralyzed, offer insufficient resistance to the force of the heart, and the pulsating organ quickens its action like the main spring of a clock, from which resistance has been removed. Thus this quickened action becomes a pathological action, and as pathology is disease, and disease is waste of vital power, so it will show that stimulation and disease is one and the same thing. It will show how water produces disintegration of the tissues, and keeps nutrition perfect, while alcohol prevents it, because alcohol checks decomposition of tissue. It will show why *plethora abdominalis* is a fashionable disease among whiskey drinkers, and why they fall such easy prey to disease. It will show why the temperance cause has never succeeded; why it stands to-day a mere childish farce. It will consider the whole range of scientific medical subjects, and their relation to health and disease.

OFFICIAL CENSUS.

The following is the official footing of the population of the several States and territories as developed by the census of 1880, which is published in this volume for the benefit of its readers.

POPULATION OF STATES.

Alabama	1,262,794
Arkansas	802,564
California	864,686
Colorado	194,649
Connecticut	622,683
Delaware	146,654
Florida	267,351
Georgia	1,539,048
Illinois	3,078,769
Indiana	1,978,362
Iowa	1,624,620
Kansas	995,966
Kentucky	1,648,708
Louisiana	960,103
Maine	648,945
Maryland	934,632
Massachusetts	1,783,012
Michigan	1,636,331
Minnesota	780,806
Mississippi	1,131,592
Missouri	2,168,804
Nebraska	452,433
Nevada	62,265
New Hampshire	346,984
New Jersey	1,130,983
New York	5,083,810
North Carolina	1,400,047
Ohio	3,198,230
Oregon	174,768
Pennsylvania	4,282,786
Rhode Island	276,528
South Carolina	995,622
Tennessee	1,542,463
Texas	1,592,574
Vermont	332,286
West Virginia	618,443
Wisconsin	1,315,480
Total of States	49,369,595
The District of Columbia	117,368

POPULATION OF TERRITORIES.

Arizona	40,441
Dakota	135,180
Idaho	32,611
Montana	39,157
New Mexico	118,430
Washington	75,120
Wyoming	20,788

Total of territories, 605,633. Grand total of the United States, 50,152,866.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

	1880.	1870.
Albany, New York	67,216	69,422
Allentown, Pennsylvania	18,162	13,883
Altoona, Pennsylvania	19,987	10,610
Allegheny, Pennsylvania	78,472	53,180
Atlanta, Georgia	45,000	21,978
Attleborough, Massachusetts	11,105	6,769
Austin, Texas	11,000	4,428
Auburn, New York	33,927	17,225
Aurora, Illinois	12,007	11,162
Baltimore, Maryland	333,000	267,304
Bay City, Michigan	20,650	13,690
Belleville, Illinois	10,712	8,146
Binghamton, New York	17,110	12,692
Bloomington, Illinois	17,280	14,590
Boston, Massachusetts	363,565	250,536
Brooklyn, New York	554,465	306,099
Brocton, Massachusetts	13,598	8,007
Buffalo, New York	149,500	117,714
Burlington, Iowa	18,975	14,930
Cambridge, Massachusetts	51,693	39,631
Camden, New Jersey	41,714	20,045
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,176	5,041
Charleston, South Carolina	49,027	48,965
Chester, Pennsylvania	15,038	9,485
Chicopee, Massachusetts	11,327	9,607
Chicago, Illinois	503,053	298,907
Chillicothe, Ohio	10,792	8,920
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,804	216,289
Chattanooga, Tennessee	13,580	6,193
Cleveland, Ohio	159,404	92,829
Cohoes, New York	20,122	15,357
Columbus, Georgia	10,132	7,401
Columbus, Ohio	51,337	31,274
Concord, New Haven	13,841	12,241
Council Bluffs, Iowa	18,509	10,020
Dallas, Texas	33,466	4,500
Danbury, Connecticut	11,810	8,754
Dayton, Ohio	39,000	30,473
Davenport, Iowa	21,885	20,078
Des Moines, Iowa	22,696	12,035
Denver, Colorado	35,719	4,759
Detroit, Michigan	119,700	79,577
Dover, New Hampshire	17,693	9,294
Dubuque, Iowa	22,276	18,434
East Saginaw, Michigan	19,065	11,350
Erie, Pennsylvania	27,222	19,646
Elgin, Illinois	10,040	7,000
Elizabeth, New Jersey	28,241	20,830
Elmira, New York	20,578	15,863
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	13,564	12,764
Fall River, Massachusetts	47,883	26,766
Fort Wayne, Indiana	26,048	17,718
Galesburgh, Illinois	11,451	10,158
Grand Rapids, Michigan	32,037	16,507
Galveston, Texas	22,350	13,818
Hamilton, Ohio	12,300	11,081
Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania	30,412	23,105
Hartford, Connecticut	42,024	37,180
Houston, Texas	16,664	9,382
Indianapolis, Indiana	75,031	48,274
Jackson, Michigan	16,500	11,447
Jacksonville, Illinois	11,009	9,203
Jersey City, New Jersey	105,000	82,546
Kalamazoo, Michigan	12,078	11,750
Kansas City, Missouri	56,946	32,260
Keokuk, Iowa	12,176	12,766
Kingston, New York	18,376	20,474
Knoxville, Tennessee	13,928	8,682
La Crosse, Wisconsin	16,054	11,012
Lawrence, Massachusetts	39,400	28,921
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	25,846	20,233
Lafayette, Indiana	14,791	13,506
Little Rock, Arkansas	15,000	12,380
Lincoln, Nebraska	12.771	2,975
Logansport, Indiana	11,172	8,950
Louisville, Kentucky	126,566	100,000
Lowell, Massachusetts	61,200	40,928
Los Angeles, California	11,050	5,728
Lynn, Massachusetts	38,387	28,233
Lynchburgh, Virginia	16,300	6,826
Madison, Wisconsin	10,427	9,176
Manchester, New Hampshire	32,473	23,536
Malden, Massachusetts	12,004	7,367
Macon, Georgia	12,695	10,810
Marlborough, Massachusetts	10,141	8,474
Memphis, Tennessee	33,200	40,226
Meriden, Connecticut	18,108	15,595
Milwaukee, Misconsin	130,000	71,440
Minneapolis, Minnesota	48,323	12,066
Mobile, Alabama	35,037	32,034
Muskegon, Michigan	11,300	8,505
Nashville, Tennessee	43,377	25,865
Nashua, New Hampshire	13,453	10,543

Newark, New Jersey	135,983	105,059
Newburgh, New York	18,075	17,014
New Albany, Indiana	17,500	15,396
New Haven, Connecticut	63,000	50,840
New Orleans, Louisiana	215,123	191,418
New York, New York	1,206,577	942,292
Norwalk, Connecticut	14,000	12,120
Norristown, Pennsylvania	13,200	10,753
New Castle, Pennsylvania	10,292	7,599
New Brunswick, New Jersey	17,311	15,055
Oakland, California	35,006	10,500
Omaha, Nebraska	30,605	16,083
Oswego, New York	20,732	20,910
Ogdensburgh, New York	16,277	10,176
Oshkosh, Wisconsin	15,758	12,653
Patterson, New Jersey	58,000	38,579
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	19,530	12,000
Peoria, Illinois	31,708	22,859
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	847,542	674,622
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	121,977	86,076
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	13,246	12,384
Portland, Maine	33,765	31,413
Poughkeepsie, New York	20,203	20,080
Providence, Rhode Island	104,500	68,904
Quincy, Massachusetts	10,571	7,442
Quincy, Illinois	27,428	24,052
Racine, Wisconsin	16,043	9,880
Reading, Pennsylvania	43,230	33,930
Richmond, Virginia	62,500	51,038
Rock Island, Illinois	11,614	7,899
Rockford, Illinois	13,088	11,049
Rochester, New York	89,498	62,389
Rome, New York	12,045	11,000
Rutland, Vermont	12,223	6,000
San Jose, California	12,635	9,089
Sacramento, California	21,352	16,283
San Francisco, California	233,066	149,478
San Antonio, Texas	20,594	12,556
Sandusky, Ohio	15,000	13,000
Stamford, Connecticut	11,319	9,724
Springfield, Illinois	19,683	17,364
Springfield, Ohio	20,500	12,652
Saginaw City, Michigan	10,430	10,004
Salt Lake, Utah	11,000	12,000
Savannah, Georgia	30,767	28,235
Scranton, Pennsylvania	45,756	35,072
South Bend, Indiana	13,492	7,196
Springfield, Massachusetts	33,139	26,703
St. Louis, Missouri	350,915	310,864
St. Paul, Minnesota	41,619	20,030
St. Joseph, Missouri	35,900	17,565
St. Augustine, Florida	20,350	11,750
Syracuse, New York	52,210	43,051
Stockton, California	10,066	10,000
Terre Haute, Indiana	26,516	16,103
Toledo, Ohio	49,992	31,284
Trenton, New Jersey	30,500	22,874
Troy, New York	56,594	46,465
Utica, New York	38,923	28,804
Vicksburgh, Mississippi	11,660	12,445
Waltham, Massachusetts	11,800	9,065
Washington, District of Columbia	160,000	109,199
Wheeling, West Virginia	31,600	19,280
Weymouth, Massachusetts	10,560	9,010
Watertown, New York	10,615	9,336
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	16,000	11,527
Waterbury, Connecticut	22,000	10,826
Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania	23,340	17,264
Wilmington, Delaware	43,000	30,841
Wilmington, North Carolina	17,605	13,416
Winona, Minnesota	10,187	7,200
Worcester, Massachusetts	58,233	40,105
Woburn, Massachusetts	10,782	8,560
Yonkers, New York	18,924	17,269

HISTORY OF OHIO

BY A. A. GRAHAM.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND PRIMITIVE RACES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country nearly two hundred and ten miles north and south, two hundred and twenty miles east and west, in length and breadth—twenty-five million five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine acres—is a part of the old Northwest Territory. This territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi river. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Missisippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the west; all were territories, with territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is two hundred and ten miles; the extreme width, from east to west, two hundred and twenty miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be forty-six thousand two hundred square miles, or twenty-nine million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area of the State is estimated at thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four square miles, or twenty-five million five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as twenty-one million seven hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and twenty, of which fourteen million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two acres are improved, and six million eight hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-five acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State auditor, twenty million nine hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one and three-fourths acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, twenty-five million five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty, nearly correct.

The face of the country in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive, monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the fortieth degree of north latitude with the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio river waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than one thousand three hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Richland county, at the southeast corner, where the elevation is one thousand three hundred and ninety feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide" or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio river, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs, ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie; and all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the falls at Louisville, Kentucky. It is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite in Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is nine hundred and fifty miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo it is only six hundred and fifteen miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen over sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the west. Others, known as tow-heads, are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin county, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint creeks.

The Muskingum river is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marrietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio canal. All along the stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history, as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys of Ohio.

The Miami river—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hamlin county, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana, and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburgh, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the "divide" are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any particular value, save as watering places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is two hundred and ninety miles long, and fifty-seven miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is three hundred and twelve feet deep. The shores are principally drift clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796 to 1842, the encroachment was two hundred and eighteen feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton, and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the general Government. In 1818 the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara river. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Professor J. H. Riddle, and Mr. I. A. Lapham were appointed a committee by the legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal measures in the southeastern part of the State, Professor Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State, and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, the legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating twelve thousand dollars for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The geological corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State geologist, with Dr. Hildreth. Dr. Locke, Professor J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey, and Charles Briggs, jr., assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of one hundred and thirty-four pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland, and Whittlesey. In 1838 the legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report of two hundred and eighty-six pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841 Professor James Hall passed through the State, and, by his identification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845, Professor Edward Hitchcock, in 1853; and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of the Ohio was a small one published by Colonel Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's history. In 1856 he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Professor Nelson Sayler. In 1867 Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869 the legislature appropriated, for a new survey, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry chief geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed assistants, and T. G. Wormley, chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of one hundred and sixty-four pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tennessee, all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward it it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (number four), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Coniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany mountains. In this basin all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlain by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, namely: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift, and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows":

First. Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continued elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

Second. By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving in the interior of the continent a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

Third. This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

Fourth. The submergence of this ancient land, the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and boulders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

Fifth. The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation.

"In six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," record the Scriptures, and when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands, and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Colonel Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first of the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a contemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Colonel Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earthworks, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the Mound Builders, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only to conjecture.

"In the burial mounds," continues Colonel Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburgh, Montgomery county. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburgh sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defences of the Mound Builders. It is well located in a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking county. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons, and parallel banks or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious shaped works in Licking county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Colonel Whittlesey says:

> "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax, or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.
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> "The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones, and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.
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> "Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.
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> "The Indians of the North dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior there are ancient copper mines, wrought by the Mound Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.
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> "The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the *Iroquois*, *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Miamis*, *Wyandots*, and *Ottawas.* Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where the city of Cleveland now is, thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio river, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation was the implacable foe of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the *Eries*, or, as the orthography of the word is sometimes given, the *Erigos*, or *Errienous.*[*] About forty years afterward, the *Iroquois* (*Five Nations*) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the *Iroquois.* This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the *Eries*, the *Iroquois* again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French these tribes would have shared the fate of the *Hurons* and *Eries.* Until the year 1700, the *Iroquois* held the south shore of lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the *Hurons* or *Wyandots* about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the *Hurons* to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the *Ottawas*, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, and Wyandot counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton county. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the *Iroquois.*

The *Delawares*, or "*Lenni Lenapes*," whom the *Iroquois* had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum.

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[*] Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the *Eries:* "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the *Hurons*, who told them that the *Iroquois* went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake they called 'Erige,, or 'Erie,' which signifies 'the cat,' or 'nation of the cat,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the *Hurons* named it in their language, 'Erige,' or 'Erike, the lake of the cat,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the *Huron (Wyandot)* language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the *Iroquois.* Erie, in that language, signifies 'cat,' and, in some accounts, this nation is called the 'cat nation.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

Their eastern boundary was the country of the *Iroquois* (before defined), and their northern, that of the *Hurons*. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland county, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio river.

West of the *Delawares*, dwelt the *Shawnees*, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the *Hurons*, on the east by the *Delawares*, on the south by the Ohio river. On the west their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the *Hurons*, near the southwest corner of Wyandot county, till it intersected the Ohio river.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio river to the Michigan line—was occupied by the *Miamis*, *Mineamis*, *Twigtwees*, or *Tawixtawees*, a powerful nation, whom the *Iroquois* were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the *Five Nations*, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land."

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

The *Five Nations* claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the western nations. The following statements were collected by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the *Iroquois*, or *Six Nations*, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego river.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Pennsylvania, wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio river.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the *Six Nations* made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, New York, with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the *Chippewas*, *Delawares*, *Ottawas*, and *Wyandots* ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's fort (in Shelby county), thence along the Portage path to the St. Mary's river, and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the *Shawnees*, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the *Chippewas*, *Delawares* and *Wyandots*.

February 9, 1789, the *Iroquois* made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, *Delawares*, and *Wyandots*—to which the *Sauks* and *Pottawatomies* assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, General Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky river.

In June, 1796, the *Senecas*, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Shawnees*, *Menses*, and *Pottawatomies* relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's fort.

July 4, 1807, the *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Wyandots*, and *Pottawatomies* at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee river, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes, with the *Shawnees*, at Brownstone, Michigan, granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the *Chippewas*, *Ottawas*, *Pottawatomies*, *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Senecas* and *Miamis*, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the *Wyandots* ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's river and north of the Maumee. The *Pottawatomies*, *Chippewas*, and *Ottawas*, ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the *Miamis*, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's river.

The numerous treaties of peace with the western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—one by General Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Colonel Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Colonel Boquet, at the mouth of the Walhonding, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway county. By the treaty at the Maumee rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least five thousand people killed or captured west of the Alleghany mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster two thousand warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

"The verdant hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil,
Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

When war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic church had been planted by missionaries from France in the eastern moiety of Maine; and LeCaron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the *Wyandots*, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present city of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the west from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless *Mohawks*. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquis, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the *Hurons*. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The *Five Nations* were for many years hostile toward the French, and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of a century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.[*]

In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of *Ottawas*. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchmen, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of *Mohawks* and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to Rene Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the *Hurons* who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Che-goi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the *Sioux*. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for a while it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the *Iroquois*, now proving themselves enemies to the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors," in August. Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the far west. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the *Sioux*. Commanding peace in the name of his king, he called a council, and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered *Hurons* and *Ottawas* north of Lake Superior; the *Pottawatomies* from Lake Michigan; the *Sacs* and *Foxes* from the far west; the *Illinois* from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and James Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the *Chippewas* at the Sault. They reached there in 1668, and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality, and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their king. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master, and would, in the end, win the crown.

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[*] Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of Crawford's Campaign, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the *Hurons* on Georgian bay, the *Chippewas* at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the *Winnebagoes* in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

The great river away to the west of which they heard so much, was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks, and preach to them the Gospel, and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here, he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the western Indians gave protection, and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Miamis*, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French king, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shine forth." *

A cedar column was planted by the cross, and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the west of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfilment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the *Hurons* at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the *Mascoutins and Kickapoos* on the Milwaukee, and the *Miamis* at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the *Sacs* and *Foxes* on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his king, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the *Pottawatomies*, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the ninth day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox river, where were *Kickapoos*, *Mascoutins* and *Miamis* dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wonderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said: "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return, a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the tenth of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin river, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the stillness but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birch-bark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable water-fowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

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* Bancroft.

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the twenty-fifth of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mou-in-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his king, who had chastised the *Five Nations* and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly comparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bade the strangers God speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful *Shawnees*, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful *Iroquois*. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of whitewood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the *Chickasaws* have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33°, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs, and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travellers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the seventeenth day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the thirty-eighth degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them they way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle county, Illinois, and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago river, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green bay early in September.

The great valley of the west was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be fully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage, and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have hardly happened him. In a letter to Governor Frontenac, Joliet says:

> "I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

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* Bancroft.

Marquette, left at Green bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green bay on the twenty-fifth of October, with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians, for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois rivers. Entering Lake Michigan they encountered adverse winds and waves, and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago river, they found Marquette too weak to procced farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the thirteenth of March, 1675, they left their huts, and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine, and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembled them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the nineteenth of the month he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour on the twentieth of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to Heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There, in a lonely wilderness, the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the *Ottawas*, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones, and cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the headwaters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jaques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country a river highway extended to the western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given, aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The superior of the seminary, learning of La Salle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and La Salle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs.

While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and La Salle himself learned from a wandering band of *Senecas* that a river called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it; for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Governor Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing two thousand eight hundred livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the sixth of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genessee, where they expected to find guides to lead them to the Ohio.

As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara river, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawneese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and hence it is inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Kentucky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his king. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the west, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the great river, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole west, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the present site of the city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the *Five Nations*, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine life insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara river. The *Senecas* were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the seventh of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of.

La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the *Pottawatomies* at Green bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the *Sioux.*

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River. He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the twenty-fourth, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, ere long they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6th, they emerged on the broad bosom of the gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"*Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682.*" *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat*, and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two, I, in virtue of the commission of his majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of his majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straits, and all the nations, peoples, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the *Chavunons*, *Chickachaws*, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the *Kious* or *Nadouessious*, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the *Illinois*, *Mesigameas*, *Natchez*, *Koroas*, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of his majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was incribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

"*Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmeu inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis ciɔ iɔc LXXXII.*"

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists, to return to the new world by the way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the west." *

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock," on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later he went on a mission to the *Chickasaws*, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The west was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

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* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

* Bancroft.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by tbe capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's bay. But in August of the same year, the *Iroquois*, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the west between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire west would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, ere long, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana. Forts were erected on Mobile bay, and the division of the territory between the Franch and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the *Chickasaws*, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the *Chickasaws*. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom, of all these parts of the west, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the lakes to Green bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin river, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois river, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the lakes. La Salle's route was first by the lakes to the St. Joseph's river, which he followed to the portage of the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee river; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French creek, at Waterford, Pennsylvania; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, forts and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio river. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their in fluence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the west more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the west under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio river, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his king by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the *Iroquois*, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of the river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading post at the mouth of the Huron river, in what is now Erie county. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron river were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evans' map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky river, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga river was another important place. On Evans' map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "French House," doubtless the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786 the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "Saint's Rest." Their stay was brief, for, the following April, they left for the Huron river, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie county, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little, if anything, in developing the west.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby county, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's creek, and established a trading station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the

State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the *Twigtwees* among whom it was founded, and demanded the surrender of the traders as intruders upon French territory. The *Twigtwees* refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was then called by the English "Pickawillamy," from which Piqua is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman named Loramie, established a store on the sight of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief towards the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits—no doubt Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Colonel Johnston, many years an Indian agent from the United States among the western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them, and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when General Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burned the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the *Shawnees*, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Captain Butler, a nephew of Colonel Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave his sorrowing father and mother erected a substantial picket fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by General Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian agents living at Detroit." *

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike county, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson county, on the banks of Salt creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the west, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull county. It is also noted on Evans' map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

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* Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Frederick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the state, chiefly on the Tuscarawas river in Tuscarawas county. Here were the three Indian villages —Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten, and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas river, near the margin of the Ohio canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Colonel Williamson, occurred, March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through General Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over six thousand dollars, an annuity of four hundred dollars, and twenty-four thousand acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the river Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas river, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts and the Gallipolis settlement are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas county, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778 by a detachment of one thousand men under General McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, being vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio river, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the west." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791, many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to his majesty, king of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and artistes, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o'-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth.

Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them twenty-four thousand acres opposite Little Sandy river, to which grant, in 1798, twelve thousand acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER XVII.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST.

As has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South sea, and the claims thus set up in the west, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the west, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the western wilderness by way of the Ohio river, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the west. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterwards taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Colonel Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Colonel Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri river, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when D'Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the *Chickasaws* and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and incited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the west was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That year, Alexander Spottswood was made governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great west beyond the Alleghany mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the

English to the Atlantic coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburgh. There the governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the colonial assembly and one to his king. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Governor Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the *Shawnees* on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawnee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the northwest was the treaty with the *Five Nations*—the *Iroquois*. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the *Six Nations*, as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the *Cherokee* nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami confederacy. The *Iroquois*, or *Six Nations*, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the *Iroquois* at Albany, when, at the request of Colonel Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British government, of a vast tract south and east of the Illinois river, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." *

If the *Six Nations* had a good claim to the western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the *Iroquois* had no lawful jurisdiction over the west. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations were, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the *Six Nations* for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. The Indians were given goods and gold amounting to nearly one thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the *Six Nations* were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the west; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawnee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartiez, a half-beeed residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the *Shawnees*, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of four hundred of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Allegheny river for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth one thousand six hundred pounds. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them for their feelings of the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the west. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio company, and, in 1748, petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the company five hundred thousand acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the company would settle one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English companies in the west; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the west. One of these, the Loyal company, received on the twelfth of June, 1749, a grant of eight hundred thousand acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the twenty-ninth of October, 1751, the Greenbriar company a grant of one hundred thousand acres.

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* Annals of the West.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the west, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774 he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of breadstuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749 Louis Celeron was sent by the governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical society, and the inscription[*] deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates were clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows:

> [†] "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea, between forty-eight and thirty-four degrees of north latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the first divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes.

The English, through the Ohio company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum river and valley in Ohio, where he found a village of *Wyandots*, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the *Pickawillamies*, and here made treaties with the *Weas* and *Piankeshaws*. While here, a deputation of the *Ottawas* visited the Miami confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the *Miamis* sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned, and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the *Miami* to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky river, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He visited the *Mingoes*, *Delawares*, *Wyandots*, *Shawnees* and *Miamis*, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby county, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the west, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort, or stockade, stood on the banks of Loramie's creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek, by the French which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Missouri. When the English traders came to Loramie's creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillamy, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the *Miamis* the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The *Miamis* not only refused, but aided the British in the defence. In the battle that ensued, fourteen *Miamis* were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the *Miamis* presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

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[*] The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful river, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

[†] Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the west. The English were determined to secure additional title to the west, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the ninth of June, stated their desires, and on the eleventh received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the *Twigtwees* (at Pickawillamy), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the *Six Nations*, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means they were induced to treat, and on the thirteenth they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-manœuvre each other with regard to the lands in the west, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio company, which were carried as far west as Will's creek, where Cumberland now stands, and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gatharing cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French creek, on the site of Waterford, Pennsylvania; one at the mouth of French creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The governor informed the assembly of their existence, who voted six hundred pounds sterling to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the *Iroquois*, *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Twigtwees*, and *Wyandots*, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher, Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savages at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to enclose the English on the Atlantic coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Governor Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington, and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1679) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and the Allegheny; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew that the defence had begun. As soon as Washington made his report Governor Dinwiddie wrote to the board of trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the governor of Pennsylvania and his assembly, and the conference with the *Six Nations*, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, secretary of state.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the king's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the seventeenth of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Allegheny. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend—that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly striven to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the west, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resume of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the west. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent General Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death. Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns: one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and land, all owing to the incapacity of parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they, and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelties of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became prime minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the west must be retaken, and to General Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the western Indians at the head waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and the Allegheny, to see if some compromise could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders, said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * These wicked whiskey sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the fifteenth of July, 1758, and on the seventh of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the *Six Nations*, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the west was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the west. Early in September it reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. General Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Major Grant, with eight hundred men, to gain more complete knowledge. Major Grant, supposing not more than two hundred soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—two hundred and seventy of his men killed, forty-two wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the twenty-fourth of November they reached Turtle creek, where a council of war was held, and where General Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio river. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Colonel Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the eleventh of March, General Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's church, in that city.

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* Post's Journal.

Post was now sent on a mission to the *Six Nations*, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort DuQuesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac county, Illinois, erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the west, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the centre, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the centre of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga, July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of eight thousand men. On the night of September 12th, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of five thousand men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the sixth of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with four hundred men and two hundred thousand pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to to Presqueville or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent General Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the west. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the west but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Colonel Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760 he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the eighth of September M. de Vaudreuil, the governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the Continent the powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the third of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterwards ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britain east and west Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire west as far as the Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the seventh of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his king. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander until he had received positive assurance from his governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the twenty-ninth of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrendered, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the west, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possessession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gaiety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advance to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him further west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indians despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the king of France, had been asleep, and now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept." Discontent, under such circumstances, was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis had only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY---BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the western and southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular siege followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May, and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the sixteenth, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25th, a deputation *Pottawatomies* are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the *wampum* reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Indiana, and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the twenty-second of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the eighteenth, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its inmates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit were cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defence is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute," said they and time verified the remark.

General Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Colonel Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and then an officer in the English army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by General Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleagured by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For a while, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and General Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Colonel Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the northern Indians, while Colonel Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Colonel Bradstreet went on his way at the head of twelve hundred men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Colonel Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of fifteen hundred men—five hundred regulars and one thousand volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages and could be depended on. At Fort Louden he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the seventeenth of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the third of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the seventeenth. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the twenty-fifth the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman river, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton county, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the eighteenth of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never would return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the eighteenth the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to their homes the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Allegheny river should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle, or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes, and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own king.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. General Gage sent Captain Stirling, of the English army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the west in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight, of which eight hundred and ninety-one were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about three thousand. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the west as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for immigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the board of trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the mother country—urging upon them, and through them the crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The governor communicated his letter to the general assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the *Six Nations*, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the twenty-fourth of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Allegheny and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Allegheny, to which the *Six Nations* had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the *Six Nations* for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the *Shawnees*, *Delawares*, *Mingoes* of Ohio, and others; though the *Shawnees* and *Delaware* deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, western Virginia and western Pennsylvania. The rights of the *Cherokees* were purchased by Colonel Donaldson, either for the king, Virginia, or for himself—it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" land companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the *Six Nations* as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio river; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Colonel Crawford, afterwards the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the west would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the west, which he valued at three dollars and thirty-three cents per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the west, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

EXPLORATIONS—INDIAN WARS—MURDER OF MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Colonel Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, ere long, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to tories, and an important start made in this part of the west. Emigrants came down the Ohio river, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with eastern people. One of the most important western characters, Colonel (afterwards General) George Rogers Clarke, had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and early came west. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Colonel Clarke was meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British, who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the west from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the *Delawares* were divided in feeling, and that the *Shawnees* were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20th to June 22d, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio river, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the *Iroquois* had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the king. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a justice of the peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the court house, or exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina river, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, sometime in July, under command of Colonel McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretentions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then returned to Williamsburgh, having accomplished but little.

The *Delawares* were anxious for peace; even the *Mingoes*, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow creek and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under General Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Iroquois*, and *Wyandots*. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp at Sippo creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country he stationed one hundred men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the west, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the west, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the west relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for prisoners; never, like the British, offering rewards for scalps. Under such rewards the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward; that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Colonel Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit of Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the west.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After a while, however, the effects of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-inforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburgh about the first of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5th. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance. Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio river, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those form Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions until he had reached this point. Here Colonel Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and on the twenty-fourth of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4th, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the first of August. During the interval, Clarke re-enlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Captain Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Colonel Hamilton, and his band of soldiers were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned in the autumn, he was surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Captain Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in, greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the meantime offering rewards for American scalps, and thereby gaining the epithet of "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the twenty-second of the month. The unerring aim of the westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole, and received a shot directly in his eye. On the twenty-fourth the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "hair-buyer general" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen, too, but General Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole west would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia legislature. John Todd was appointed lieutenant colonel and civil governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburgh perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio river, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. General McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and one million dollars and three thousand men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas river, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the west. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the western Indians were led by General Sullivan, Colonel Daniel Broadhead, Colonel Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Colonel Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by that noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the west.

Another class of events occurred now in the west, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio river, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the west under the old crown grants, which extended to the South or Western sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the crown, or from the colonial assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminnet prospect of still another change. To aid in some way, in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the west to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio river in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve, and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the general Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though they controlled the Mississippi river, they allowed an American officer (Captain Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez bayou to Natchez.

On the eighth of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the eighth of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of one thousand four hundred men, and, on the seventh of September, took Fort Manchac. By the twenty-first of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the ninth of May, all west Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic coast, did not immediately effect upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1780, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee river, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi river, the natural outlet of the northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the governor, General George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the *Chickasaws*, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, established an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania university now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Captain Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians; and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sidney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the west was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of western lands to the general government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming western lands were willing to cede them to the government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesborough, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the west, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A *resume* of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the west before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English: and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, who furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the government; and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough west to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the *Iroquois* or *Cherokee* hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas county. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female born north of the Ohio river. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided, *i. e.*: Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Colonel David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An more infamous and bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borders to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the *Wyandots*. Colonel William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the fifth of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot county, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives, and burned, all of which occupied nearly a night, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Captain Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the fourteenth of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. General Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and by its decisive action practically closing the Indian wars in the west. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, that would change the whole current of western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the west by the American, really dates from the campaign of General Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the thirtieth of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the twentieth of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the third of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the fourth of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence river. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara river; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit river and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi river. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red river was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's river.

From this outline it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed—not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the youug government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisiana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfil its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the western lands until a definite cession had been made and the titles to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of the courts the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain lands from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the twentieth of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to General George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors caused the English to retain her northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the west, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed the population of that county (the three counties having made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to thirty thousand, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783 the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flat-boats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the west. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Colonel Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the *Six Nations* in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Allegheny below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the aforementioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penns remained true to the king, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them, In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the west, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge, afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives the most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the *Six Nations*. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the *Six Nations* in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio river, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest). The *Six Nations* were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the *Six Nations* to the west was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the twenty-first of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlement.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north, and south and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio river, at a point where the southern and western boundaries of Pennsylvania intersected. This would give the first range and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the board of the treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers eight, eleven, twenty-six and twenty-nine were reserved for the use of the government, and lot number sixteen, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the *Piankeshaws*, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the *Shawnees*, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. General Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition, but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Colonel Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad river. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeeed, all the people of the west were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the west. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the west should it succeed, provided it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new Republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants to the soldiers who had preserved the Nation. This did much to heal the breach in the west, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the east; companies whose object was to settle the western country, and at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names was the result. By such means the Ohio company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to General Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes tavern," in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the third of March an outline was drawn up, and suscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of one million dollars, mainly in continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the western country; there were to be one thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, and upon each share ten dollars in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the company was organized." *

By the time this company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio river, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the eighth of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose General Parsons, General Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, directors for the company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery, in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the west. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum river, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the west. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the twenty-third of July, Congress authorized the treasury board to make the contract. On the twenty-sixth, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the company, stated in writing their conditions; and

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*Historical Collections.

on the twenty-seventh, Congress referred their letter to the board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

> "By this grant we obtained near five millions acres of land, amounting to three million five hundred thousand dollars; one million five hundred thousand acres for the Ohio company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contact with the treasury board, which was executed in form on the twenty-seventh of the next October. *

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: The Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant seven hundred and fifty thousand acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the company might enter into at once. In addition to this, two hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and eighty-five acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and one hundred thousand acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan, for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the nineteenth of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the twenty-third, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The south would have slavery or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of lattitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October, 1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the twenty-ninth of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio company. Thus the doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever; provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section; (that gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) a provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

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* Land laws.

* Park's Washington.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the thirteenth of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and unanimously adopted. Every member of the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the west. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the west from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the west in 1786, and, being pleased with the Miamis, had applied to the board of the treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his purchase were similar to those of the Ohio company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio ompany was all this time busily engaged in perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The directors agreed to reserve five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. General Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, with Ebenezer Sprout, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the meantime, to insure peace, the governor of Virginia and Congress placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, General Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to a number of miles above the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was forty-five feet long and twelve feet wide, and estimated at fifty tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Captain Devol, the first shipbuilder in the west, was placed in command. On the second of April the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and on the seventh, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio valley. About the first of July they were reinforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed governor of the territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

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* Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under the command of Major John Doughty. It was named in honor of Colonel Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Major Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

> "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the second of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the new born city and its squares. As yet, the city had been merely "the Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called *Campus Martius;* square number nineteen, *Capitolium;* square number sixty-one, *Cecelia*, and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after the governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the governor and the three judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the twenty-fifth of July. It established and regulated the militia of the territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto river, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

> "The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The high sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the supreme judges; the governor and clergyman; the newly appointed judges of the court of common pleas, Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.
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> "They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The sheriff, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh, yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence of the case.
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> "Although the scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the west, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

> "The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this New World, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locater could enter an entire section should be desire to do so. The price was to be sixty and two-thirds cents per acre until May, 1788; then, until November, one dollar; and after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whomsoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some difficulty in arranging his boundary with the board of the treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking river, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Kentucky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

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* Western Monthly Magazine.

* "Carey's Museum," volume 4.

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the east, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the west. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stiles, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the treasury board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On a return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first he was not to have less than one million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the treasury board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash rivers. whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth. Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found that this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamis, running back so as to include one million acres, which that body, on April 12, 1793, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it gave him and his associates two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty acres, exclusive of the reservations, which amounted to sixty-three thousand one hundred and forty-two acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample pre-emption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was, in a measure, imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stiles arrived before the first of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of ten thousand acres which Mr. Stiles had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes city which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes, in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphed over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says:

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*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

"Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just when the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the government he attempted to befriend, Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the west. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January 9, 1789. Representatives of the *Six Nations*, and of the *Wyandots. Delawares*, *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Pottawatomies* and *Sacs*, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the west, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant church who came to the Ohio valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf creek, one at Duck creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' creek, one at Anderson's bottom, and one at Big bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had all this time strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves city—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the fifteenth of June Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defence, he applied for more. Before July, Major Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the north bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known from its location—or South Bend, would compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio river from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a court of quarter sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the eighth of January, the governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called on the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the upper Wabash, were conveyed to the governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it—that river still being considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defence of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April eighteenth, General Harmar, with one hundred regulars, and General Scott, with two hundred and thirty volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S, ST. CLAIR'S AND WAYNE'S CAMPAIGNS—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just how, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war for some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and General Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign, three hundred militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Major Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; seven hundred were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by General Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meagre success of Harmar's command, continued their depredations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here, but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July another army, under Colonel Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the *Miamis* and *Shawnees*, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country, and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the *Miamis*, *Shawnees* and the *Delawares*, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. General Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accoutrements of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy general, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move until September 17th. It was then two thousand three hundred strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the twelfth of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke county. On the twenty-fourth, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the third of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of St. Mary's of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The general intended to attack them the next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Major Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging their camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of twelve hundred men and eighty-six officers, of whom seven hundred and fourteen men and sixty-three officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of fourteen hundred men and eighty-six officers, of whom eight hundred and ninety men and sixteen officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the home of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the ninth St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the twelfth General Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the twenty-sixth, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions concerning future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Colonel Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The *Iroquois* were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the twenty-seventh of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the *Weas*, *Piankeshaws*, *Kaskaskias*, *Peorias*, *Illinois*, *Pottawatomies*, *Mascoutins*, *Kickapoos*, and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress February 12, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defence, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (*Six Nations*) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the *Six Nations* who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio river. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the sixth of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Major Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and Timothy Pickering, the first of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which, it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, of the British government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them in grateful terms. Governor Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the fifteenth of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On the twenty-first of July the embassy reached the head of the Detroit river, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the twenty-ninth, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day a conference was held, and the chief of the *Wyandots*, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the sixteenth of August the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio river would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man, had ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defence of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council." *

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the sixteenth of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The seventeenth, they left the mouth of the Detroit river, and the twenty-third, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to General Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river, and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could only end in defeat.

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* Annals of the West.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by General Wayne. On the thirtieth of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Major McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The twenty-sixth of July, General Scott, with one thousand six hundred mounted men from Kentucky, joined General Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The eighth of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the *Shawnees*, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the fifteenth of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The eighteenth, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the twentieth, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Major Campbell. This officer sent a letter to General Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The fourteenth of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers. It reached there on the seventeenth, and the next day General Wayne selected a site for a fort. The twenty-second of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Major Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The fourteenth of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The twenty-eighth of October the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where General Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend with whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for the American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet General Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24th.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the sixteenth of the month, General Wayne met in council the *Delawares*, *Ottawas*, *Pottawatomies* and Eel river Indians, and the conferences, which lasted until August 10th, began. The twenty-first of June Buckongahelas arrived; the twenty-third, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the thirteenth of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the eighteenth, Blue Jacket and thirteen Shawnees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24th, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, on the thirtieth of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the third of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the seventh, and the presents from the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9th, and ratified the twenty-second. So closed the old Indian wars in the west."*

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—STATE RIGHTS AND LAND CLAIMS, ETC.

WHILE these six years of Indian war were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinkney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the west, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop the agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the western territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that:

> "His majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June 1796, and all the proper measures taken, in the interval, by concert, between the government of the United States and his majesty's governor general in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the meantime, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.
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> "All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to his Britannic majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the west together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whiskey were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "whiskey insurrection." It was put down finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to understand that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and, gradually, over the west, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion, north of the Ohio, were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

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*"Annals of the West."

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire Lands," and the "Sufferers' Lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land company, for one million two hundred thousand dollars, and about the fifth of September quit-claimed the land to the company. The same day the company received it, it deeded the tract, consisting of about three million acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell, and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land company was General Moses Cleaveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth ranges, between Mad river and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: One at the mouth of Mad river, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad river. On the twenty-first of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4th. On November 4th, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the government—who alone had such a right to deed land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the twentieth of February, 1795, the North American Land company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson, and James Greenleaf. This company purchased large tracts in the west, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the governor of the territory and his judges published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July, and August, of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger of an irruption from its own members; of a war or alliance of its western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796 the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800 the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz.: Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier, began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio river, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Kentucky. The next year the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the west. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio river. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio river, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the territory named Tennessee. On June sixth, 1796, the territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of one hundred and five thousand six hundred and two souls, including thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-four slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone paper mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, General Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the west, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected over his remains by the Pennsylvania society.

After the death of Wayne, General Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the west, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the northwest and into Kentucky, to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1785, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the seventh of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Northwest Territory, governor of the Territory of the Missisipi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to General Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the west, to the secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—FORMATION OF STATES—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were five thousand persons in the territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the northwest passed into the second grade of a territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the second of March he selected from the list of candidates the names of Jacob Burnett, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The territorial legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the twenty-fourth of that month. The house of representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton county, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson, erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair county (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the representatives' chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The legislature continued in safety till the nineteenth of December, when having finished their business, they were prorogued by the governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnett was the only lawyer in the legislature, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American constitution. The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the eastern States had penetrated the west. Eleven representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the third of October, the two houses met, and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as secretary of the territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19th. Governor St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St. Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the legislature tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts perfectly worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the third of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that:

> "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders, and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.
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> "The committee would further suggest, that the law of the third of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said territory, and directing the laying out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."*

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by congress, and, the seventh of May, an act was passed dividing the territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

> "That, from and after the fourth of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.
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> "There shall be established within the said territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." *

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the general assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the governor among the several counties in the new territory. The act further provided that:

> "Nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana territory, from and after the aforesaid July next.
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> "Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said lines shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such State and the Indiana territory."

It was further enacted "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legistatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash river, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana territory." †

St. Clair was continued as governor of the old territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the west to the general Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the third of November the general assemby met at that place. Governor St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

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* American State Papers.

* Land Laws.

† Land Laws.

At the second session of the assembly at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the governor and the assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati again. It was not destined, however, that the territorial assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of sub-dividing the counties of the territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy, and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the fourth of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the house refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the territory, and an act for that purpose passed the house, but the council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the fourth of March, a report was made to the house in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered eight, eleven, twenty-six and twenty-nine, for their own use, and that section sixteen be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30th, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the first of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Governor St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnett, "upon doing what he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington county) voted with the governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map of the department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

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* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, hearing of his distress, granted him an annuity of three hundred and fifty dollars, afterward raised to six hundred dollars. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above Maumee bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and November 29th, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the *Shawnees* Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never examined. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The general assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio river, not included in the new State, in the territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1809, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio river was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio company was the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27th. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the west under the supervision of General Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogeny river, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Captain Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the west, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The seventh of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Major John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows.

General Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (secretary of the territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Captain Dana, Captain Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Colonel Battelle, Major Tyler, Dr. True, Captain William Gray, Captain Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, William Mason, Thomas Lord, William Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the nineteenth of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine weeks' journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of General Tupper, Colonel Ichabod Nye, Colonel Cushing, Major Coburn and Major Goodale. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

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* Historical transactions of Ohio—Judge Burnett.

* The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Major Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September, 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Captain Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and here, in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to be always on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first raised in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the second day of July, to name their new-born city and its public squares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The fourth of July, an ovation was held and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed judges of the territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the great west, was the tree of liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the ninth of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the governor and three judges, and this form was at once put into force. The twenty-fifth, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto river, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The second of September, the first court in the territory was held, but as it related to the territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The fifteenth of July, Governor St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the judges did not even reply to the governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "senior" and "junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the senior class, Nathan Cushing was appointed captain; George Ingersol, lieutenant; and James Backus, ensign.

In the junior class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, lieutenants; and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, ensigns.

The governor next erected the courts of probate and quarter sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, and Winthrop Sargent were made justices of the peace. The thirtieth of August, the day the court of quarter sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce, and Thomas Lord were also appointed justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, judges of a court of common pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed clerk of this court of quarter sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed sheriff of Washington county, and also colonel of the militia; William Callis, clerk of the supreme court; Rufus Putnam, judge of the probate court, and R. J. Meigs, jr., clerk. Following these appointments setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the twenty-fifth of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony, for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equalled any in the east." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defence in the west, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being one hundred and eighty feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower and sentry-box.

These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up of dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timber four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole was two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum river was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being secretary to the governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the sontheast and northwest bastions. In these the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of *abatis*, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Governor St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the directors of the company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sundial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defence of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum river. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Governor St. Clair and his secretary, with the officers of the company.,

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Captain Jonathan Devol, for General Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley, in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio river. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in western history as Blannerhasset's island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Captains Dana and Stone, Colonel Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone, and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle were Colonels Cushing and Fisher, Major Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, jr. At the lower were Major Goodale, Colonel Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Major Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Colonel Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Colonel Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, were located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents, "for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Colonel Oliver, Major Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their families to the fort at Marietta. Colonel E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill.

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck creek and Waterford were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the little Miami river, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Major Benjamin Stiles. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Major Stiles, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami, in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Colonels Spencer and Brown, Major Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Captain Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabintants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking river, the twenty-fourth of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Governor St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid five shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth in specie about five shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio company's purchase. The judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flatboats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called "arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the west.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting General Harmar, commander of the western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Captain Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Major Stiles and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2d reached Columbia, where the captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the captain and his command went on to Louisville early in March, and left the judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Major Willis, commanding at the falls, complaining of the conduct of Captain Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfil his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to rise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business. In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Major Stiles, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the west, was built by Major Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Governor St. Clair and his secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even General Putnam and the directors of the Ohio company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazar Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river. Dr. Hildreth says:

> The Indians, who, during the summer had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites, and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin.

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an axe, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad, sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof, where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so, discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day Captain Rogers led a party over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themsevles. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defence, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under General Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the Lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, General Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, General Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, on the twentieth of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville on the third of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with General Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky river. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under then protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow, in December, 1794, Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andy Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the general government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about was well settled up.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler county was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Major Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by General Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerian pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offences.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami valley, especially that part comprised in Butler county.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the order in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defence. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by General Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. General Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia military tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio river, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defence.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia district, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhababitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzie's, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and strategems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defence, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment, be observed. During one of the spring months, General Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

> "Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed by the light of the fires three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.
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> "The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt after he had completed his work. Dinner time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. General Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning preparations were made by General Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.
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> "The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for one hundred dollars. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer,

> much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

The same volume says:

> "Another incident occurred about this time which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt on a scaffold, out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawnee chief, Captain John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, 'The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run, and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me.'"

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams county was erected by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont county, by Captain Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than captain of the company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but ere long suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Delaware. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the general in November. Shortly after the captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defence. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself, and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction, and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina creek in the same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke county, August 3, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at thirteen hundred, divided among the principal nations as follows: One hundred and eighty *Wyandots*, three hundred and eighty-one *Delawares*, one hundred and forty-three *Shawnees*, forty-five *Ottawas*, forty-six *Chippewas*, two hundred and forty *Pottawatomies*, seventy-three *Miamis* and *Eel River*, twelve *Weas* and *Piankeshaws*, and ten *Kickapoos* and *Kaskaskias*. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket, and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty the former ones were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren county, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defence against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the territory. Soon after his settlement was made, General David Sutton, Captain Nathan Kelley, and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield was Captain Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Major Rogers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up the game for him to shoot, and other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren county, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte, and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797, by Ichabod Corwin, was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway, as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here until 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796, brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle until the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Ross, and Madison counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory, that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery county was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Generals Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Colonel Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad river, of Judge Symmes, and, the fourth of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after, to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery county, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati, arrived in Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the twenty-fourth of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, *via* Dayton. Two days were occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the eighteenth of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburgh, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross county. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto river, and, near the mouth of Paint creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as the year 1792, by Colonel Nathaniel Massie[*] and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon county, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Colonel Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts. We copy from Howe's Historical Collections, as follows:

> "The letter induced Colonel Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in western Pennsylvania, informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.
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> "About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.
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> "After Wayne's treaty, Colonel Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Basil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint creek, at the 'Prairie Station, before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.
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> "In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe[*] was laid out by Colonel Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land over the Cumberland mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.
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> "The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil was quite palatable.
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> "When the settlers first came, whiskey was four dollars and fifty cents per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whiskey-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to fifty cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards, and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.
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> "In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great-coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defence. Witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the judge. The judge soon announced that the culprit should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is Brannon, who stole the great-coat, the handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward chaplain in the State penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

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[*] Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland county, Virginia, December 28, 1763. In 1780 he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the general assembly, and Massie declared governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

[*] Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Colonel John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the *Shawnees*. They would say, *Chil-i-cothe otang, i. e.*, Chillicothe town. The *Wyandots* would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkeley county, Virginia, were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to move into the territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long after resided, and another at the north fork of Paint creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist- and saw-mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spread over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar iron in the Scioto valley, and about the same time Major Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia, and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The seventeenth of April, the families of Colonel Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Colonel Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Colonel Worthington was appointed by General Rufus Putnam, surveyor general of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Major Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were apponited to survey the residue of lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut plains by Samuel McCulloch and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenoweth, on Darley creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's bottom, the Fosters, Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates, and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist- and saw-mills on the north fork of Paint creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of General Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the latter, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the Scioto *Gazette*, probably the second paper in the territory."

In 1800 the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the territorial assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in height. In the lower room of this wing, Colonel Thomas Gibson, auditor of the territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks of soldiers, and, in the year 1840, was pulled down.

The old State house was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the territory. Major William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801 the territorial legislature held its first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first State legislature met in the house, and continued its sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe, and held in the old State house till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807 the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the west, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Governor Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington city, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the governor till his death, in 1827.

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*Governor Worthington was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty, and came to the territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a senator to Congress, and then governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the board of public works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of General Duncan McArhur, † and later of ex-Governor William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking river, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking county. In the fall of 1796, John Ratcliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores, and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken.

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Massachusetts, with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the Scioto company, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-fonr persons, mostly from East Granville, Massachusetts, came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the east, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

"On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. They wept when they remembered Zion. The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond;' a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a school-house and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township four hundred and five families, of whom two hundred and fourteen sustain family worship; one thousand four hundred and thirty-one persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over eight hundred belong to church. The town had one hundred and fifty families, of whom eighty have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished seventy school teachers, of whom sixty-two prayed in school. In 1846, the township took six hundred and twenty-one periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits.

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† General McArthur was born in Duchess county, New York, in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with General Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a colonel, and in 1808, a major general of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned brigadier general. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

It is said, not a settlement in the entire west could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles—the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison county, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union county line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing, and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him, his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day, when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the west. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* creek, in Ashtabula county, on the fourth of July, 1796. That day the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn), and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, store-house, and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the east or going southward. Through the winter Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so that during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband with a sack of flour he had carried many weary miles on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland, and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, and arrived the last of June at their new homes in the far west. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown, and Mentor. During the summer three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut creek. Those who came there in 1796, went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here, and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

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* Conneaut, in the Seneca language, means "many fish."

The site of the present town of Austinburgh, in Ashtabula county, was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburgh, and one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800 another family moved from Norfolk, Connecticut. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill, and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburgh. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802 Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the west, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* river, then considered by all an important western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga river was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland,* in honor of General Moses Cleaveland, the Land company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the eighteenth of October, the surveyors had completed the survey, and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Major Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These are about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Connecticut. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad of sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburgh—five miles away, where the judge then lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Major Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game. His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

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*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River.' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes, and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

*Formerly spelled Cleaveland.

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut creek, Pennsylvania, to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Major Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Major Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburgh. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

> "The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick and twenty in diameter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town, and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The fourth of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hillside. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn, were managers; and Major Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for that day, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits, than sweetened whiskey, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Major Carter's cabin."

The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning county, by a Mr. Young—afterwards a judge—in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Colonel James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner *Mackinaw* to Detroit. Colonel Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Chenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck, and again at the mouth of Tinker's creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's creek were a few log huts built by Moravian missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas river. These and three or four cabins at the Salt springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt springs were built at an early day, for the accommodation of whites who came from western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785, by General Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Colonel Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there until its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe, down the Mahoning river, he discovered a smoke on the bank, near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot, found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Colonel Hillman's cargo consisted of whiskey, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was one dollar per quart, in the currency of the country, a deer-skin being legal tender for one dollar, and a doe-skin for fifty cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisting on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that, inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin he used for his bed—the only one he had—paid for his quart of whiskey, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beavertown to celebrate the fourth, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Colonel Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull county. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Captain Ephraim Quinby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whiskey. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given were about all that are made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occuring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up to the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Colonel Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Sells, and others, came to what is now Franklin county, and in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the *Wyandots*, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Colonel Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed. As the people became acclimated this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon, in this county, has a history similar to that of Granville township in Licking county. It was settled by a "Scioto company," formed in Granby, Connecticut, in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Colonel James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Colonel Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Colonel Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford county, Connecticut, and Hampshire county, Massachusetts, arrived at their new home. Obeying, to the letter, the agreement made in the east, the first cabin erected was used for a school-house and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first fourth of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the axe, at sunrise on the Fourth, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

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* Recollections of Colonel Hillman—Howe's Annals.

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum county, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio, as it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, and a few *Senecas* and *Shawnees*. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum county, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawnee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Major Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned four thousand acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum, and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother, Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry established on the road over the Muskingum to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1779, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Virginia, to Maysville, Kentucky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangements of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville. McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received thirty dollars per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time the mails met here once a week. Four years after the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, king of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum county was formed by the legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the legislature and governor, and during the sessions of 1810-11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami valley, and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami county, near the present town of Staunton village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but this year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami county. With the increase in emigration, came the comforts of life, the mills, stores, and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

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* Howe's Collections.

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The *Miamis* were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the *Shawnees*, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Colonel John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence county, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbiana county. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio paper-mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene county. The Shawnee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the west, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Captain Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the first of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Colonel John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami county, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* river, in Fairfield county, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Zanesville. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the *Wyandots*, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over five hundred wigwams and more than one thousand souls. Their town was called *Tarhe*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Tobytown, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royalton), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about five hundred warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Captain Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and

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*The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle;* the Shawnees have it *Wea-tha-kagh-qua* sepe, *i. e., bottle river.* John White, in the *American Pioneer*, says: "About seven miles northwest of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight, forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side, and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing." —*Howe's Collections.*

*Lecture of George Anderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

shared with him all the privations which are incident to a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley until he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush creek, Raccoon and Indian creeks, Pleasant run, Felter's run, at Tobeytown, Muddy prairie, and on Clear creek. In the fall—1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the upper falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at fifty dollars each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9th, the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield county, and made Lancaster the county seat. The next year, Rev. John Wright, of the Presbyterian church, and Revs. Asa Shinn and James Quinn, of the Methodist church, came, and from that time on, schools and churches were maintained.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defence.

The same summer Fairfield county was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburgh, in Clermont county, were laid out, and in 1800 the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield county, in Hocking county, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from Hagerstown, Maryland. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Holmes, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking county was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking river. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottos and ravines, made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey county. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Pennsylvania. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudoun, Virginia. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the west. They were satisfied with the location, and purchased many of the lots and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality, gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby creek, in Union county, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan county, were destroyed by General Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alder, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the *Mingos*. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Colonel James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross county was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson county was created by Governor St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included a large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and Warren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Colonel Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Colonel Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

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* Howe's Collections.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage county. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit county. After many days of travel they landed at a prairie in Summit county. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately after his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Pennsylvania, a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Captain Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Colonel James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Colonel Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Connecticut, and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Massachusetts, left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the twenty-ninth of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Captain Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Connecticut, had hired some men to open a road to township No. 1, in the seventh range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned east. The fourth of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families came, and Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29th, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Major Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

The following is copied from Howe's Collections:

> "Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio river, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22d, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township. November 7th the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.
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> "In 1802, Franklin township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the east. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church. The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Connecticut. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle, and others.
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> "When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Pennsylvania), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio river. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.
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> "At the point where this trail crosses Silver creek, Frederick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by."

The celebrated hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark county was settled the same snmmer as that in Summit county. John Humphries came to this part of the State with General Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad river, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating west, his party was four days and a half in getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811 a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark county is made famous in aboriginal history as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.[*] He was born in the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the *Shawnees*, on the north side of Mad river, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky rangers, under General George Rogers Clarke, in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders.

The site of Cadiz, in Harrison county, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington county, Pennsylvania. When they arrived they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe county, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the East fork of Duck creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a governor and judges appointed by the president, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

CHAPTER X.

OHIO AS A STATE.

Settlements increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial assembly could not be ignored by Governor St. Clair, who, having ascertained that five thousand free males resided within the limits of the territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a general assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

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[*] Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawnee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Piont Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoataske, returned to the south, where she died, at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only twenty-seven years of age, was made chief. The next year he removed to Deer creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the *Delawares* in the vicinity of the White river, Indiana, and from that time made his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

On the day designated, the representatives[*] assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the legislative council, or upper house. These five were Jacob Burnett, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the third of March, the senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial government of Ohio[†]—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the governor, and the assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the territory.

That day, the Territorial legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the twenty-fourth. The house consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton county, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington, and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, president; William C. Schenck, secretary; George Howard, door-keeper, and Abraham Carey, sergeant-at-arms.

The house also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, speaker; John Reilly, clerk; Joshua Rowland, door-keeper, and Abraham Carey, sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then secretary of the territory, delegate to congress. The legislature continued in session till December 19th, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were porogued by the governor until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami river to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its governor. At the autumn session of the legislature of the eastern, or old part of the territory, William McMillan was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Harrison, and Paul Fearing to serve from 1801 to 1803. By the organization of this territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vanderburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the territory, and members of a constitutionel convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1st, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State, were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated, and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the fourth Territorial legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the **twenty-ninth** of November. The constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

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[*] Those elected were: From Washington county, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton county, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair county (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox county (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph county (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne county, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabart de Joncavie; from Adams county, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson county, James Pritchard; from Ross county, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findlev and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen chosen as the upper house were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

[†] Ohio never existed a territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio river." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short *resume* given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, *as* Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

> "We, the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the general government as a member of the Union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and a State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes; in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein, was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section sixth of the "schedule" of the constitution required an election for the various officers and representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3rd. The second article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen speaker of the house, and Nathaniel Massie, of the senate. The assembly appointed William Creighton, jr., secretary of State; Colonel Thomas Gibson, auditor; William McFarland, treasurer; Return J. Meigs, jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, judges of the supreme court; Francis Dunlavy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, president judges of the first, second and third districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States district judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the Constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The first general assembly found abundance of work to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The president judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sickness caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking up of one of the finest homes in the western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

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* The name of the State is derived from the river forming the southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Colonel Johnston says: "The *Shawnees* called the Ohio river 'Kis-ke-pi-la sepe,' *i. e.*, 'Eagle river.' The *Wyandots* were in the country generations before the *Shawnees*, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, 'O-he-zuh, and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the *Wyandots*: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful 'la belle river, being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "beautiful."

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz: the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the general assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National constitutions. The "sweeping resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had beeu officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State. February 10th, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the justness of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findlay, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Rezin Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the assembly accepted the proposals of Colonel John Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18th, 1812, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McIlvain, Danier Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started and the old State house erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States court house was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth, so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the west, is patterned somewhat after the national capitol at Washington city.

From the close of the agitation of the "sweeping resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theatre of action was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS

From the Organization of the First Civil Government in the Northwest Territory (1788 to 1802), of which the State of Ohio was part, until the year 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
Arthur St. Clair (*a*)		July 13, 1788	1802
Charles Willing Byrd*	Hamilton	1802	March 3, 1803
Edward Tiffin (*b*)	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
Thomes Kirker† (*e*)	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
Return J. Meigs (*d*)	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	Mar. 25, 1814
Othniel Looker†	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
Ethan Allen Brown (*e*)	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
Allen Trimble†	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
Wilson Shannon (*f*)	Belmont	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
Thomas W. Bartley‡	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
Seabury Ford (*g*)	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
Reuben Wood (*h*)	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
William Medill¶ (*j*)	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
John Brough (*k*)	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
Charles Anderson§	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
Rutherford B. Hayes (*l*)	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	Mar. 2, 1877
Thomas L. Young (*m*)	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard N. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812.--GROWTH OF THE SATE.--INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth regiment of regular troops, under command of Colonel Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Governor William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Governor Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had General Harrison been in command, no such results would have been the case, and the war would probably have ended at the outset.

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* Secretary of the territory, and was acting governor of the territory after the removal of Governor St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected governor on the second Tuesday in October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the constitution," and the general assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records, that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election of 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the general assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the twenty-second of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting governor.

‡ Acting governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

§ Acting governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, governor of Kentucky, invited General Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the northwest. Governor Harrison had visited Governor Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of major general in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the twenty-seventh of that month. On the thirtieth he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3d. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defence of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the sixth he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17th, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, General Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of General Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Colonel John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua, and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, General Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia county, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from General Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, General Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway river, one of the head waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred of the men being more or less frost-bitten.

General Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defence along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as General Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Governor Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent General Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian cornfields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin river, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Colonel Lewis, with five hundred and fifty men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Colonel Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to General Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare, to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the nineteenth of January, with two hundred and fifty men, and arrived on the evening of the twentieth. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American army, with a terrible loss. General Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of General Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British general and his troops.

Those of the American army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the twenty-second of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and Nation. General Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering states sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on February, 28, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of General Proctor, and Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared on the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defence of Major Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defence of Fort Stephenson by Major Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom General Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American army, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned their stores and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the west. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the northwestern country. General Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and General Duncan McArthur was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. General McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the west, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of land, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this purpose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the west about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburgh in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated over the western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the west. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the western country during the decade after the war. They had been, and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio river could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be arranged whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the rivers. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga county, New York, as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A board of canal fund commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Governor Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about six millions. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami river to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer county, and is about nine miles long by two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer county, where the offence was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the west. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and in Charleston, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the west was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois river, on what is now the Wabash railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio" writes Caleb Atwater, in his 'History of Ohio,' in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee river. The road extends westward into Michigan, and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio river up to the Little Miami river, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio river. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made.

Mr. Atwater notes, also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous national road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the west. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but, finally finding itself in debt about fifteen million dollars for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values, in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the west, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Professor Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "hard cider campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the west, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures; its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The Whig party strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. Though a rugged man when elected, he lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying April 9, 1841. John Tyler, the Vice-President, succeeded him in the office.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation was rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—OHIO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The Mexican war grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon territory on the Pacific coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and ten million dollars placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the fifteenth infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made colonel of the First; John D. Weller its lieutenant colonel; and —— Giddings, of Dayton, its major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieutenant Colonel Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was a representative from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died in New Orleans.

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*Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky railroad; but, about the same time we have the little Miami railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837." If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

The Second regiment was commanded by Colonel George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieutenant Colonel William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Major William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third regiment were, Colonel Samuel Curtis, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. McCook and Major John Love. The first two are now dead; the major lives in Connellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the government induced the Second Ohio infantry to reorganize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, lieutenant colonel, and —— Link, of Circleville, major. All of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio regiments of infantry, the Third dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth regiment of the United States army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Colonel Morgan, of the old Second, was made colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, lieutenant colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth United States infantry, was made major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the colonel was severely wounded, and Major Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Colonel Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a brevet brigadier general in the United States army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the constitution of 1802, and made a few changes, necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of lieutenant governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This constitution yet stands, notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent—a contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase—one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one of the most important bureaus of the government, and, finally, chief justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed fifteen hundred men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the eighteenth, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the nineteenth the first and second regiments were on their way to Washington city. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; thirty were gathering; the government not yet fully comprehending the nature of the Rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Governor Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their legislature:

> "In one part of the Nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio legislature. The Union must be preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum four hundred and fifty thousand dollars were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and fifty thousand dollars as an extraordinary contingent fund for the governor. The commissioners of the State sinking fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the six per cent. bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Governor Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing five hundred thousand dollars for their arms and equipments, and one million five hundred thousand dollars more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that legislature, the speaker of the house had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington city; two leading senators had been appointed brigadier generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomatox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the national service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President —one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three years' troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the national service the magnificent army of three hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifty-four actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers and sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the provost marshal general to the war department. Pennsylvania gave not quite twenty-eight thousand more, while Illinois fell forty-eight thousand behind; Indiana one hundred and sixteen thousand less; Kentucky, two hundred and thirty-five thousand, and Massachucetts, one hundred and sixty-four thousand. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the national army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the war department for four thousand three hundred and thirty-two soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-seven were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these, six thousand five hundred and sixty-three were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of the army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "they will never get through; they will be all captured and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand western men."

"Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburgh, Charleston, Mobile, and Richmond—at Pittsburgh Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburgh, and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but the flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one general, one lieutenant general, twenty major generals, twenty-seven brevet major generals, thirty brigadier generals, and one hundred and fifty brevet brigadier generals. Her three war governors were William Dennison, David Tod, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase. Her senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head-stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National cemetery, is inscribed these words:

> "We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the first day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1881, the State has entered on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Over four years have elapsed since the great Centennial exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods, and everything pertaining to her welfare, were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio could produce. The State nobly stood the test, and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed, and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the centennial commission extended invitations to the governors of the several States, to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Governor Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

One hundred years ago the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains, was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence, became a law.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory—forty thousand square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, having two hundred miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on six thousand miles of interior coast; and, through the Mississippi, on thirty-six thousand miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through forty-two thousand miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact body of arable land, intersected with rivers, and streams, and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie ten thousand square miles of coal, and four thousand square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writers that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this western region. This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the *Shawnees* had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the *Miamis* had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe, came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had a population: in 1810, of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five; in 1830, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and three; in 1850, one million nine hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and twenty-nine; in 1870, two million six hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and sixty. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, three millions of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development. This is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food—produced in Ohio in 1870, was one hundred and thirty-four million nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and thirteen bushels, and in 1874 there were one hundred and fifty-seven million three hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain—area one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and twenty-four miles; amount of grain, two hundred and sixty-two million five hundred thousand bushels; rate per square mile, two thousand one hundred and ninety to one. Austria—area two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and three miles; amount of grain, three hundred and sixty-six million eight hundred thousand bushels; rate per square mile, one thousand four hundred and twenty-two to one. France—area two hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight miles; amount of grain, two hundred and thirty-three million eight hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred bushels; rate per square mile, one thousand and eighty to one. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, forty thousand; amount of grain, one hundred and fifty million bushels; rate per square mile, three thousand seven hundred and fifty. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had five hundred and ninety-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-five square miles and produced eight hundred and sixty-three million one hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred hushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, one thousand four hundred and fifty bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had three thousand seven hundred fifty bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had eight million eight hundred and eighteen thousand domestic animals; Illinois, six million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand; New York, five million two hundred and eighty-three thousand; Pennsylvania, four million four hundred and ninety-three thousand; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than one hundred and fifty to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces one-fifth of all the wool; one-seventh of all the cheese; one-eighth of all the corn, and one-tenth of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a fourteenth part of the population, and one-eightieth part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to one hundred million dollars per annum, and to a solid capital of one billion five hundred million dollars, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by water-courses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only eight hundred and eighty square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal beds are in all one hundred and fifty feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exculsive of western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Professor Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first geological report of the State), says:

> "The coal measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull county in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly, or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, fourteen thousand square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is ten thousand square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at eight hundred and fifty square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain nine billion tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains one hundred and eighty billion tons of coal. Marketed at only two dollars per ton, this coal is worth three hundred and sixty billion dollars, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is ten-fold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto river to some point north of the Mahoning river, in Trumbull county. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, four thousand square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were four hundred and twenty thousand tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place salt among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, a large space of country, underlaiu by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, three million five hundred thousand bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resourses in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison—the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses was: in 1850, sixty-two million six hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars; in 1860, one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars; in 1870, two hundred and sixty-nine million seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

The ratio of increase was over one hundred per cent. in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth part; in 1870, one twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached four hundred million dollars, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of two hundred and sixty-nine million dollars (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and one hundred and thirty-three dollars of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is almost wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio valley and the upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati amount in value to five hundred million dollars; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds seven hundred million dollars. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that great surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the west. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our Republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut, and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness that lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed. That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, section sixteen in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of seven hundred and forty thousand acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In the year 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was two million six hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was sixty-seven per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was seven million four hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars. The number enrolled of schoolable age was seventy per cent., or seven hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the seventy per cent. of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the bureau of education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State—New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, thirty-six colleges, two hundred and fifty-eight teachers, two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine students—proportion, one in one hundred and twenty-four; in Pennsylvania, twenty-seven colleges, two hundred and thirty-nine teachers, two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine students—proportion, one in one hundred and fifty; in New York, twenty-six colleges, three hundred and forty-three teachers, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four students—proportion, one in one hundred and seventy-six; in the six New England States, seventeen colleges, two hundred and fifty-two teachers, three thousand three hundred and forty-one students—proportion, one in one hundred and five; in Illinois, twenty-four colleges, two hundred and nineteen teachers, one thousand seven hundred and one students—proportion, one in one hundred and forty.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these instituions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With three thousand five hundred of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of eight hundred, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used eyery human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State eighty thousand who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick, and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight; in the State of New York, five thousand six hundred and twenty-seven; in the State of Pennsylvania, five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four; in the State of Illinois, four thousand two hundred and ninety-eight. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britrin was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

First. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture of the American Union; that, too, notwithstanding it has eight hundred thousand in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufacture.

Second. That Ohio raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised one thousand four hundred and fifty bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each person. Ohio raised three thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

Third. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

Fourth. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the ten thousand square miles of coal, and four thousand square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

Fifth. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on forty-two thousand miles of coast, and her five thousand miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

Sixth. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

Seventh. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is one in four and two-tenths; in Illinois, one in four and three-tenths; in Pennsylvania, one in four and eight-tenths; in New York, one in five and two-tenths; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, one in eight and seven-tenths.

These proportions show that in the west, and not in the east, education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"the world before them where to choose."

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, six thousand four hundred churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

> "With freedom to worship God."

The church and the school-house rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hunded to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the west to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the west, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her ten million of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the west, is beinning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancement in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the Republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of the garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present four-fold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representative of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civus Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

*EDUCATION--EARLY SCHOOL LAWS--EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality, and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, senator from Hamilton county, Ephraim Cutler, representative from Washington county, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the county commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made township clerks and county auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834, to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton county, was appointed State superintendent of common schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the secretary of State.

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*From the school commissioners's reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—"The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Major Austin Tupper, eldest son of General Benjamin Tupper, both revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war, school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held at Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum river, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State, was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his school readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the west attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes, was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention, in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society, until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' association was formed at Akron, Summit county, with Samuel Galloway as president; T. W. Harvey, recording secretary; M. D. Leggett, corresponding secretary; William Bowen, treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, chairman of the executive committee. This association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon college, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex-officio relation of the secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord, and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate one hundred dollars for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay fifty cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871 sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which three hundred and eight instructors and lecturers were employed, and seven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, of which ten thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirteen cents was taken from the institute fund; two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-four cents was contributed by members, six hundred and eighty dollars by county commissioners, and the balance, one thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State commissioners (1878) shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session seven hundred and forty-eight days; four hundred and sixteen instructors were employed; eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-six teachers attended; twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-seven cents was received from all sources, and that the expenses were nineteen thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents, or one dollar and seventy-one cents per member. There was a balance on hand of nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-four cents to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section, and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the general assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a senator from Cuyahoga county, chairman of senate committee on "common schools and school lands," reported a bill the twenty-ninth of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were:

The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State school commissioner; the creation of a township board of education, consisting of representatives from the sub-districts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School Advocate*, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth, again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained, as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each sub-district. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each sub district has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who, in turn, reports to the State commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the probate judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864 a State board of examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been one hundred and eighty-eight of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds in 1865 amounted to three million two hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-six cents. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of six per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military district, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military district, and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam counties, appropriated for the use of schools in the Western Reserve; section sixteen, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of four thousand acres situated in Tuscarawas county, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this society to the United States in 1834. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of section sixteen, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the before-mentioned funds, a variable revenue is received from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands (twenty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and seven cents allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than six million dollars. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State university, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical college, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly five hundred thousand dollars. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was voted by the citizens of Franklin county, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum one hundred and eleven thousand dollars was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and one hundred and twelve thousand dollars for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate school-house sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the county auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State commissioner, by whom it reaches the legislature.

Local directors control the sub-districts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing school-houses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE--AREA OF THE STATE--AGRICULTURAL, POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

> "Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
> Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
> How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
> How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a *resume* of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the territory of Ohio contained a population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, seven million two hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, and the land purchased from the Government amounted to nine million nine hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty acres, of which amount, however, three million five hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and fourteen acres, or more than one-third was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land owners, there appear to have been one hundred thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate, one million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred of second, and one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-five acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop." The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whiskey, bacon, and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the west, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the west was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the west, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805 two ships, seven brigs, and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804 he built a schooner on his own account, and, in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model it fully sustained its name—Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn-meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand pounds of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Commonly very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto valley was, perhaps, the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the east, and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828 draft horses were cheifly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark county, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at six hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "short horns," "long horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheese-making and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, as also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark county, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Colonel Humphrey, United States minister to that country. He had brought two hundred of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partly succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark county plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark county. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hilderbrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

> "The first Merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum county. He had a sort of partnership agency from General Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any other sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

Mr. Humrickhouse continues:

> "The first Southdowns, New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton county from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered five hundred dollars for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish and unwilling to put them in other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of to-day shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the east, partly to get cions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them was distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blannerhasset's island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the west. The apples brought by them were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along the streams in that part of the State, apple seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came west about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, at the house of a Mr. Worth, who had long known him and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion, regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced, arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from the seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil, and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement, as well as the old home fruit, was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio river for shipment, and thence found its way to the southern and eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the west. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Professor J. P. Kirtland, so well known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Portland, Mahoning county, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Professor J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull county, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the west, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew ~~H. Ernst, of~~ Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varities of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test, by actual experience, the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—east or west—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally German, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the west. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on western soil. He also brought the Ohio ever-bearing raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the west like those mentioned. In some cases fruits indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings ante-dating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the west, Ohio produces an amout equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, *vice versa.* It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia.* Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the south of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, superintendent, at one time, of Indian affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidently mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneers over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum, or Miami rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

> "My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after General Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the court house now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and sub-tropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appers that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1619. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigineous to America —others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the west speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the west, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfil such conditions.

The first implements were rude, indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities, and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plowpoints, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plowshares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mould-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who slowly combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight axe handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use, are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," says the sacred New Testament, while the old chronicles as early as the time of Moses, say: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is an American or an European invention, is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the west. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not until the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of the country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character, in 1833 and 1834. At first, the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburgh that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business until 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse-power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon and at other cities in the west.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardly realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the society held public exhibitions as a county society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seems to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals[*] were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware county society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross county held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington county reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation company was organized at the Ross county fair. The company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State board of agriculture was organized by an act of the legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then, various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as the necessities of the board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief *resume* of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum river. Mr. Dill, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

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[*] The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont county, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

A horticultural and pomological society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for aesthetic culture. In all parts of the west, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—RAINFALL—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has become very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State has become as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost everything grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says: "A district bordering on the southern and western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (for grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extention of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the south, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsborough, Highland county—the one being five hundred, the other one thousand, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, three hundred to five hundred feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty feet above the lake, or eight hundred and fifty to one thousand two hundred feet above sea-level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio river valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn, and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4° an evenness of temperature not equalled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to twelve or fifteen inches in a single month. For a year the variation may be from a minimum of twenty-two or twenty-five inches, to a maximum of fifty or even sixty inches in the southern part of the State, and forty-five to forty-eight inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of forty-eight inches, of former years, to forty-six or forty-seven inches.

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, ten to twelve inches in the spring, ten to fourteen inches in the summer, and eight to ten inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having ten inches, and the northern part seven inches or less—an average of eight or nine inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of thirty inches on the lake, and forty-six inches at the Ohio river. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-eight inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer counties, the fall is forty inches, while the southwestern part is forty-two and forty-four inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborignes.

INDEX.

HISTORY
OF
PREBLE COUNTY,
OHIO,
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. Z. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
PUBLISHERS.

1881.

FROM PRINTING HOUSE OF W. W. WILLIAMS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

For the compilation of the major bulk of this index, the Preble County Historical Society is indebted to Mrs. Jay Minnich of Greenville, Ohio. Accomplished long in advance of the knowledge that this volume would be reprinted, her work must be attributed to a devotion for local history, geneology and Preble County. Unfortunately only those who have "indexed" will fully appreciate the months of work required for this achievement. Additions, editing and format arrangement of the index were prepared by the undersigned, who extends his personal thanks to Mrs. Minnich for this invaluable document.

SCOPE

For the most part, the index includes entries for the full content of the volume, with the exception of the "History of Ohio", following page 337. Personal and place names, stores, cemeteries, subjects such as pioneers, Indians, railroads, Civil War, and numerous others are included. References to most individual churches are omitted, but may be located by consulting CHURCHES under names of townships and towns. Some few, such as Antioch, and Concord have been included under specific name, assuming they might be sought by non-denominational name.

HOW TO USE THE INDEX

FILING

Similar to most telephone directories, filing is letter by letter as opposed to word by word. This system interfiles compound names such as New Lexington with single names extended from New____, such as Newcomb.

PAGE REFERENCES

General: Page numbers refer to the specific page on which the information will be found. The user must then search the entire page for his subject. It is recommended that after finding the information, the user then read through the remainder of the page, since subjects are oftentimes repeated.

Insert pages: Many unnumbered pages were inserted into the original edition. These are fully indexed and readily identifiable by letters following the numbers (e. g. 264a). To locate these pages, the user turns to the numbered page (i. e., 264) and then to the first printed page which follows, and for "b", the second printed page and so on.

Illustrations: These are shown by underlined page numbers (e. g., 182b).

CROSS REFERENCES

Many cross references are used in the index to save the user time and effort. For instance under "Pioneers" he is referred to "Early residents" under names of specific townships, where more information will be found. In the case of "Azdelott" he is referred to "Adylott" where the information is located. The user is encouraged to use these to derive maximum benefit from the volume.

LOCATING PERSONAL NAMES

General: Look under the surname and then the specific forename being sought, making certain to check initials. (See also "Errors & Inconsistencies" below).

Forename omissions: Throughout the text of the volume surnames appear without identifying forenames or initials. These appear in the index as follows:

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Married women: These will frequently be found under both the maiden and married names, and the user should check both. For instance Jane McDill, Jane (McDill) McQuiston and Mrs. S. B. McQuiston are the same individual.

ERRORS AND INCONSISTENCIES

The user must be aware that this reprinted volume reflects the errors of the original 1881 edition, since it is an exact copy. He should therefore explore the information he seeks with considerable effort and curiosity. For instance John G., appears under Jameson, Jamieson, and Jamison, although it is assumed the three extries represent the same person. Because of the virtually impossible task of determining the correct form of this and many other examples, they remain as is, except in those instances where the editor had knowledge of the correct form. Therefore although listed in one instance as Col. L. A. Harris, the editor indexed the reference correctly under Andrew L. Harris. Similarly A. R., and Ross Conger are entered under Aaron Ross Conger.

J. E. Daugherty
August 1972

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